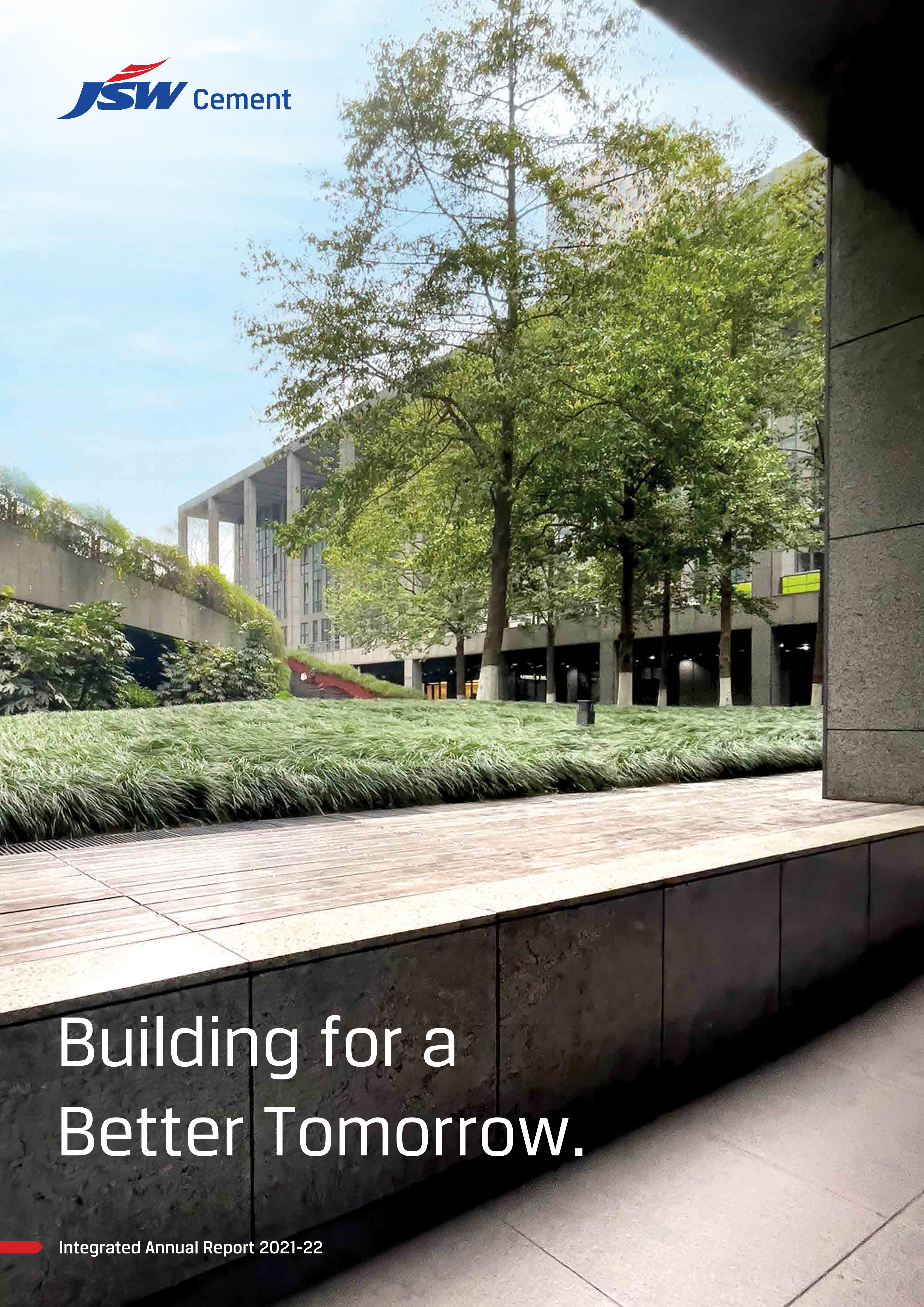
JSW Cement



Building for a Better Tomorrow.

Integrated Annual Report 2021-22

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

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

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

JSW Cement, a part of the US$ 22 billion Indian conglomerate, JSW Group, is among the top ten cement companies and the largest green cement company in India. Under the guidance of a dynamic leadership and an unwavering commitment to innovation, we are the fastest-growing cement company in the country today. With a wide portfolio of diverse products and a production capacity of 15.1 MTPA, we are a partner of choice in the construction sector and part of several national projects.

We are the World's #1 eco-friendly cement company. Our low-carbon products are setting new benchmarks in sustainable construction in India and across the globe.

JSW Cement at a glance

15.1 MTPA Capacity	**2** Integrated units	**4** Grinding units
12 states 3 union territories Presence	**5,800+** Dealer network	**1,300** Employees

What's inside?

Building for a better tomorrow

In the post-pandemic world fraught with rising geopolitical disruptions, businesses across the globe have been adopting stringent measures to combat inflation and navigate the volatility to move towards stable economic activity. We, at JSW Cement, have continued to demonstrate agility and vigour while tackling the challenges in our macroenvironment. With our strong foundations and a resilient workforce, we are making great headway in achieving our vision of becoming a 25 MTPA eco-friendly cement player in the country.

JSW Cement | World's #1 eco-friendly cement company

As the government strives to reinvigorate the economy through infrastructure development, we aim to contribute to India's nation-building agenda through our expertise in producing sustainable green cement. In FY 2022-23, the demand for cement is slated to grow by 7-8% to ~382 million MT. We are continuously expanding our production capacity, which is 15.1 MTPA across all manufacturing units, to meet these growing requirements.

As we focus on scaling our capacities, we are also determined to champion the idea of inclusive growth. With a progressive, ingenious and innovative approach to business, we are on a mission to create a more sustainable future, starting with the greening of our own operations to reach our set targets. 88% of our product portfolio comprises blended cement and cementitious products. With the lowest specific CO_2 emissions intensity, we are the most eco-friendly cement manufacturing company in the world.

Aligned with our sustainability goals, we are undertaking initiatives to use 50% renewable energy through captive solar and wind power plants, along with sourcing it through PPA. Additionally, we are working to initiate the installation of Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS), encourage rainwater harvesting in all our locations and develop greenbelts to conserve the biodiversity in and around our operating areas. We have collaborated with several academic and research institutions to foster innovation, investing in the development of eco-friendly building materials and reduced carbon emitting process technology. Bolstered by our ability to consistently deliver lasting value to our stakeholders, we strive to build a better tomorrow, one that is greener and cleaner, for generations to come.

With our first-ever Integrated Report, we are attempting to communicate our progress across the triple bottom line to all our stakeholders. As we continue to expand our capabilities and refine our offerings, we aim to create industry benchmarks that enable consumers to make conscious and responsible choices, contributing to the making of an inclusive and sustainable future.

A year marked by sustained resilience

With the COVID-19 pandemic peaking twice in quick succession, FY 2021-22 posed several challenges to business as a whole. Despite a muted beginning, the third quarter of the financial year saw business pick up in earnest, backed by sustained rural housing demand and a pronounced acceleration of infrastructure activity. An effective business model, cost optimisation measures and continued digital adoption helped us manage the challenges effectively and improve capacity utilisation. At the same time, we implemented our strategic plans to expand capacity, diversify our portfolio and grow new revenue streams as a green cement company. Despite the rising input prices and other challenges, we put up another year of resilient performance.

Financial

₹4,669 Cr
Revenue

₹233 Cr
PAT

₹744 Cr
EBITDA

Operational

^ Y-o-Y Growth

^ 11%
8.82 MT
Cement production

67%
Capacity utilisation

^ 10%
8.8 MT
Cement sales and GGBS

ESG Highlights

219.7 Kg per tonne
Cementitious materials Scope 1 gross CO_2 emissions

3.6%
Share of renewable energy in total power consumption

52,488 m^3
Water recycled, used for industrial purpose

1.23+ Lakh
CSR beneficiaries

ZERO
Fatalities

4.5%
Diversity in the total workforce

ABOUT THE REPORT

Our approach to reporting

This is the first integrated report of JSW Cement and it has been prepared in accordance with the International Integrated Reporting framework published by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) (now the IFRS Foundation) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Core Option. The JSW Cement Integrated Annual Report 2021-22 has been published to transparently communicate to the stakeholders of the Company of its ability to create value in the short, medium and long term.

Reporting frameworks and standards

We have followed the guiding principles as per the Global Reporting Initiative GRI standards (core option). Our efforts are aligned with and contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. We are a member of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) since 2019 and this report includes disclosures as per GCCA KPIs to demonstrate our responsible leadership in manufacturing cement. This report also showcases our contribution to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC).

Reporting cycle

Annual

Reporting period

01st April 2021 - 31st March 2022

Precautionary principle

We follow a precautionary approach towards minimising our negative impact on the environment. We consistently undertake efforts to reduce our overall environmental footprint.

Approach to materiality and stakeholder engagement

This report contains information that, we believe, is of interest to our stakeholders. We identify our stakeholders as interested individuals or organisations and/or those whose actions impact our ability to execute our strategy. We regularly engage with these stakeholder groups to understand and actively respond to their concerns and issues. In order to understand their views on topics material to us, we have conducted a thorough materiality assessment this year by engaging with internal and external stakeholders. The Board and senior management have a significant role in determining the material topics for the Company. This report presents a discussion around our material topics identified through the materiality assessment process and showcases the impact of our operations on the environment and community.

Responsibility statement

The integrity of the information presented in this report has been assured by the Company's Board and Management, as Those Charged with Governance (TCWG).

Board's profile 126

Feedback

Any questions/feedback regarding the non - financial disclosure can be submitted to the below email id: monika.shrivastava@jsw.in

Assurance

The non-financial information is assured by DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited, a third-party assurance provider.

Scope and boundary

The scope of non financial disclsoure made in this report covers six manufacturing facilities of JSW Cement Limited in India, which covers ~100% of our operations.

Integrated unit	Grinding unit
Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh Shiva Cement Limited, Kutra Plant, Odisha	Vijayanagar, Karnataka Dolvi, Maharashtra Salboni, West Bengal Jajpur, Odisha

Report navigation

To aid navigation and to indicate cross-referencing, the following icons have been used through this report.

Our capitals

Financial capital

Economic resources and access to funds to operationalise business and drive maximum output

Manufacturing capital

Business network of integrated and grinding units across India backed by warehousing and logistics capabilities

Intellectual capital

Innovation and technology used in business operations

Human capital

Team of diverse employees with varied skills and expertise

Social and relationship capital

Managing and maintaining relationships with our customers, community and suppliers

Natural capital

Natural resources used and impacted by our business operations

Progressing on our vision

Dear Stakeholders,
FY 2021-22 was a year marked with challenges, beginning with the second wave of the pandemic and exacerbated by global geopolitical tensions. Economies globally are facing a significant slowdown, contractions in the commodity, trade, supply chain and financial markets with an increased inflation. That said, with most of the global population now vaccinated, it is safe to say that we have almost overcome the acute phase of the pandemic. Economies are building back from a new baseline, and are already showing positive growth trends.

The Indian economy started to stabilise after the perilous second wave of the pandemic, showcasing a V-shaped recovery growth. Even amid inflationary pressures and supply chain disruptions, the Indian economy achieved a broad-based recovery at growth rate of 8.7% during FY 2021-22, making the country one of the fastest growing large economies in the world. It is powered by strong domestic consumption and extensive Government expenditure, with heavy emphasis on infrastructure development. This augurs well for the cement industry.

At JSW Cement, we have reiterated the need for sustainable and self-sufficient businesses, that contribute to nation building, social wellbeing and environmental stewardship.

Sustainability is built into our core

At JSW Cement, we are building and maintaining a truly sustainable enterprise. Towards this end, we are decarbonising our operations, contributing to the circular economy and consumption more responsibly than ever. Through home-grown innovations, we are also producing greener cement, and are catering to the emerging demand for sustainable building materials. It brings me immense pride, that our efforts has led JSW Cement to be recognised as the World's No. 1 Eco-friendly cement.

Performing amid challenges

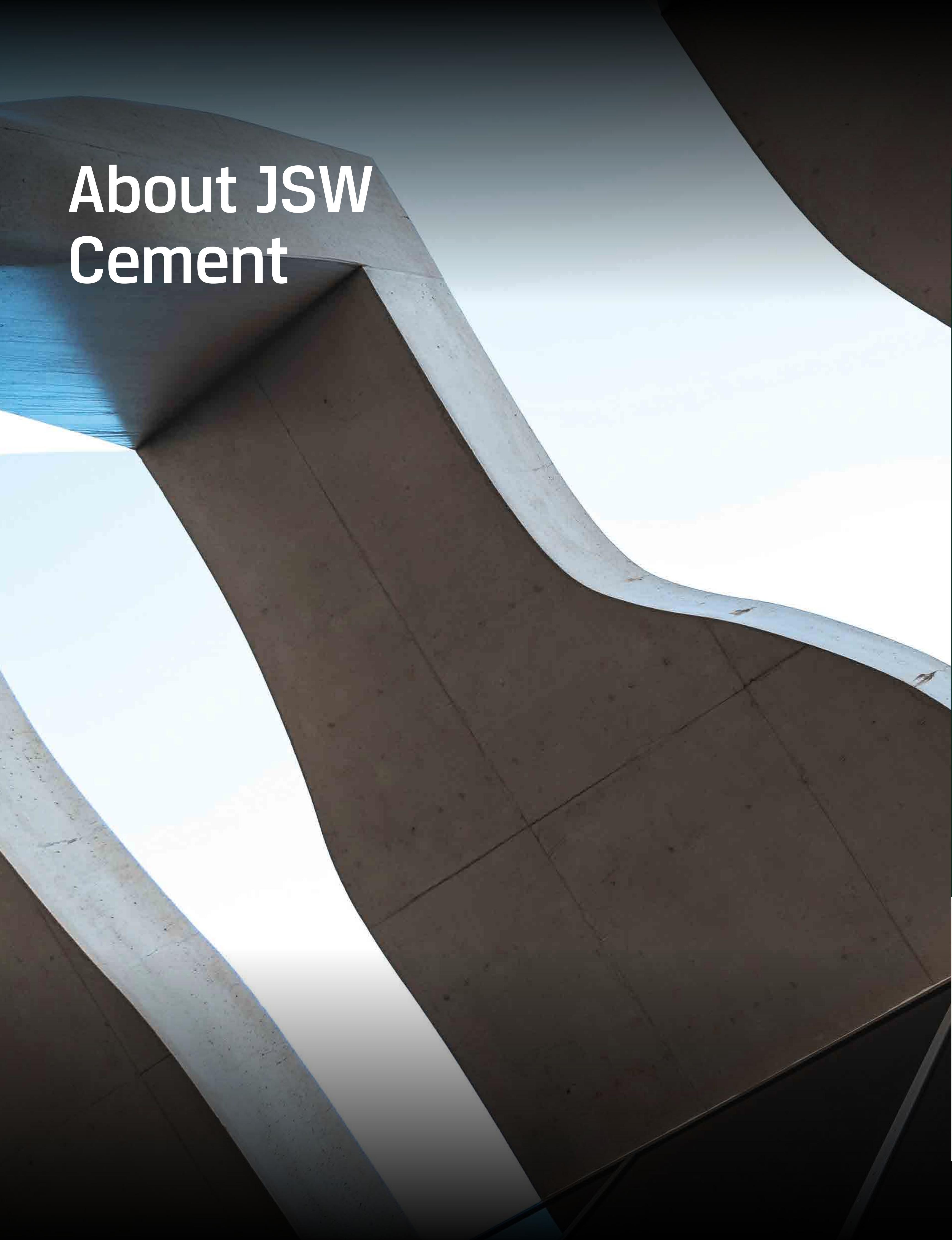
During FY 2021-22, we delivered stable performance despite disruptions and challenges in the external environment. We witnessed a decent growth in revenue and volume, which keeps us on a steady path to achieving our vision. This year was also remarkable in terms of private equity infusion into our business, which will act as a key enabler to achieving our strategic roadmap of housing a 25 MTPA production capacity by 2023.

Confident and responsible strides to the future

At JSW Cement, we have reiterated the need for sustainable and self-sufficient businesses, that contribute to nation building, social wellbeing and environmental stewardship. As we grow in size and scale, we are also furthering our responsibility and commitments. We are aligning with our targets, adopting innovative solutions, deploying green technology and imbibing circularity into every spec of our business. We stand with our people and communities during uncertain times and support them to continue fulfilling their aspirations.

I would like to appreciate and thank all our stakeholders for bestowing their valuable trust on us and our capabilities. We pledge to take to keep doing what we do in the best way possible to create value that matters for all.

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman



About JSW Cement

As India advances in its role as an economic superpower, it is important to have a robust infrastructure that can empower its citizens. As a top cement producer contributing to projects of national importance, Our Company is supporting the global ambitions of new India and furthering its mission to become self-reliant. At the same time, our sustainably produced products are setting new benchmarks for the industry and promoting India's own sustainable development goals.

In this section

WHO WE ARE

Building a better everyday

Over the years, JSW Cement has grown into one of India's leading manufacturers of sustainable cement. Our current capacity stands at 15.1 MTPA across our manufacturing units. Our business is underpinned by our diverse product range, manufactured with a focus on backward integration and circular economy. We are walking the path of bringing transformational change with innovation and technology. It is our objective to build a culture of eco-consciousness by manufacturing and encouraging the use of low-carbon cement and other construction materials.

Vision

Global recognition for quality and efficiency while nurturing nature and society

Mission

Supporting India's growth in core economic sectors with speed and innovation

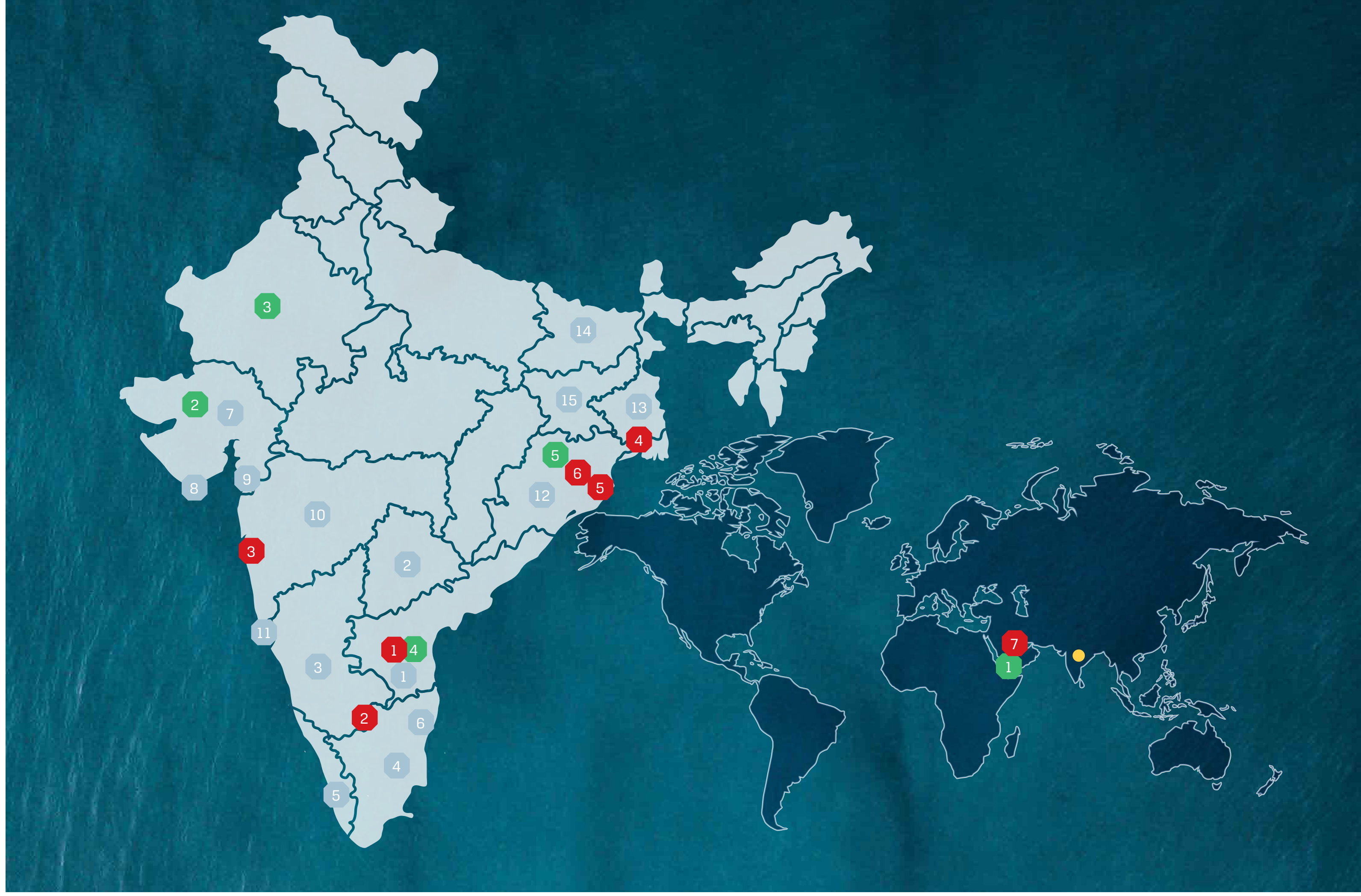
Values

- Transparency
- Strive for excellence
- Dynamism
- Passion for learning

Our product offerings

- Cement
- Additives
- Plaster
- Aggregates
- Ready-mix concrete
- Cementitious materials
- Serivces

Our presence



Facilities

1. **Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh** (Integrated unit – 4.2 MTPA)
2. **Vijayanagar, Karnataka** (Grinding unit – 4.0 MTPA); Dry mix mortar plant 0.3 MTPA of cementitious products
3. **Dolvi, Maharashtra** (Grinding unit – 2.5 MTPA)
4. **Salboni, West Bengal** (Grinding unit – 3.0 MTPA)
5. **Jajpur, Odisha** (Grinding unit – 1.2 MTPA)
6. **Shiva Cement** (Integrated unit – 0.2 MTPA)
7. **Fujairah unit, Fujairah, UAE** (Grinding unit – 1.0 MTPA)

Mines

1. Fujairah, UAE
2. Kutch, Gujarat, India
3. Nagaur district, Rajasthan, India
4. Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh, India
5. Khatkurbahal, Odisha, India (Shiva Cement Limited)

Marketing presence

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Telangana
3. Karnataka
4. Tamil Nadu
5. Kerala
6. Pondicherry
7. Gujarat
8. Daman & Diu
9. Dadra Nagra Haveli
10. Maharashtra
11. Goa
12. Odisha
13. West Bengal
14. Bihar
15. Jharkhand

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

Future-ready products

We have a wide suite of product offerings that meet various construction needs. Our expertise lies in manufacturing green cement products and developing more cement and cementitious mixes, which are both economical and environment friendly. Our Portland Slag cement (PSC) and Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (GGBS) are Green Pro certified by CII-IGBC and we have successfully obtained Environment Production Declaration for all our PSC and GGBS product variants.

Portland Slag Cement (PSC)

PSC is a blended cement conforming to IS 455:2015. It is most suitable for residential, commercial and industrial projects. At JSW Cement, we use the slag produced at our steel-manufacturing plants along with clinker and gypsum to create PSC, using state-of-the-art technology through roller press and vertical roller mill. PSC has been acknowledged as the most suitable cement for mass construction because of its low heat of hydration.

Characteristics

- Longer life
- Incomparable long-term strength
- Chemical resistance
- Less heat of hydration and reduced thermal cracks
- Better surface for painting
- Green product

Uses

- All types of residential, commercial and industrial projects
- Dams and other mass concrete works
- Water-retaining structures
- Concrete roads and flyovers
- Most suitable for marine constructions
- Pre-cast concrete products
- Foundations and piles construction

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)

OPC is one of the most widely used cement variants in general concrete construction work. At JSW Cement, we manufacture quality OPC conforming to the IS:269-2015 standard. JSW OPC can be used on its own or it can be blended with mineral admixtures, such as fly ash and GGBS at construction sites, using a highly efficient mixture as per requirement. It can also be used for Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) works and precast structures.

Characteristics

- High early strength
- Quick setting properties
- Faster de-shuttering of formwork
- Proportion flexibility (can be blended with mineral admixtures)
- Increased speed of construction

Uses

- Pavements and sidewalks
- Reinforced concrete buildings
- Bridges
- Concrete masonry units
- Grouts and mortars
- Precast concrete

Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS)

The chemical composition of GGBS can result in the production of a unique supplementary cementitious product, which makes it perfect for structural concrete construction. It can be used as partial replacement of OPC in concrete production at Ready-Mix Concrete (RMC) batching and site batching plants. Since it contributes towards sustainable concrete construction, GGBS is regarded as a 'green' building material. GGBS conforms to IS 16714:2018.

Characteristics

- Incomparable long-term strength
- Chemical resistance
- Longer life
- Less heat of hydration and reduced thermal cracks
- Proportion flexibility
- Green product

Uses

- Concrete making in High-rise buildings
- Marine applications such as dams and coastal shore protection construction
- Effluent and sewage treatment plants
- All generalised construction requirements where RCC is used in line with IS 10262

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

Concreel HD

Concreel HD conforms to IS 455: 2015 and is an apt representation of JSW Cement's vision of providing quality products while protecting the environment. It reduces CO_2 emissions, conserves natural resources, fuel and utilises industrial by-products. Its modified pore structure and superior cohesion make it ideal for strength-bearing applications such as beams, columns, slabs, foundations and other generalised construction requirements.

Characteristics

- Improved early and later strength
- Superior cohesion
- Quick setting
- Chemical resistance
- Most durable in concrete mix
- Green product

Uses

- All RCC structure, especially slabs, beams and columns
- RCC footing, foundation for bridges and underground constructions
- RCC works in high water table areas and marshy lands
- RCC water tanks and effluent treatments plants
- Pile foundations and pile cap
- Mass concrete work in dams, spillways, canals, expressways etc.
- All other generalised construction requirements

Composite Cement

JSW Composite Cement is a perfect blend of highly reactive slag and silica, making it our latest revolutionary offering specially designed for all concrete-based construction requirements. A result of world-class manufacturing processes, Composite Cement is also an environment-friendly product and conforms to IS 16415: 2015.

Characteristics

- High strength
- More durable
- Improved workability
- Superior finish
- Highly chemical resistant
- Green product

Uses

- All RCC structures, especially slabs, beams and columns
- RCC footings and foundations for bridges
- Pile foundations and caps
- RCC in underground construction
- RCC works in high water table area
- RCC works in marshy land and coastal areas
- RCC water tanks and effluent treatment plants
- RCC exposed to corrosion-prone chemical fumes
- Grouts and mortars and cement-based products
- Waterproofing, plastering, brick works and finishing works
- Express ways
- Mass concrete works in dams, spillways, canals, foundations, etc.

Screened Slag

Screened slag/Slag sand is an alternative to river sand as well as crushed rock fines. Screened slag obtained from the screening of blast furnace slag is in the form of granules and looks just like river sand. It is an inert material and suitable for concrete and mortar. The method of application of screened slag is the same as that of river sand/ crushed rock fines. Screened slag is superior to river sand because river sand/ crushed rock fines contain fossils and other irregular particles, such as clay and silt, that affect quality and durability. JSW screened slag meets all the requirement of IS:383-2015.

Characteristics

- Higher compressive strength
- High durability
- Better cohesiveness and improved bonding
- Controlled physical and chemical property
- Does not have fossils and clay; has negligible silt content
- Green product

Uses

- Highway base and sub-base
- Pipe back fill
- Agricultural liming and soil conditioning
- All RCC, PCC work in line with IS 383
- Lightweight concrete block
- Concrete floor fill
- Used for cement manufacturing once ground into fine reactive form

Power Pro Cement

We introduced a new version of slag cement during the year under the name of 'Power Pro Cement'. It is a unique environment-friendly cement conforming to IS 455:2015 with high strength, superior durability. The cement is resistant to aggressive chemicals present in the environment and is most suitable for residential, commercial and industrial projects.

Characteristics

- High strength
- Green product
- Low heat of hydration
- Superior durability
- Quick setting
- Superior cohesion
- Chemical resistance

Uses

- RCC structures such as slabs, beams and columns
- Footing and foundation for bridges and underground construction
- Suitable for use in high water table areas and marshy lands, water tanks and effluence treatment plants
- Pile foundation and pile cap
- Mass concrete work in dams, spillways, canals and expressways

JSW Green Concrete

JSW Green Concrete is ready-to-use concrete, mixed in a stationary mixer in an automated batching plant and supplied in fresh condition to customer sites through transit mixers. Sold under the brand name JSW Concrete, the production, supply and quality compliance of RMC conforms to IS 4926:2003. The product comes in different grades – from M05 to M100 – based on the site requirements. RMC helps to fast-track construction activities given its consistent quality. JSW Concrete provides tailormade concrete solutions that promise durability and sustainability.

We are the pioneers in producing best quality, sustainable concrete with well sourced raw materials underpinned by our technical expertise. We set up our first commercial RMC unit in Chembur in 2021, followed by Bhayander and Vasind in Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Barbil in Odisha, Hyderabad in Telengana. We have upcoming units in Bangaluru, Chennai, Coimbatore and Pune among few other cities.

Characteristics

- Excellent workability
- Superior strength
- Consistency in quality
- High durability
- Innovative solutions
- Optimised mixes
- Sustainable construction

JSW construction chemicals

We have recently entered the construction chemicals sector with the launch of a green product range in the category. The range comprises 'Enduro Plast' ready-mix plaster, 'Krysta Leakproof' integral crystalline waterproofing compound and 'Duraflor' floorhardner.

'Enduro Plast' Ready Mix Plaster

Enduro Plast is a single component ready-mix plaster, which can replace the conventional segregated mix of sand, cement, aggregates and additives. This eco-friendly product is obtained from steel manufacturing by-product extracts. It is a superior grade wall-plastering product and has superior waterproofing properties.

'Duraflor' Floor Hardener

Duraflor is a green product developed with engineered slag sand, which is a high impact and abrasion-resistant chemical powder. The product is primarily used over freshly laid concrete for heavy usage floors.

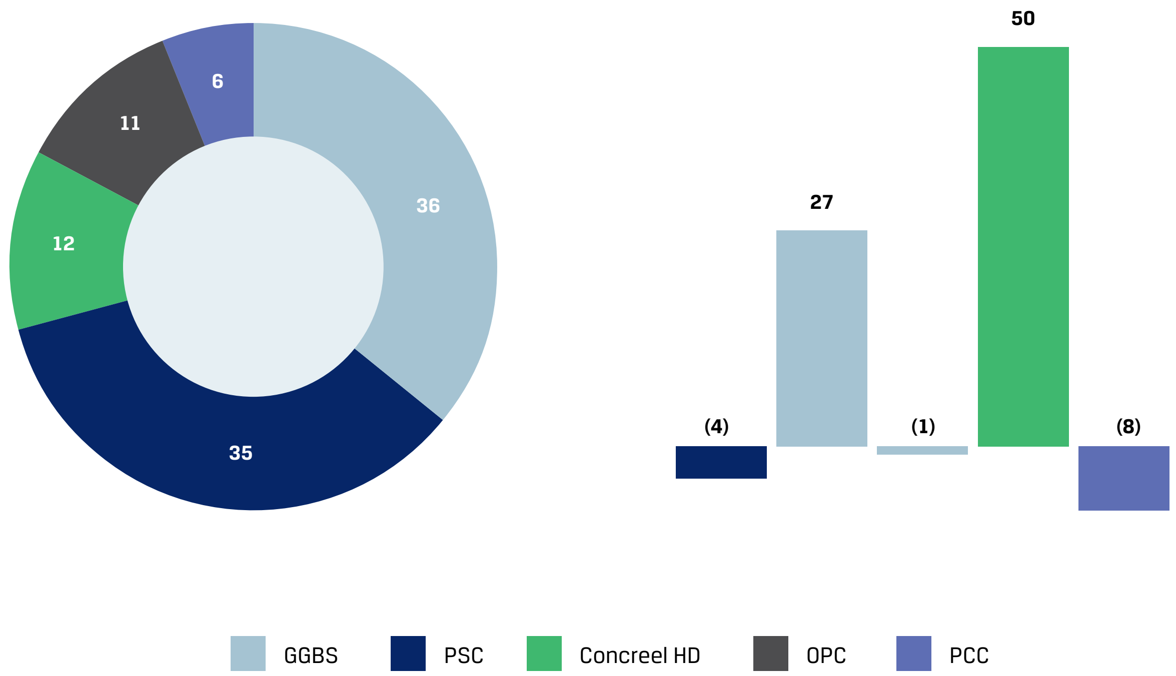
'Krysta Leakproof' Integral Crystalline Waterproofing

The product is used for covering leakages in susceptible areas of water seepage in concrete structures. It is designed to have resistance and is added during concreting of water retaining structures as a preventive measure to save building structures from damage in the near future.

Product-wise highlights

Product-wise production volumes (excluding clinker) (%)

Product-wise sales volume growth (%)



Growth

Cement	GGBS	Overall
2%	27%	10%

The year that was

We faced several challenges to growth in FY 2021-22. From heightened competition, to coal shock, to rising input prices, several factors impacted our margins. And yet, while sticking to our roadmap of capacity expansion, we ventured into construction chemicals and ready-mix concrete. Meanwhile, digitalisation of our processes and systems, cost optimisation measures and a calibrated market strategy helped us deliver on our promise to generate sustained value for our stakeholders.

In this section

FROM THE MD'S DESK

Crafting opportunities out of adversity

Parth Jindal

Dear Stakeholders,

I hope you and your families are doing well. FY 2021-22 was a challenging year on many fronts. The twin spikes of the pandemic that impacted India's economic recovery, continuing supply chain disruptions, rising input costs and the geopolitical crisis made it a difficult year overall. To successfully navigate the challenges, we, at JSW Cement, continued to follow our business continuity plan and adopted a proactive and responsible approach in mitigating the business risks. As they say in every crisis there is an opportunity and the external environment forced your Company to look inwards and systematically address all aspects of cost, an exercise that will benefit the company for many years to come.

Our approach has been to contribute to nation-building to the best of our ability and create a lasting impact on the industry through our role as India's top green cement manufacturer. Keeping this in mind, we reiterated our commitment as an environmental steward, an innovation leader in the sector and as a fierce advocate of the highest standards of safety. It brings me immense pride to present to you our first ever Integrated Annual Report for FY 2021-22, which is a testament to our above-mentioned commitments as well as our promise to promote transparent communication with our stakeholders.

Navigating a challenging external environment

The financial year began with a devastating second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted life and economic activity. A longer than usual monsoon, persisting supply-side challenges and high commodity prices created challenges in the second quarter. During the third quarter of FY 2021-22, although demand picked up, we faced intense competition, especially in eastern India, which led to price erosion. These factors, together with our decision to withdraw from certain markets in East India for a short while, impacted our overall volume growth. The fourth quarter, however, saw significant pick-up in demand, mainly driven by the government's impetus on infrastructure projects and the bounce back of the real estate industry.

Despite the headwinds we faced during the year, we could maintain and even grow our standalone sales and revenue at a y-o-y level. During FY 2021-22, we sold 8.8 MT of cement and registered ₹4,669 crore revenue, compared to the corresponding figures of 8.01 MT and ₹3,862 crore a year ago. However, due to reasons mentioned above EBITDA came in at almost the same level as last year.

Globally, industry suffered a massive coal shock during the year due to increasing power demand and the lack of corresponding rise in coal production. With the Russia-Ukraine crisis and reduced gas supply, Europe's dependence on coal as an energy source has risen, leading to an exponential rise in demand and thus coal prices. India, too, has had to bear the brunt. With the domestic coal supply being directed towards power generation, cement manufacturers are increasingly having to depend on international coal. The rise in fuel prices has impacted our margins and until stability is achieved, elevated fuel prices will continue to weigh on margins of all cement players. Your Company in an effort to reduce the impact of this fuel price increase is working on increasing its usage of green energy and alternate fuels as well as implementing waste heat recovery power plants across all three of our clinker locations. Most of these projects will be commissioned in FY 2022-23 insulating us from global fuel shocks to a great extent.

Growth and expansion

This year saw us achieve a milestone with regard to private equity infusion. We have partnered with the State Bank of India, which has invested ₹100 crore in the Company. We have also entered into definitive agreements to raise up to ₹1,500 crore from two global private equity investors, Apollo Global Management Inc. (through its managed funds) and Synergy Metals Investments Holding Ltd. This investment is helping us grow our capacity from 14 MTPA to 25 MTPA.

As of end of FY 2021-22, we have a capacity of 15.1 MTPA, which we intend to increase to 21 MTPA by the end of FY 2022-23. Moreover, we have identified two more locations where we can expand our production. This is complemented

FROM THE MD'S DESK

by our strategic backward integration plan, through which we are acquiring mines to further improve our cost efficiency and streamline our value chain. We have begun production of ready-mix concrete under the JSW Concrete brand and plan to launch 19 new RMC manufacturing units in the near future.

Together with capacity expansion plans, we are making investments in kiln expansion, alternate fuels and waste to heat recovery systems at Shiva Cement, Fujairah and our Nandyal plant, which will enable us to become one of the lowest cost producers of cement. Furthermore, across all locations, we are maximising the use of renewable energy and installing solar and wind energy for our own needs.

A one-of-a-kind proposition

JSW Cement is truly differentiated by being the lowest carbon-dioxide emitting cement manufacturer in the world, which has helped our products earn the tag of being the 'World's #1 Eco-friendly Cement'.

Our understanding of the different types of slag that are generated within steel plants and the extensive R&D efforts by our team of specialists gives us a huge edge and allows to constantly innovate, introduce and enhance our range of sustainable cement. The growing awareness of low-carbon GGBS as an environmentally-friendly construction solution and cement replacement is also helping us grow our sales.

₹4,669 crore
revenue

15.1 MTPA
Capacity

A major contributor to our cost and resource efficiency has been technology, particularly digital technology. We are making great strides in digitalisation with JSW Aikyam, our Dealer App, Saathi App, DGO App and Non-Trade App, which have enabled more efficient operations. We have also set up a state-of-the-art logistics control tower, which has helped us digitally track and control logistics movement across our value chain and enhance our overall efficiency.

Our deep-rooted market presence by virtue of the Group's institutional businesses, proactive expansion strategy through brownfield, greenfield and inorganic expansions, effective branding strategy that is helping us reach out to more consumers through B2C channels are factors that have contributed to our presence in the list of the top 10 cement manufacturers in the country within little over a decade since inception. We will continue to build on this growth trajectory.

Growing every day with sustainability

As part of the hard-to-abate industry, the cement industry has to take on a more aggressive role in ingraining sustainability across the value chain and contributing to climate action. As the Chair of Global Cement Companies Association India chapter it is my endeavour to push the green agenda across the industry. All cement companies need to look at ways to enhance the use of alternate fuel and renewable energy in their operations. At JSW Cement, we would like to lead the way, hence we are heavily investing in the use of alternate fuel in our kilns and have plans of enhancing their use from 12% to 30% of the fuel mix in the near future. We are ensuring that every kiln at our plants has a waste to heat recovery plant set up, and we are also increasing the use of renewable energy across our operations. We have deployed EV buses to commute our employees from sites and plants, thus reducing our carbon footprint. We are also considering the deployment of EV trucks at our mining sites.

Valuing our social relationships

We consider an effective people strategy as one of our business imperatives. We are undertaking active efforts to build a diverse workforce and further employee engagement. The health and safety of our people is of paramount importance to us, we are redoubling our Health & Safety measures to ensure safety at all our plants and offices. We have been bestowed multiple excellence awards for our outstanding performance in occupational health and safety management this year.

It is a matter of great pride to us that we have pioneered one of the biggest ESOP launches in the cement industry and thus contribute effectively to employee wealth creation. During the year, we also devote sufficient attention to build a strong network of trust and partnership with our dealers. We engage with them regularly through campaigns, various schemes and targeted interventions.

The path ahead

Going forward, we assure our stakeholders of growing our business sustainably, backed by our unwavering focus on Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) parameters. I am proud of our entire team, which has contributed immensely to our success. I also thank our Board members, investors, shareholders, partners and communities without whose help and support our journey would have been impossible. We aspire to be Better Everyday. Together, let's usher in a sustainable tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Parth Jindal
Managing Director

Performing in another year of resilience

Nilesh Narwekar

Dear Stakeholders,

The past year has been challenging on many fronts for all sectors across the economy. The rising geopolitical tensions have resulted in several disruptions, post the COVID-19 scenario. However, at JSW Cement, we could successfully navigate the year given our perseverance and have showcased resilient performance throughout the year.

The first half of FY 2021-22 posed several obstacles in the external environment that challenged businesses and communities alike. A severe second wave of the pandemic, higher commodity prices and supply chain disruptions significantly strained our performance and posed several risks to growth. Further, due to increased competition in our core markets, we witnessed price erosion during the third quarter, which also impacted our volume growth. Though demand and performance picked up in the fourth quarter, the Russia-Ukraine conflict led to an increase in fuel and energy prices and together with various supply chain bottlenecks distressed the cement industry at large.

At JSW Cement, we strived to get ahead of the odds and were able to tide over these challenges to emerge stronger. We could perform reasonably well across key indicators and even marginally improve our overall cement sales. We could achieve this with a razor-sharp focus on efficiency and customer relationships and by building well on the India's growth opportunity.

Progressing on our strategic priorities

Even as we focussed on navigating a challenging year, we continued to deliver on our key strategic priorities. From a capacity standpoint, we have added grinding capacities at Vijaynagar (3.2 to 4 MTPA), at Salboni (2.4 to 3 MTPA and on course to add 0.6 MTPA in Q1 FY 2022-23) and increased capacity through operational enhancements at Dolvi (2.2 to 2.5 MTPA).

As of end of FY 2021-22, we have a capacity of 15.1 MTPA, which we intend to increase to 21 MTPA by the end of FY 23. We have also begun capacity expansions at Dolvi, Vijaynagar, Salem and are in the process to increase grinding capacity through operational enhancements at Jajpur.

To drive our competitiveness in the East Zone, we are in the process of commissioning a new Clinker unit of 1.36 MTPA at our subsidiary - Shiva Cement by end of Q2 FY 2022-23. At Nandyal, we are in process of adding 30% more clinker capacity through de bottlenecking, increase the usage of alternate fuels and install Waste Heat Recovery System which will make us least cost producer of cement.

Enabling end-to-end digital solutions

One of the key enablers of our business is digitalisation. Integrating digitalisation into every aspect of our business, especially sales & marketing (through the Saathi App, Dealer app & Non trade App) and logistics (Logistics Control Tower), is helping us move forward at a fast pace. We have built on our existing applications and are leveraging data analytics to build new capabilities. This has been done with an objective of empowering our workforce to make smarter, quicker decisions by transforming data into an accessible and reusable asset. We are also in the process of embedding artificial intelligence, predictive analytics and collaborative robotics to support factory automation and end-of-line customisation.

1/3 of the world average

Specific Net CO_2 emissions intensity

Innovation and sustainable growth

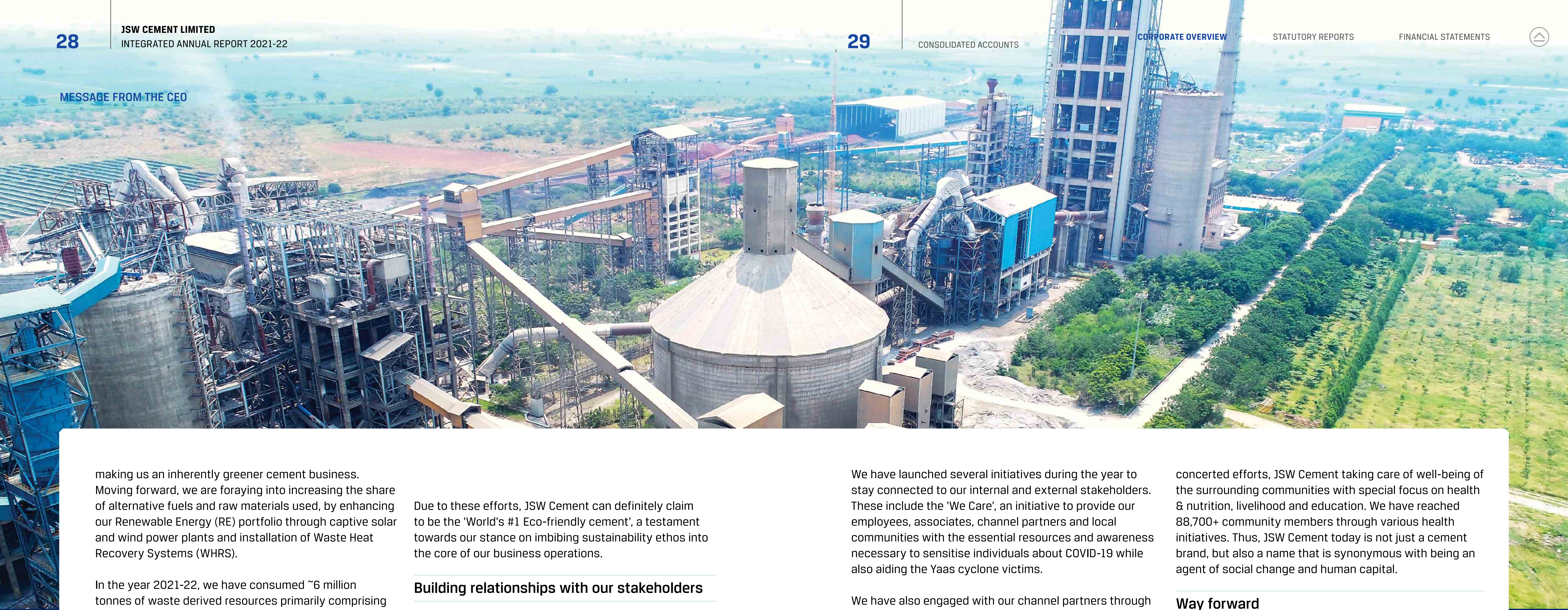
Our commitment to making superior, industry-leading products have led us to launch 'Power Pro' Cement during the year, an environment-friendly cement powered with high strength, resistance to aggressive chemicals and superior durability.

Sustainability has been one of the foundational pillars on which JSW Cement was conceptualised and established. In the year, JSW Cement was honoured to earn the prestigious sustainability award at the 16th CII-ITC Sustainability Awards 2021 for environment excellence, in recognition of our consistent efforts to promote sustainability. We also received the special recognition from Government of India - Ministry of New & Renewable Energy for our presentation of Energy Compact to the United Nations high-level dialogue on energy and contributing to India's energy transition.

Since 2019, we have disclosed our climate data to Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and in the last 3 years, we have improved our ratings every year, from C to B- to B in the year 2021. We are striving to further improve it through more transparent and detailed disclosure this year.

In line with our commitment to Net Zero future, we have recently committed to the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi), signed the CII's Climate Charter and joined UNIDO's Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative and CII's Indian Business Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) to demonstrate our commitment towards biodiversity conservation.

Our Specific Net CO_2 emissions intensity is 216 kg CO_2/ tonne of cementitious material during FY 2020-21, which is ~1/3 of the world average and ~38% of India average. This showcases our unwavering commitment towards decarbonising our operations. Around 88% of our product portfolio is blended cement and cementitious products,



making us an inherently greener cement business. Moving forward, we are foraying into increasing the share of alternative fuels and raw materials used, by enhancing our Renewable Energy (RE) portfolio through captive solar and wind power plants and installation of Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS).

In the year 2021-22, we have consumed ~6 million tonnes of waste derived resources primarily comprising slag but it also includes fly ash, artificial gypsum, flue dust, red mud etc. Thus, our 2/3rd of total raw material consumption comprises recycled waste materials. With regard to alternative fuels usage, last year we witnessed an increase of Thermal Substitution Rate from 4.2% to 7.1 % due to increased consumption of industrial waste, plastics/RDF waste and biomass waste at our Nandyal plant. For this, we have consumed 35,000 T of alternative fuels and conserved equivalent amounts of coal and CO_2 emissions, thus promoting a circular economy. Our growth also accounts for encouraging rainwater harvesting, greenbelt development and biodiversity conservation, thereby driving strategic growth based on innovation
and sustainability.

1.23+ Lakh

CSR beneficiaries during FY 2021-22

Due to these efforts, JSW Cement can definitely claim to be the 'World's #1 Eco-friendly cement', a testament towards our stance on imbibing sustainability ethos into the core of our business operations.

Building relationships with our stakeholders

The hard work, perseverance and passion of our employees drive our organisation forward. Their health, safety, well-being and growth continue to be our number one focus. Over the years, we have improved on our safety performance. In FY 2021-22, we were recognised with Apex India Occupational Health & Safety Gold Award 2021, which is a testament to our commitment towards ensuring the highest levels of health and safety. Even as a heavy industrial setup, our focus on diversity is unwavering. We actively advocate nurturing a diverse workforce - in terms of gender, age, geography and background. From a development standpoint, we are inculcating a culture of learning across the organisation and provide our employees with several avenues to sharpen their competencies and learn new skills. In an industry-first, to recognise the efforts of our people, we have extended the ESOP 2021 plan to all our employees. We are certain that this would motivate our people to have increased ownership of their responsibilities and deliver even better in the coming months and years.

We have launched several initiatives during the year to stay connected to our internal and external stakeholders. These include the 'We Care', an initiative to provide our employees, associates, channel partners and local communities with the essential resources and awareness necessary to sensitise individuals about COVID-19 while also aiding the Yaas cyclone victims.

We have also engaged with our channel partners through various campaigns and initiatives during the year. The Leaders Premier League V2 received a tremendous response, and we launched our first-ever loyalty program for top partners. This year, we carried forward our sales transformation journey i.e. 'Project Kshamata' by launching 'Saksham', focused on improving the capability of the sales and marketing teams. Moreover, 'Sales Gurukul' sessions have been introduced for building the overall capability of the sales and marketing teams.

We are actively contributing to the social and economic development of the communities in which we operate. We are doing so in sync with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) to build a better, sustainable way of life for the weaker sections of society and raise the country's human development index. Our CSR activities benefited 1.23+ lakh community members in FY 2021-22 around our facilities, ensuring the upliftment of the communities we operate in. Throughout the year, with concerted efforts, JSW Cement taking care of well-being of the surrounding communities with special focus on health & nutrition, livelihood and education. We have reached 88,700+ community members through various health initiatives. Thus, JSW Cement today is not just a cement brand, but also a name that is synonymous with being an agent of social change and human capital.

Way forward

Going ahead, we shall continue to grow in sustainable manner, donning the mantle of the lowest CO_2 emitting cement manufacturer in the world, as we drive efficiency in our operations.

I am deeply indebted to all our stakeholders for their resolute trust in JSW Cement. We will continue to work with dedication and continue to perform better every day.

Sincerely,

Nilesh Narwekar
CEO

How we create value

The year, once again, demonstrated the resilience of our business model. Our ability to create sustained value is dependent on our close engagement with our stakeholders. Their valued inputs become the basis of the delineation of our material issues, our risk management strategy and our advance on our strategic priorities.

In this section

VALUE CREATION MODEL

Designed to deliver enduring value

As the year before, our value creation abilities were once again tested by the dynamic business environment. Our business model helped us withstand the challenges and proved the efficacy of our conjoined focus on both sustainability and long-term profitability.

Inputs

Financial capital

Equity: ₹986 crore
Debt: ₹4,622 crore*
Fixed asset: ₹4,340 crore
Retained earnings: ₹1,126 crore
Net worth: ₹2,112 crore

Manufactured capital

Plant-wise capacity
Nandyal integrated unit: 4.2 MTPA
Vijayanagar grinding unit: 4.0 MTPA
Salboni grinding unit: 3 MTPA
Dolvi grinding unit: 2.5 MTPA
Shiva integrated unit: 0.2 MTPA
Jajpur grinding unit: 1.2 MTPA
Total manufacturing capacity: 15.1 MTPA

Human capital

Employees on roll: 1,359
Contractual employees: 1,699
Employee benefit expenditure: ₹245

Social and relationship capital

Total CSR expenditure: ₹5.23 crore
Dealer network: 5,800

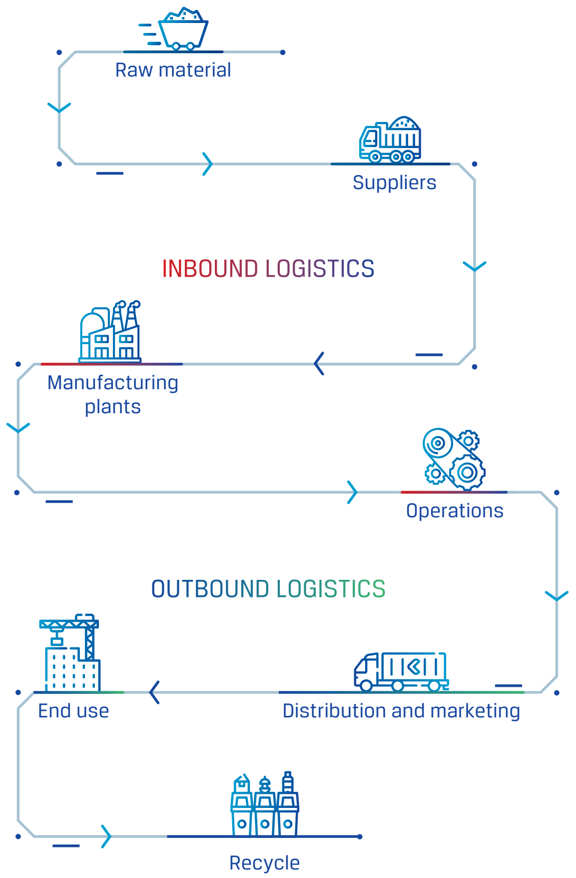
Natural capital

Total fuel used: 338,106.14 tonnes (excluding BF & CO gas consumption)
Total gas consumed: 4.2 crore nm^3 (BF & CO)
Total water used: 673,609 m^3
Total electrical energy consumed: 402 million units grid consumption, 15.2 million units renewable energy consumed
Thermal substitution rate: 7.1%

*including CCPS of 1476 Cr issued to Investors

Value chain

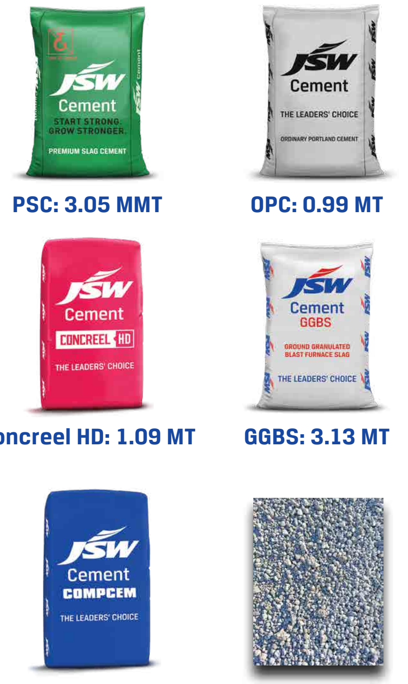
Activities



Outputs

Production volume

Products



PSC: 3.05 MMT
OPC: 0.99 MT
Concreel HD: 1.09 MT
GGBS: 3.13 MT
Composite Cement: 0.55 MT
Clinker: 2.98 MT

Emissions
Absolute net CO_2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2): 21,15,203.98 tCO_2e

Outcomes

Financial capital

Revenue: ₹4,669 crore
EBITDA: ₹744 crore
PAT: ₹233 crore
ROCE: ₹28.9 crore
Debt equity ratio: ₹2.2 crore
EPS: ₹2.48

Manufactured capital

Capacity utilisation: 67%
Increase in cement and GGBS production: 11%

Human capital

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR): 0.10
Employee retention : 83.1
Attrition rate: 16.9%
Gender diversity: 4.50
31% of campus selection are female
New joinees: 353

Social and relationship capital

Beneficiaries impacted: 1.23+ lakh
Improved quality of life for the communities

Natural capital

Wastewater recycled: 52,488 m^3
Share of harvested water in total water consumption - 23%
Waste co-processed: ~35,000 T
CO_2 avoided through alternative fuels and RE: 53,723 T

OPPORTUNITY LANDSCAPE

Making constructive choices

Although assailed by several short-term factors such as coal shortage, high petcoke and diesel prices and cement price hikes, the cement sector in India is on a path of exponential growth. Growing urbanisation, the Government's emphasis on affordable housing and infrastructure are some of the key demand drivers. At JSW Cement, we are keeping our eyes trained on the long-term growth enablers and preparing ourselves to capitalise on the opportunities for sustained growth.

1

Significant capex-led growth

The Union Budget 2022-23 has set India on a path of capex-led growth by announcing a 35.4% increase in capital expenditure outlay, raising it from ₹5.54 lakh crore in FY 2020-21 to ₹7.50 lakh crore in FY 2022-23. This is expected to set off a virtuous cycle of investment. As pointed out by the Finance Minister of India in her budget speech, public investment is supposed to take the lead and pump-prime private investment and demand in FY 2022-23. Revival of corporate capex is essential for the growth of the cement sector, and this is already evident in the capital expenditure plans of top cement companies of India, which had put on hold their strategic plans during the pandemic period. Fitch Ratings believes that leading Indian cement companies reduced financial leverage since FY 2019-20 will support their financial flexibility despite their lower profitability and plans for higher expansion capex.

545 million MT

India's cement production capacity for FY 2021-22

2

Rising demand from the housing sector

As per ICRA estimates , the all-India cement production in 11M FY 2021-22 was 323 million MT, higher by 22% y-o-y and 4% higher than pre-COVID levels of 11M FY 2020-21. Cement demand is expected to grow by 7-8% to around 382 million MT in FY 2022-23. Among the factors contributing to the demand, housing, particularly rural housing, is a major factor. The Government of India has allocated a sum of ₹48,000 crore for the completion of around 80 lakh houses under the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' in FY 2022-23. The increased emphasis on affordable housing is bound to amplify demand for cement.

With a growing population and the rise of demand for housing among the urban population, construction of residential complexes has been increasing, creating demand for cement sector. The real estate sector has seen a sharp rebound and housing projects have picked up in towns and cities across India.

3

Infrastructure development

The Government of India has been pushing for infrastructure development with a focus on infrastructure related to transportation, irrigation and sanitation among others. 'PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan (NMP)' was launched in October 2021 to promote multimodal connectivity and create a seamless transport network in India. The infrastructure development plan includes a 25,000 km expansion in national highways, creation of multimodal logistics parks, 100 cargo terminals and other structures, which will spur demand for cement.

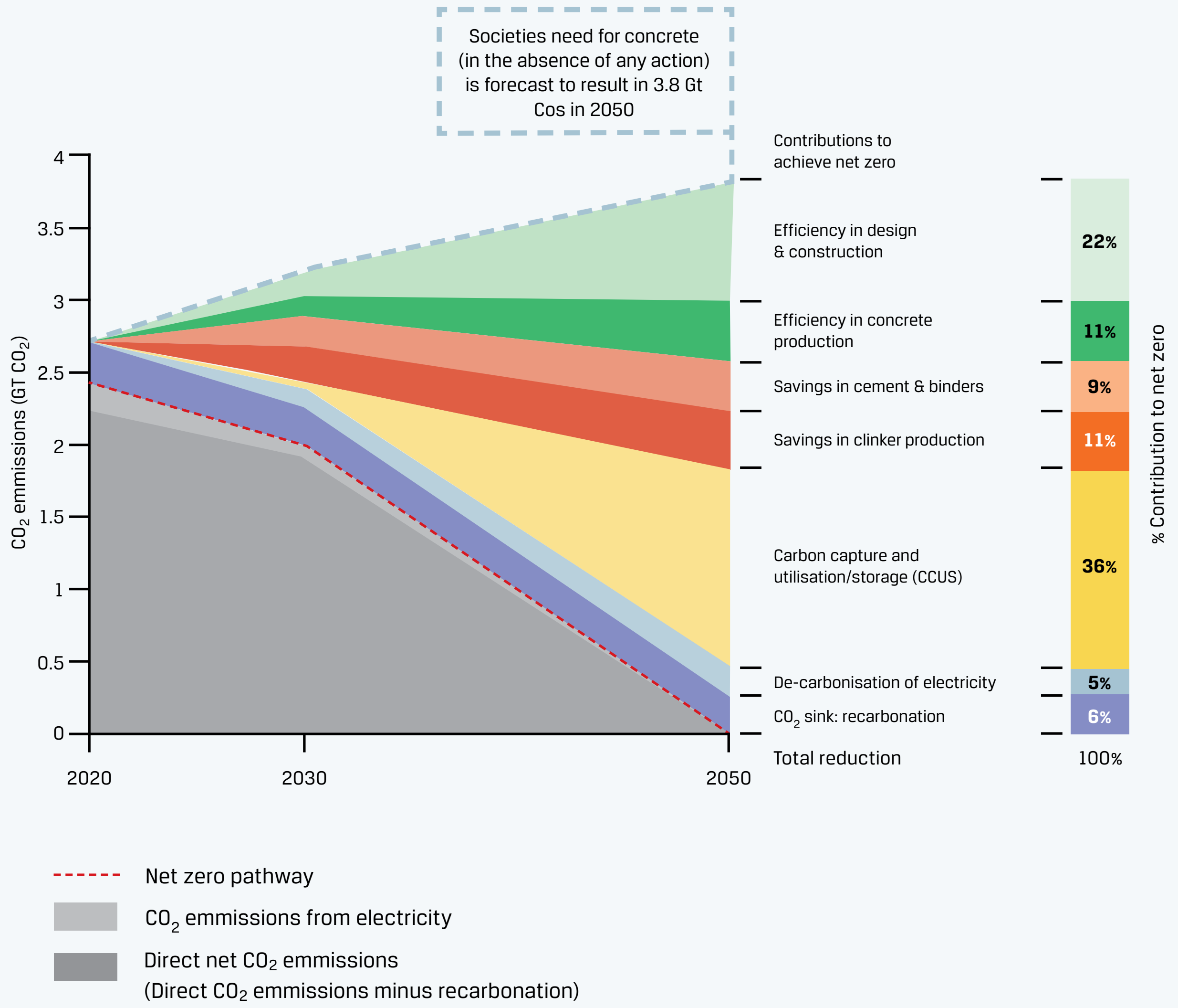
4

Demand for green construction materials

Increased awareness of climate change and India's commitment to net zero carbon emissions by 2070 call for a shift towards low-carbon intensive products. There has been a significant increase in demand for cement which is low on natural resource dependency. Companies globally are investing in R&D and adopting technologies for commercialising cement with a low carbon footprint.

According to GCCA 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero, the total global CO_2 emissions from the cement industry are more than 2.5 Gt. Hence, GCCA has formulated a pathway to reduce CO_2 emissions at different stages of the lifecycle of cement and concrete. JSW Cement being a member company, has also committed to 'Net Zero' emission and to produce carbon neutral concrete by 2050.

The Net Zero Pathway



JSW Cement response

- In response to the growing cement demand in India in the near term and contribute to India's growth drive, we are continuously expanding our production capacity. We have a current capacity of 15.1 MTPA across manufacturing units at Vijayanagar in Karnataka, Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh, Salboni in West Bengal, Jajpur in Odisha, Dolvi in Maharashtra and clinker unit in Fujairah in UAE, among others. Our subsidiary, Shiva Cement, is currently investing over ₹1,500 crore in a 1.36 MTPA clinker unit in project to be established in Sundergarh, Odisha. We intend to expand our capacity to 25 MTPA.
- We are backed by the Group's institutional businesses and their deep market network. Our branding and B2C capabilities are increasing our market reach
- We are India's leading green cement company and are continuously expanding our range of sustainable cement and construction materials in keeping with our vision of creating and marketing eco-friendly products that create industry benchmarks and allow customers to make conscious choices; we are also aligned to the country's sustainable development goals

Promoting transparent and consistent communication

Transparent and regular communication is necessary to generate trust and build a positive relationship with stakeholders. This also helps us understand and align our goals with their expectations and enables us to identify and mitigate business risks better.

Stakeholder identification

We identify our stakeholders through regular interactions with the top management and internal teams. A transparent, two-way communication with our stakeholders, helps us identify issues that may have a significant impact on our ability to create long-term value. The feedback received from this engagement also helps us in effectively formulating our business strategy and risk management policies.

If any grievances raised by any stakeholders, they are addressed through through proper channels by the respective functions depending on the nature. For example, community grievances will be taken care by site-level CSR team or employees grievances by HR function.

The following are our key stakeholders and our key channels of communication.

1

Industry associations, CEO-led organisation and international partners

Channels of communication

- Addressing various sector-specific issues on sustainability through environmental conservation and carbon footprint studies
- Green product certification for GGBS and PSC
- Membership of the District Chamber of Commerce & Industry and regular participation in its programmes

2

Shareholders, lenders and investors

Channels of communication

- Annual General Meeting (AGM)
- Annual Report
- Quarterly media releases
- Quarterly investor presentation
- Regular business interaction

3

Employees

Channels of communication

- Various employee engagement programmes such as celebration of festivals and special days, sports tournaments, etc.
- Training programmes conducted to upskill and nurture leadership at all levels
- Performance-based rewards and incentives
- COVID-19 relief for employees and their families such as awareness drives, medical and healthcare facilities, sanitisation and testing

4

Customers and dealers

Channels of communication

- Organising periodic meetings and get-togethers at the plant for complaint redressal and close communication
- Voluntary initiatives for environmental conservation such as tree plantation drives
- RT-PCR testing on a regular basis and COVID-19 vaccination drives for dealers and drivers

5

Media and NGOs

Channels of communication

- Periodic communication through reports and media releases
- Monetary support to Kalinganagar press forum

6

Suppliers and contractors

Channels of communication

- Building and maintaining close communication through meetings
- Detailed policies for safety, Code of Conduct, ethical behaviour and risk management
- Medical and financial aid to ensure their well-being during the pandemic
- Special incentives and rewards for motivation

7

Government and regulatory bodies

Channels of communication

- Ensuring compliance in all areas and standards
- Maintaining a good and cordial relationship through close communication
- Cooperating with visits from statutory bodies on compliance-related issues
- Providing PPE kits, masks, sanitisers, oxygen saturators, etc. for COVID-19 relief

8

Local communities

Channels of communication

- Focusing on education and skill development of underprivileged children and youth
- Empowering women to become self-reliant
- Development of community infrastructure in villages such as roads, drains, water supply, streetlights and bus stops
- Providing medical and healthcare facilities to local communities
- Initiatives to help local communities combat COVID-19
- Setting up a football academy to nurture and develop skills of local tribal children in sports
- Encouraging sustainable multi-crop farming to ensure better yields
- Organising social awareness camps and focusing on societal reform

Reaching a consensus on our core priorities

Materiality assessment is significant in identifying and incorporating our stakeholders' perspectives on issues that impact our business. In FY 2020-21, we conducted a comprehensive materiality assessment to understand and act on matters that ensure our long-term business viability.

Our materiality assessment follows a streamlined process of identifying, comparing and finalising material issues followed by mapping them out on the materiality matrix. A total of 410 responses were collected from our diverse groups of stakeholders, including our employees, the management, suppliers and vendors, customers, dealers and channel partners, community and NGOs, investors, the Government, regulators and policymakers.

Materiality assessment process

1

Define purpose, scope and stakeholders

The purpose of the materiality assessment process is to address business imperatives and expectations of key stakeholder groups. The scope of the study covers business operations across plants and geographic areas where we are present. Our key stakeholders are those groups of people who influence or get influenced by the Company's business operations.

2

Identify potential topics

Potential issues that are significant for the Company's operations are identified by desk-based peer review. We also consider topics of relevance as defined by various reporting frameworks and rating agencies.

Global frameworks and ESG rating agencies

Global reporting frameworks considered

GRI Standards, ⟨IR⟩ Framework, SASB material topics

ESG Rating Agencies

DJSI material topics, MSCI materiality map

Peer benchmarking

Indian and international cement companies

3

Stakeholder engagement survey

Questionnaires are developed for internal and external stakeholders which are used to seek their views. Topics for feedback are chosen based on their significance and impact on the organisation.

External stakeholder views

External stakeholders considered for the survey included the following:

- Customers, dealers, suppliers, vendors, local community, NGOs, government and associations, investors, market specialists and agencies
- Investor priorities assessed through desk-based research

Internal stakeholder views

Internal stakeholder engagement included the following:

- Senior management interviews to understand the Company's priorities
- Online employee engagement surveys across all management levels

4

Response analysis

Scores are analysed and validated to identify topics of critical importance to both internal and external stakeholders, after which a materiality matrix is developed.

5

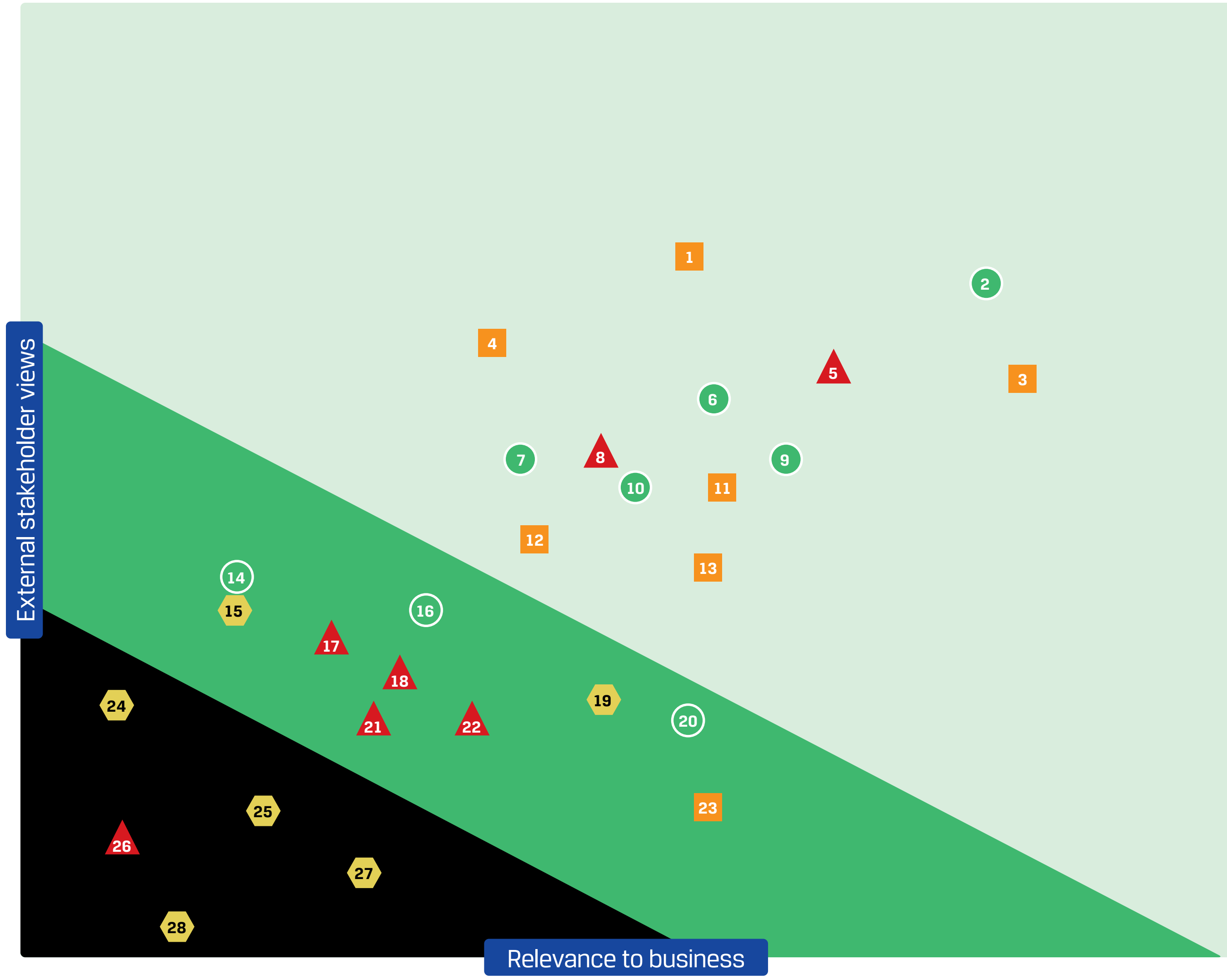
Prioritisation of issues

The outcome of the materiality matrix is further validated by the senior management to prioritise material topics.

6

Establish materiality matrix

The final materiality matrix is established which reflects the core issues for the Company.



Materiality matrix

1. Transport and logistics
2. Raw material conservation
3. Product quality
4. Return on invested capital
5. Occupational health and safety
6. Climate strategy
7. Circular economy
8. Human rights
9. Air emissions
10. Energy costs, efficiency and sourcing
11. Customer experience and satisfaction
12. Supply chain management
13. Sustainable products and innovation
14. Biodiversity and quarry rehabilitation
15. Corporate governance and compliance
16. Waste and effluent management
17. Employee diversity and inclusion
18. Labour issues
19. Information security & cyber security
20. Water management
21. Local community
22. Human development
23. Industry growth and stability
24. Fair competition
25. Direct economic impact on stakeholders
26. Land acquisition
27. Industrial relations
28. Dialogue and transparency

RISK MANAGEMENT

Managing risks proactively

We manage our risks with utmost prudence and aim to create and amplify value for our stakeholders in a constantly evolving and dynamic external environment.

We follow the globally recognised 'COSO' framework of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). ERM enables us to understand the potential upside and downside of all factors that affect our business. Once the risks are identified, they are assessed and managed in order to:

- Protect our shareholders and the interests of other stakeholders
- Achieve our business objectives
- Enable sustainable growth

We have also constituted a sub-committee of Directors to oversee the ERM framework and ensure:

- Execution of decided strategies with a focus on prompt action
- Monitoring risks arising out of unintended consequences of decisions or actions related to performance, operations, compliance, incidents, processes and systems and managing them appropriately

Top identified risks and mitigation measures

R1 COVID-19 pandemic

The two consecutive waves of the COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected life and economies. During the initial few months of FY 2021-22, global and domestic economic revival along with human life remained under stress.

Response strategies

We continue to take precautionary and proactive measures to control the spread of coronavirus amongst our workforce. We have undertaken various measures such as:

- Strict adherence to guidelines issues by various government authorities
- Compulsory wearing of masks and following COVID appropriate behaviour at plants and offices
- Random testing of staff returning from outstation travel
- Setting up quarantine centres across all plant locations

Vaccination remains the key to combat the pandemic. We actively arranged for vaccination drives across our plants and offices for our employees in collaboration with local hospitals. As on date, almost our entire staff, including associates; are fully vaccinated.

R2 Geo-political risk

Due to the Russia-Ukraine crisis, oil and natural gas prices have increased which have in turn affected logistics costs, resulting in higher inflation. Further, prices of key raw materials also face uncertainty in pricing.

Response strategies

- Broadening sourcing options across different geographies and multiple vendors
- Blending more petcoke with thermal coal to keep fuel cost in check
- Use of agri-waste as fuel to help reduce dependency on coal

R3 Demand-supply dynamics

There is volatility in demand coupled with rising inflation. Demand-supply risks can affect consumer spending. Moreover, with increased fuel costs there is a potential of affecting margins.

Response strategies

- Widening market base and increased value addition, focusing on quality and customer relationship
- Better market intelligence with inputs from the marketing team

R4 Raw material

The price and availability of raw materials may be adversely affected by factors beyond our control, with issues such as increased demand for raw materials, interruption in production by suppliers, change in supplier allocation, price and currency fluctuations, policy changes and transport costs, etc.

Response strategies

- Tracking commodity markets
- Options to broad-base sourcing
- Building captive capacities for slag and clinkers
- Use of agri-waste as fuel to help reduce dependency on coal
- Relationship management for regular supply and timely signals about the future
- Tracking government policies/developments in sourcing countries

RISK MANAGEMENT

R5

Infrastructure and logistics

Any form of disruption in transportation of goods and supplies, electricity grid, communication systems or any other public facility has the potential to impact normal business activities, in turn impacting financial conditions of the business. Such disruptions also result in increased costs to the company.

Response strategies

- A centralised logistics cell facilitates and ensures minimal logistics cost by adopting the most economical mode of transport
- Appropriate budget allocation and resource prioritisation to meet the demand of present and future infrastructure set-up
- Right combination of transportation through road/rail to optimise operations and cost

R7

Attract and retain the desired talent/manpower

Attracting and retaining employees with the requisite skillset and experience is critical to maintain current operations and future plans of expansions. While our labour relations are good, we cannot discount future disruptions due to disputes or other problems.

Response strategies

- Strong HR policies and processes in place for hiring and retaining talent
- Competitive compensation and robust performance management system to reward employees
- Group-wide employee re-designation exercise carried out in alignment with the market scenario
- Providing attractive ESOP to retain talent
- Creating a separate pool of employees across bands and grooming them for next-level roles through specially designed Future-Fit Leadership Development programs in collaboration with IIM Ahmedabad, ISB Hyderabad and Cornell University, USA
- Providing online learning courses for employees in collaboration with 'Skill-soft' to develop project management, team building, communication and other skills

R6

Environment, health & safety

The cement business involves emission of carbon and other gases, which poses a threat to the environment. This makes the business prone to physical risks of climate change. The cement plants and facilities are also associated with hazards including accidents involving moving machinery, on-site transport, forklifts and overhead cranes; explosions and resulting fires. These conditions may result in severe damage or destruction of property, equipment and environment and cause personal injury or even fatalities among our personnel.

Response strategies

- Closely monitoring compliance
- Regularly tracking changes in technology, regulations and changing norms
- Emphasis on the use of sustainable products that are safe for consumers
- 'Safety' has been added as a mandatory key result area (KRA) for employees
- Use of agricultural waste as biomass energy for manufacturing to improve ambient air quality and cut carbon emissions
- Regular medical check-up of labour
- Coordinating safety training, mock drills, best practices, structures audit, hazard and operability study (HAZOP) study
- Strong security arrangements such as security check-posts, entry pass/identity cards, access control system; CCTVs stationed at critical locations
- Monthly apex safety meetings for review of safety aspects, fatal accidents and near-miss accidents, if any
- Medical facilities and mediclaim policy for employees and their families

R8

Reputation

Non-compliance with established and evolving regulations in the areas of tax, environment, market competition and failure to meet the expectations of our stakeholder among others can have potential damage to the business.

Response strategies

- Strict adherence to applicable statutes through compliance checklists, internal communication and regular audits
- Robust corporate governance practices and Code of Conduct
- Effective stakeholder and performance management

R9

Finance

Potential risks associated with financing, transactions, credit and liquidity among other factors. The lack of liquidity may impact our targeted operational capacity/financial obligations. Inflation and interest rate fluctuations may affect financial results.

Response strategies

- Tracking and monitoring external events that impact financial performance
- Regularly reviewing financing, hedging, pricing and procurement policy considering exposure, emerging scenario and track record among other aspects
- Effective monitoring of internal performance and cash flows through internal meetings and continuous improvements in information and communication systems

R10

Confidentiality, integrity and availability of data & systems

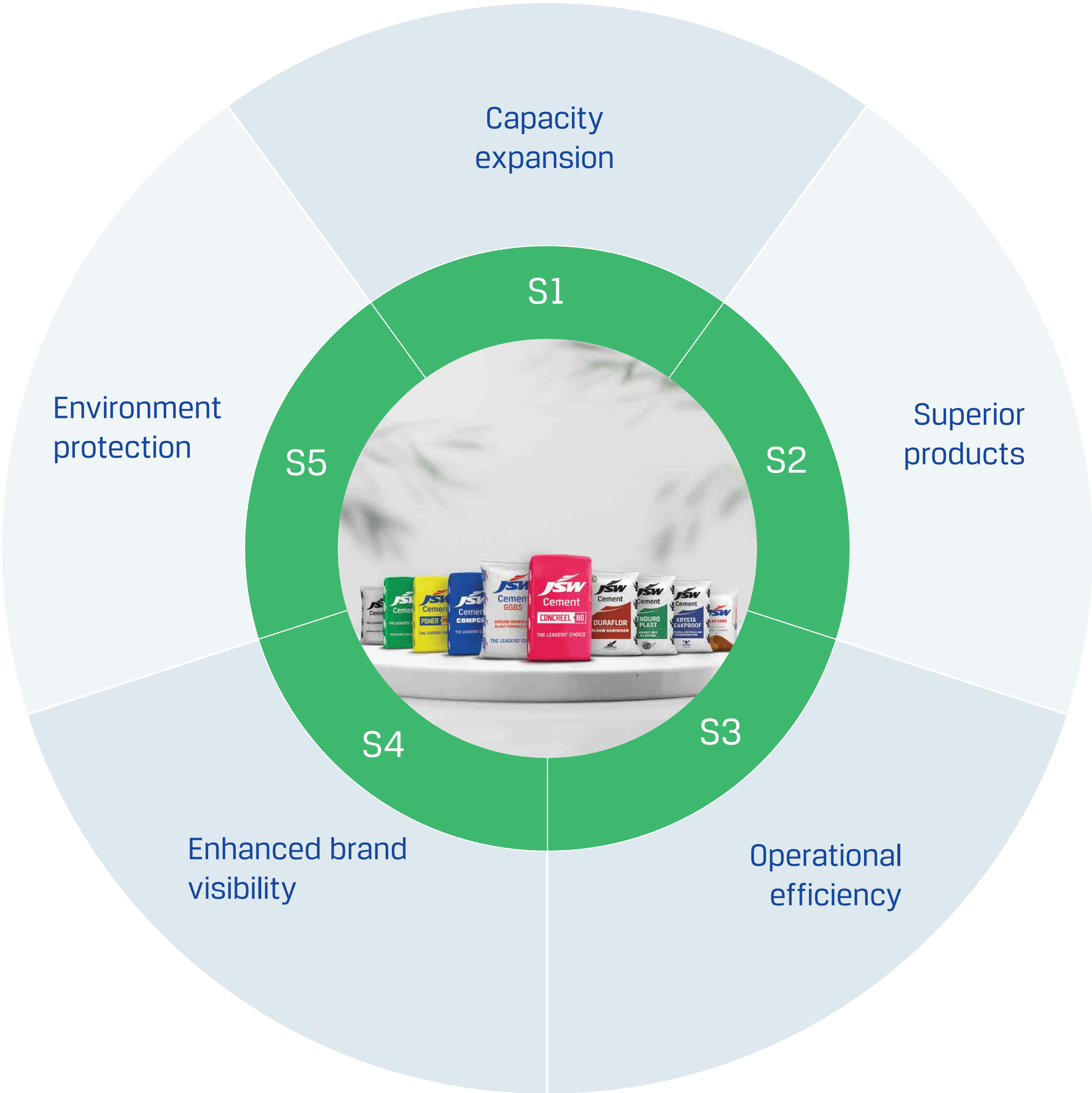
Our operations are exposed to a wide array of cyber risks. Digital security is paramount to ensuring seamless operations, given our investments and extensive deployment in digital services. A potential breach could lead to loss of process control and impact day-to-day functions. Data and cyber security risks could damage the company's reputation and lead to financial loss.

Response strategies

- Undertaking measures to control system vulnerability
  a. Vulnerability assessment and penetration testing for all public-facing assets
  b. Firewall hardening rule sets implemented
  c. Firewall remediation tool deployed and improvements done in identified areas
- Incorporating cybersecurity and privacy into everyday business decisions and processes
- Cyber security awareness programme conducted across all locations
- Continuous monitoring of threats, followed by prompt response, investigation and remediation of cyber security-related incidents and data breaches

Riding on our growth engines

We made substantial progress during the year across our key strategic pillars, leveraging the existing and emerging opportunities in the industry. Our strategic priorities enable us to address stakeholder concerns and meet their expectations.



Furthering each strategic priority

S1

Capacity expansion

We plan to reach a capacity of 25 MTPA in the near term, primarily from brownfield expansions in the South, West and East regions. We have embarked upon new expansion phases at its manufacturing facilities in Dolvi in Maharashtra and Vijayanagar in Karnataka. Both of these new projects will add 2 MTPA each to these units. Additionally, we are in the process of commissioning a new clinker unit of 1.36 MTPA at its subsidiary Shiva Cement and is adding 30% more clinker capacity by debottlenecking at the Nandyal plant in FY 2022-23. Going forward, we are also planning to set up a grinding unit in West Odisha and are working on the development of a mining block in Rajasthan, which will underpin the Company's expansion into the North region.

S2

Superior products

We are committed to making industry-leading products accessible to our customers:

- The pricing and positioning of our products are based on market trends and dynamics
- Product positioning for differents product is clearly defined and communicated
- Concreel HD/Plain Cement Concrete (PCC) has been positioned at A Category in the south and west and Portland Slag Cement (PSC) has been benchmarked at A-15; Concreel HD has been positioned at A+ Category in the east and PSC/PCC at A Category
- Replaced PSC with Concreel HD in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana
- Entered the RMC and Construction Chemicals Business
- We are progressing on new packaging and product development fronts:
  - Slag sand is used as FA replacement in concrete to go beyond 25% in Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) works
  - BIS Code recommendation proposal for LD slag usage in concrete plaster
  - Geo-polymer concrete/Earth-friendly Concrete (EFC) in RCC works and subsequent development of code
  - Both internal, external and field trial testing done for the water seepage-resistant cement
  - Both internal and external testing done for tile adhesives and block jointing mortar

S3

Operational efficiency

- Strategically setting up plants for improved efficiency
- Utilising technological innovation to optimise resource use
- Improving operational efficiency through route-to-market optimisation
- Managing inbound logistics by investing in wagon tipplers
- Utilising technologies like track and trace, control tower for end-to-end tracking and exception management to increase efficiency in outbound logistics
- Dedicated railway tracks for timely delivery of raw materials and transportation of finished goods
- Additional focus on SP-P1 markets and converting critical markets for premium products

S4

Enhanced brand visibility

Fostering partnerships with the planet, our channel partners, our consumers and every Indian citizen was our theme for FY 2021-22.

Some of the initiatives in relation to this theme are the following:

- Van Mahotsav or nationwide tree plantation drive to promote environmental preservation
- Digital video for Diwali to create awareness on air pollution
- Creating hyperlocal connect through Karnataka-specific TVC launch – 'Swalpa Adjust Maadkoli'
- Yaariyaan – pan-India TVC
- Partnership with channel partners through the Leader's Premier League, Saathi App, Dealer Ace and Elite Loyalty Club, Diwali Milan celebration across states, Women's Day celebration, Unnati-GGBS SPO event
- Partnership with innovation and growth – Power Pro Cement launch in Karnataka, JSW RMC plant inauguration in Deonar and Bhayander
- Launch of 'Home Guide' for the Karnataka market
- Awarded Best Infrastructure Brand 2021
- Recognition as Iconic Brand of the Year 2021 by The Economic Times
- Special COVID care initiatives for channel partners, influencers, and employees – 'We Care Program' and 'Joy of Hope'

Demand generation through influencer management

During the year, we designed a unique influencer management programme for masons, contractors, engineers and architects, generating demand for JSW products and developing loyal brand ambassadors. We held 800+ meetings, covering 27,000+ influencers and held JSW product demonstrations at 2,500+ sites through 58 cement care vans and four stationary labs.

- Total number of influencers across India mapped with JSW Cement as of March 31, 2022 numbered 99,360
- Total no. of JSW dealers with influencers mapped – 5,820
- Total no. of influencers mapped with bank KYC, participating in bank redemption plan during FY 2021-22 – 61,724 (62%)
- Total no. of influencers participating in gift voucher redemption plan in FY 2021-22 – 37,636 (38%)
- Total volume generated from an influencer – 15.8 lakh tonne
- Percentage of volume generated from influencers that is positioned in the premium product category – 47%
- No. of focused group meetings to create awareness on good construction practices among masons and contractors – 4

27,000

Influencers reached through 800+ meetings in FY 2021-22

Research and development

During the year, we successfully conducted a study in partnership with Central Road Research New Delhi termed, 'Utilising Ground granulated blast furnace slag as a soil stabiliser for road construction in the embankment'. We are further planning to study the base course.

Key approvals were obtained from the following bodies for our products during FY 2021-22

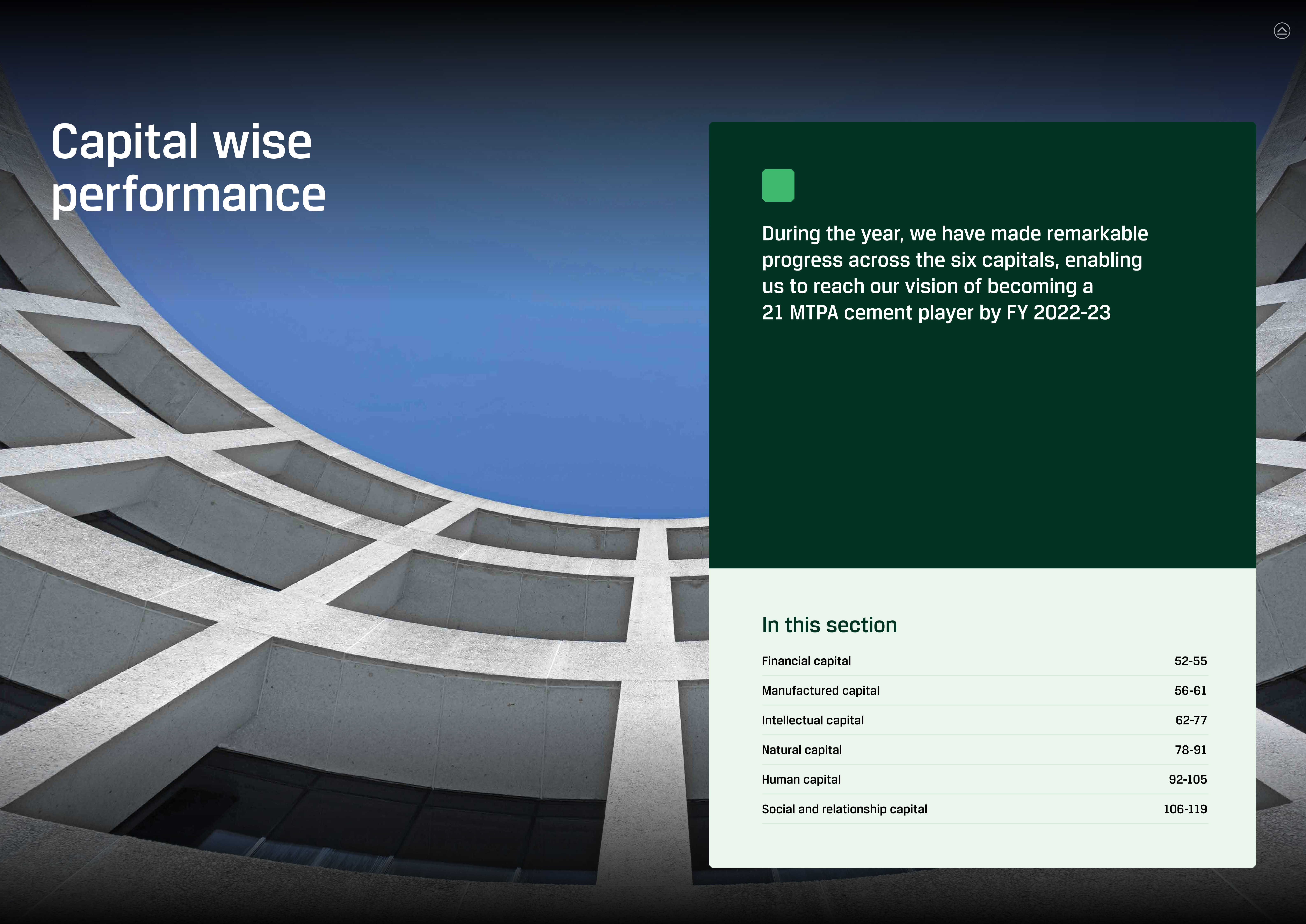
- Military Engineering Service – all India (Product – OPC)
- Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai – Mumbai (Product –PSC)
- Odisha Rural Water Supply & Sanitation – Odisha (Product –PSC, PCC)
- Odisha Police Housing Corporation – Odisha (Product –PSC, PCC)
- CPWD renewal – Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Product – PSC)
- Karnataka PWD renewal – (Product – PSC, PCC)
- Kerala PWD renewal –Kerala (Product – PSC)
- TN PWD renewal – Tamil Nadu (Product – OPC, PSC)
- TN Housing Board renewal –Tamil Nadu (Product- OPC, PSC)

S5

Environment protection

Some of the key sustainability initiatives taken by JSW Cement in FY 2021-22

- Participated in Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) 2021 (for Climate) and received a **'B' rating**
- Among the first global companies to commit to the Climate Group's RE100, EP100 and EV100 campaigns
- Signed the UN-Energy Compact for advancing SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, promoting sustainable energy for all, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Signed the Global Principles of Heavy Industries following the six core principles set by the Climate Group, with the vision to accelerate and scale-up decarbonisation in alignment with the 1.5-degree global warming trajectory
- Prepared our first Sustainability Report for FY 2020-21
- Received the prestigious CII-ITC Sustainability Award 2021 for 'Excellence in Environmental Management'
- Contributed to the research paper on 'Benefits of Blended Cement' by GCC
- Aligned our sustainability policies with the JSW Group policies



Capital wise performance

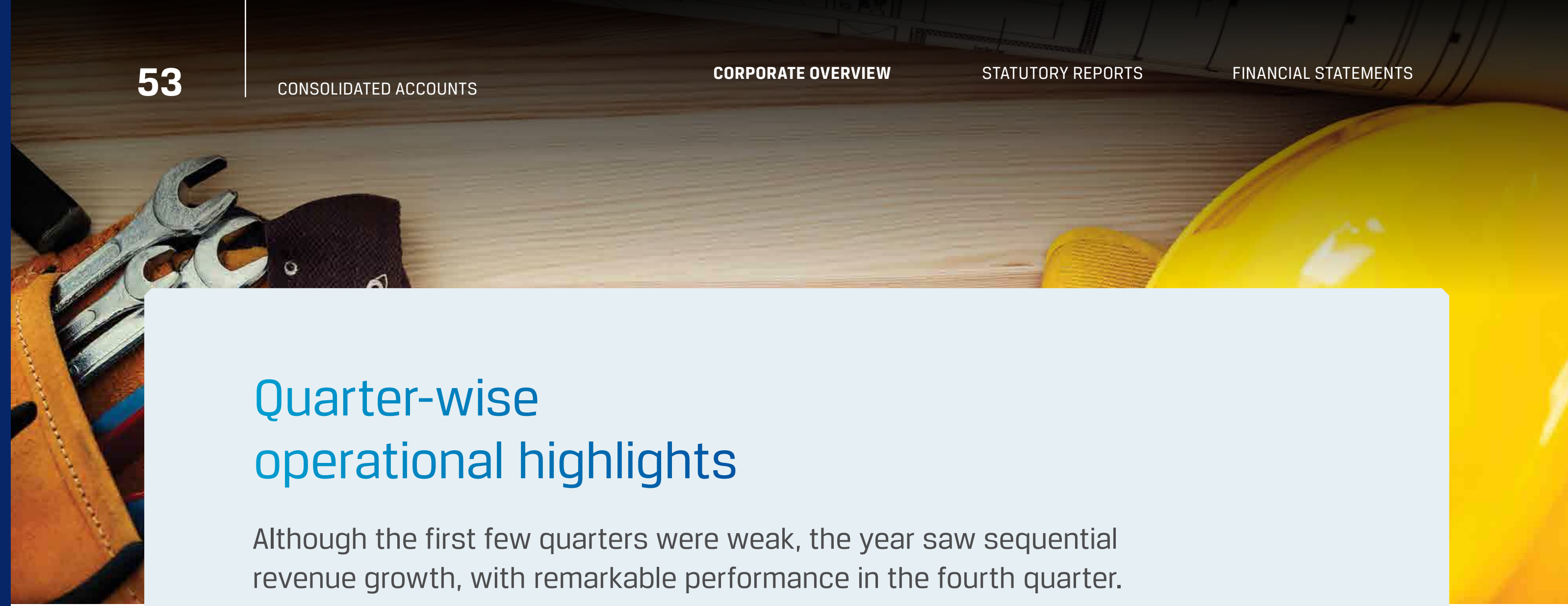
During the year, we have made remarkable progress across the six capitals, enabling us to reach our vision of becoming a 21 MTPA cement player by FY 2022-23

In this section

Financial capital

Consistent and resilient performance

Our business model has stood the test of time and has emerged resilient even during a tumultuous external environment. During the year, we managed to grow our revenue and deliver on our business targets with resilience. The year saw successful capital raise to support our expansion plans in the near future.



Quarter-wise operational highlights

Although the first few quarters were weak, the year saw sequential revenue growth, with remarkable performance in the fourth quarter.

Q1 FY 2021-22

2.03*MMT
Sales volume

₹951.3 crore
Revenue

₹161.6 crore
Operating EBITDA

₹22.2 crore
PAT

Q2 FY 2021-22

2.44*MMT
Sales volume

₹1,130.8 crore
Revenue

₹200.8 crore
Operating EBITDA

₹54.3 crore
PAT

Q3 FY 2021-22

2.03*MMT
Sales volume

₹1,057.2 crore
Revenue

₹126 crore
Operating EBITDA

₹6.5 crore
PAT

Q4 FY 2021-22

3.05* MMT
Sales volume

₹1,529.3 crore
Revenue

₹255.1 crore
Operating EBITDA

₹149.7 crore
PAT

₹69.02 crore
Financial Assistance from government

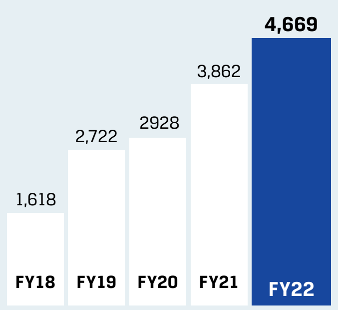
*Includes Clinker Sale

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Maintaining a robust and resilient trend

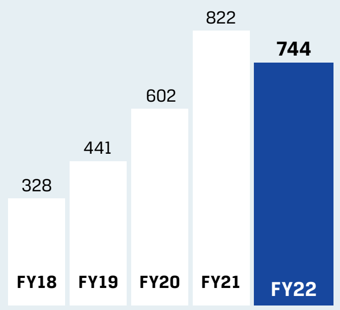
Revenue (₹ in crore)

29.32% 5-year CAGR



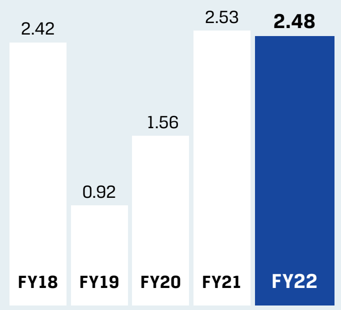
Operating EBITDA (₹ in crore)

22.65% 5-year CAGR



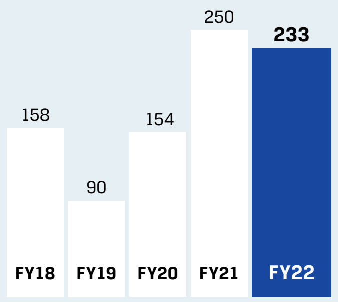
Earnings per share (₹)

0.61% 5-year CAGR



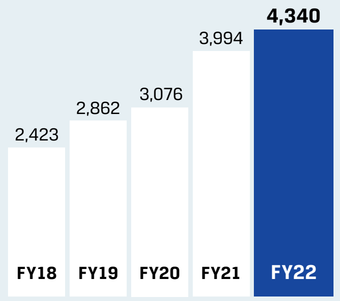
Profit after tax (PAT) (₹ in crore)

10.20% 5-year CAGR



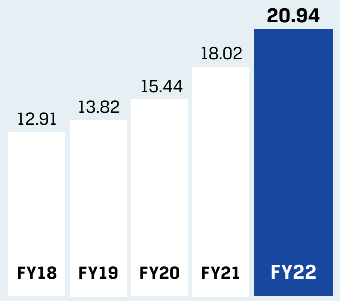
Net fixed asset (₹ in crore)

15.68% 5-year CAGR



Book value per share (₹)

12.58% 5-year CAGR



Manufactured capital

Building on our fundamental strengths

Our mission of gaining global repute for efficiency is majorly driven by our adept manufacturing capabilities, enabling us to create world-class, green cement that is trusted across the Board. Underpinned by an integrated supply chain, we are continuously enriching our portfolio with innovative and value-added products and services. Our commitment to embedding sustainability into our operations is evident in our tech-led innovative approach, bolstering our position as the leading manufacturers of sustainable cement for a self-reliant India.

We have a total manufacturing capacity of15.1 MTPA spread across two integrated units and four grinding units. We are working to expand on our scale and capacity, firmly securing our position as one of the most trusted cement companies in the country and the world.

67%
Capacity utilisation

8.8 MTPA
Cement production & GGBS

FY 2021-22 highlights

Optimising resource consumption and maximising production

Our key inputs

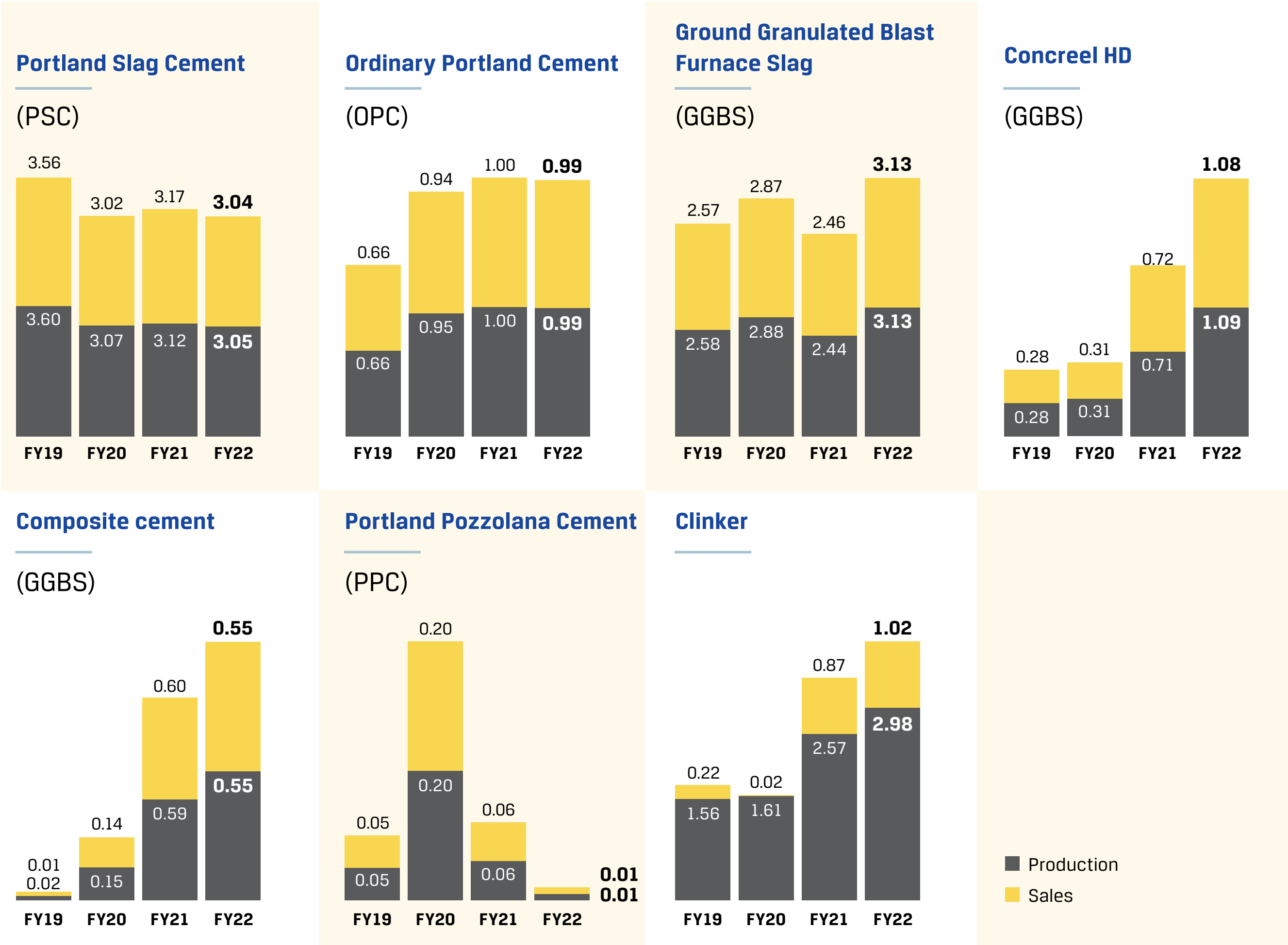
- 2 Integrated units
- 4 Grinding units
- 15.1 MTPA cumulative capacity

Our key outcomes

- 64% Capacity utilisation
- 7.1% Thermal Substitution Rate
- Specific Power consumption Grinding - 32.8 units
- Specific Heat consumption – Grinding - 52 Kcal

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

Steadfast volume growth over the years



Capex development and efficiency

In order to improve our position in the market and develop a more effective, efficient, sustainable and reliable business model, we invest in multiple projects.

- At Nandyal, we are upgrading our Kiln capacity from 6500 TPD to 8500 TPD. We are investing in a Waste Heat Recovery System of 12.29 MW with a total investment of ₹451 crore. Additionally, we have tied up with JSW Energy to put up a 10 MW ground-mounted solar power-plant, to reduce dependency on grid power and reduce unit cost of power
- At Vijayanagar, we have tied up with JSW Energy to put up an 8 MW Ground mounted solar power plant to reduce the unit cost of power
- Increasing the capacity of Vijayanagar and Dolvi plants by 2 MTPA
- At Fujairah, we are enhancing capacity by 1.36 MTPA with 14.7 MW WHRS

At Shiva Cement, we are enhancing the capacity by 1.36 MTPA with 8.9 MW WHRS in the first phase.

Performance in manufacturing

- Deployed the latest technologies and are using energy-efficient processes led by a roller press grinding system to manufacture cement products
- Observed higher clinker production as compared to the previous year. At Nandyal, it was 14% higher and at Fujairah, 28% higher due to Kiln availability
- Cement and GGBS dispatches were higher by 11% over the previous year

Improving our efficiency

- Investing in opportunities to reduce power and heat consumption, while looking at alternate raw materials to conserve natural resources
- Substituting Aluminium Laterite, an expensive material with Alumina-rich steelmaking slag for clinker making in Nandyal
- AOD slag in cement grinding and utilising waste hot gases from the clinker plant for slag drying in the Nandyal plant

- Increased the TSR by 69% with the increase in consumption of higher alternate fuel by 47% at our clinker plant in Nandyal, thus saving fuel
- Co-processed ~35,000 tonnes of waste at the Nandyal plant's cement kiln which led to achieving a 7.1% TSR, as compared to 4.15% TSR in FY 2020-21

Maintaining product quality

- Maintaining best-in-class testing norms and aligned to IS -269(OPC) IS -455(PSC), IS 16415(Composite) in Cement, and GGBS -IS -16714. We are, in the process of getting NABL accreditation for four of our concrete labs in Salboni, Dolvi, Hyderabad and Kolkata
- Installed state-of-the-art testing equipment for GGBS, to further strengthen our raw material testing capabilities
- Moving towards increasing the usage of alternate fuel, we have put up a dedicated alternate fuel testing facility at Nandyal – which includes equipment such as Auto titor, Flash point tester and chloride testing. Supported with excellent lab testing equipment, we ensure that all our products are of superior quality

Fuel consumption

	SHC (Kcal/Kg)	
FY 2021-22	**Grinding**	**Kiln**
Vijayanagar*	70.43	-
Nanydal	-	728.82
Dolvi	52.79	-
Salboni	62.32	-
Jajpur	62.89	-
Fujairah	-	720
Flue dust		Alternative

FY 2021-22 developments

- In FY 2021-22, the heat consumption in Fujairah amounted to 720 kcal/kg clinker, against 731 kcal/kg clinker in FY 2020-2021
- All plants continued to optimise energy consumption in FY 2021-22 by adopting best practices and processes

Fuel replacement

	SHC (Kcal/Kg)	
FY 2021-22	Nandyal TSR %	Alternate fuel (MT)
FY 2020-21	4.15	23,200
FY 2021-22	7.1	~35,000
% Increase	69%	47%

FY 2021-22 developments

- Recycled waste heat by utilising hot gases from the clinker plant for slag drying in Nandyal, thereby saving coal/diesel
- Increased TSR by 69% by adopting 47% higher alternate fuel usage in the clinker plant at Nandyal, thus cutting down dependency on fossil fuels
- During the reporting year, ~35,000 tonnes of waste was co-processed at the Nandyal plant's cement kiln in an environment-friendly manner; 7.1% TSR achieved in FY2021-22, compared to 4.15% TSR in FY 2020-21

Power consumption

	SPC(Kwh/T)	
FY 2021-22	Grinding	Kiln
Vijayanagar*	28.76	-
Nanydal	32.49	56.34
Dolvi	33.73	-
Salboni	34.11	-
Jajpur	32.91	-
Fujairah	-	51.83

FY 2021-22 developments

- Deployed latest technologies and energy-efficient processes, with a roller press grinding system for manufacturing cement products
- Reduced specific power consumption by 5% in Vijayanagar with power consumed being 28.75 kWh/T of cement in FY 2021-22, as against 30.27 kWh/T of cement in FY 2020-2021

Green power

	Solar power (Million units)
FY 2020-21	11.5
FY 2021-22	15.1
% Increase	31%

FY 2021-22 developments

- 5.45 MW and ~3.5 MW solar power plant utilised at the Nandyal and the Salboni units, respectively
- Began installing Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS) of 12.29 MW and 9.0 MW capacity at the Nandyal and Shiva units, respectively
- Consumed 31% higher solar power at the Nandyal and Salboni units, amounting to 15 million units of solar power consumed in FY 2021-22, as against 11.5 million units in FY 2020-21

Green initiatives

	Plantation
Vijayanagar*	59,205
Nanydal	10,030
Dolvi	465
Salboni	1,76,705
Jajpur	5,879
Fujairah	22,524
Total	**2,74,808**

FY 2021-22 developments

- Planted ~2,75,000 trees for developing a green belt in and around plant premises at all operating locations
- Established rainwater harvesting facilities inside plant premises across all locations; worked on the mining pit in the limestone mines at Nandyal
- Utilised ~33,297 MT of alumina killed slag during FY 2021-22, thus reducing an equivalent amount of laterite sourced from mines
- Reused industrial waste such as blast furnace AOD slag for manufacturing cement and cementitious products
- Utilised off-gas, such as CO and blast furnace gas, from steel production

Increased dispatches during FY 2021-22

- Increased clinker production by 28%, producing 10,73,500 MT clinker during the reporting year, compared to 8,38,100 MT clinker in FY 2020-21 at Fujairah
- Increased clinker production by 14%, producing 19,14,985 MT clinker, as against 16,85,123 MT clinker in FY 2020-21 at Nandyal
- Overall dispatches of cement and GGBS increased by 11%, amounting to 8.83 million MT in FY 2021-22, as compared to 7.97 million MT in FY 2020-21
- Overall GGBS dispatches increased by 27% with 3.13 million MT in FY 2021-22, as compared to 2.46 million MT in FY 2020-21
- The Vijayanagar dispatches of cement and GGBS increased by 37% to 3.20 million MT in FY 2021-22, as against 2.37 million MT in FY 2020-21
- Screened slag and GBS dispatches at Vijaynagar increased by 70%, amounting to 1.51 million MT in FY2021-22, as compared to 0.89 million MT in FY2020-21
- Dolvi dispatches of cement and GGBS increased by 31% to 1.84 million MT in FY 2021-22, as compared to 1.40 million MT in FY 2020-21

Powered by our innovation and technology drive

Our innovation strength, fast-paced digitalisation and aggressive brand building have always kept us ahead of the curve. FY 2021-22 saw us celebrate our 'partnerships' – with the planet and various stakeholders – through a unique brand campaign that brought us closer to our customers and business partners.

Partnership with the planet

We aim to inculcate a sense of belonging and commitment to the environment among our people, customers, our business associates and the larger society so that we can help create a sustainable future together. Our environmental stewardship is an integral part of our operations and we seek to further embed it.

World's #1 eco-friendly cement company

We are proud to be recognised as the World's #1 eco-friendly cement company, with our specific net CO_2 emissions being one-third of the world's cement industry average*. This is true testimony to our commitment to make the planet greener. We conduct our business responsibly and continue to make strides in facilitating change.

*Global and Indian cement industry Sp. Net CO_2 emission verified by GCCA. JSW Cement Sp. Net CO_2 emissions verified by D&B

A pan-India tree plantation campaign

During the Van Mahotsav in July 2021, we rolled out a nationwide tree plantation campaign. We organised plantation drives to create awareness and promoted forest conservation. We invited our channel partners and engineers along with their families to participate in the drive that saw us distribute saplings among the trader community on the outskirts of Bengaluru. More than 700+ trees were planted at all our plants locations during the campaign.

Air pollution awareness campaign on Diwali

During Diwali 2021, we took the opportunity to spread awareness on noise and air pollution created by firecrackers through a film. Our campaign revolved around promoting the idea of reducing the practice of bursting crackers and supporting a healthier planet by planting more trees. The campaign and the film were well received.

Partnership with channel partners

Our channel partners are integral to the value chain and we seek to build on our strong ties with the community. We undertook the following initiatives during the year.

The Leader's Premier League

The Leader's Premier League V2 received a tremendous response and helped us engage with our business partner community more effectively.

JSW Cement's Saathi app

The launch of JSW Cement's Saathi app was a milestone achievement for us. This cutting-edge digital solution ensures convenience and comfort for our business partners. The launch was accompanied by special offers for our partners, encouraging and incentivising them to order through the Saathi app and WhatsApp.

Dealer Ace and Elite Loyalty Club

We launched our first-ever loyalty program for top partners within our organisation. The Dealer Ace and Elite Loyalty Club were introduced as exclusive clubs for select dealers, who were made eligible for special privileges on completion of targets. Diwali Milan, a special event on the occasion of Diwali, was organised for the Ace and Elite club dealers. As an additional incentive, members of these clubs can also open bank accounts for their spouses under the StreeDhan Scheme.

Women's Day celebrations

On International Women's Day, we acknowledged and encouraged our women channel partners. Through a heart-warming film, we showcased their stories, journeys and goals on social and digital media.

Special webinars and events

- A special GGBS SPO event, Unnati was attended by 50 SPOs. They were given a guided tour of the JSW Steel and JSW Cement Dolvi Works, which was followed by celebrations at Alibaug
- As part of our efforts to keep our partners abreast of the latest trends and technologies, we conducted a host of webinars on subjects such as 'Durability for Coastal Construction', 'Construction Quality Improvement with Sustainable Material', and on the advantages of blended cement in modern construction among others
- We hosted the Construction Chemical Builders meet in Bengaluru, a Technical Symposium in Anantapur and many such events while also strategically executing several marketing campaigns throughout the year

Our notable campaigns

Power Pro launch

In a significant move in FY 2021-22, we launched Power Pro and kickstarted the journey in Karnataka across nine locations. A total of 1,040 dealers, retailers and prospective dealers attended this multi-city launch.

JSW RMC

JSW RMC, another promising vertical of our Company, was set in motion. The first plant was inaugurated at Deonar, near Chembur in Mumbai. The Bhayander unit started operating in February 2022. Over 20 RMC-branded transit mixers are now active on the streets of Maharashtra.

Creating a hyperlocal connect

- We launched a Karnataka-specific TVC with the central message of 'Swalpa Adjust Maadkoli' (No Adjustment Cement) to forge a closer connect with potential and existing customers. The campaign garnered over 4 million views on social media and television
- Our 'Yaariyaan' campaign launched in FY 2020-21 continued to be a crowd favourite in FY 2021-22. This memorable track created by the music maestro A.R. Rahman featured in our employees' caller tunes and Corporate Office hold tunes. The campaign aired across multiple TV channels and radio stations
- We also launched our first-ever home-guide book in Karnataka. This book is a comprehensive guide with the best examples and practices of home building and construction

Honoured as the 'Best Infrastructure Brand'

JSW GGBS has been instrumental in shaping some of our most iconic feats of engineering in this country. The Economic Times honoured us as one of the Best Infrastructure Brands 2021 for our efforts in fuelling economic growth and sustainable innovation.

We have also been awarded The Economic Times Iconic Brand of 2021-22 for our path-breaking work in sustainability, innovative strategies and stellar efforts in digitalisation.

Partnership with people

As during the first wave of the pandemic in 2020, we spared no effort in FY 2021-22 in providing adequate support to our fellow citizens.

'We Care' program

We promptly launched an outreach program called 'We Care' to reach essentials like food to communities and made online doctor consultations and mobile facilities accessible. Through the program, we also arranged for RT-PCR tests and supplied oxygen concentrators where necessary.

Awareness of about healthy lifestyle

We provided online yoga sessions and facilities to encourage people to follow healthy lifestyle. We used the social media to spread awareness and provided tips on how to boost immunity and take to healthy practices in collaboration with medical experts.

'Joy of Hope', a Bengali series in partnership with Roopsha Dasgupta, an ex-RJ and social media influencer, was launched to help people cope with the difficult times. A total of 13 episodes featuring real-life inspirational stories of combating COVID-19 were released every Thursday.

Aiding cyclone victims

Essentials such as food, clothing and clean drinking water were made available to victims of the Yaas Cyclone in Kolkata.

Providing palliative care

We contributed ₹13 lakh towards to the construction of the first floor of the Palliative Care Centre at Puthenpeedika, Thrissur, to help meet the growing need for geriatric care. This centre treats around 200 patients throughout the year and also offers free food and medication for the underprivileged sections of society.

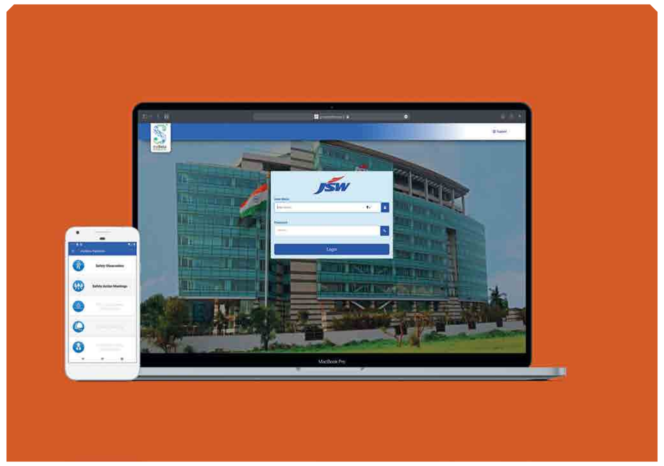
Marketing and labelling of products

We follow BIS standards for marketing and labelling, providing the date of manufacture, location of manufacture, ISI Mark, safety handling procedure, constituents and type of cement. No complaints have been received related to marketing and labelling. We are advancing as a digitally enabled and data-intelligent business.

Digitalisation

Today, customers are digitally engaged and are more data conscious. They expect us to offer customised solutions that can be accessed on demand and can be seamlessly integrated into their lives.

Digitalisation is a crucial driver in the Company's steady evolution as a tech-driven organisation. Digitalisation is helping us create new platforms to drive better engagement with our customers and other stakeholders, enhance our agility and creating greater efficiencies in our operations. We are advancing as a digitally enabled and data-intelligent business.

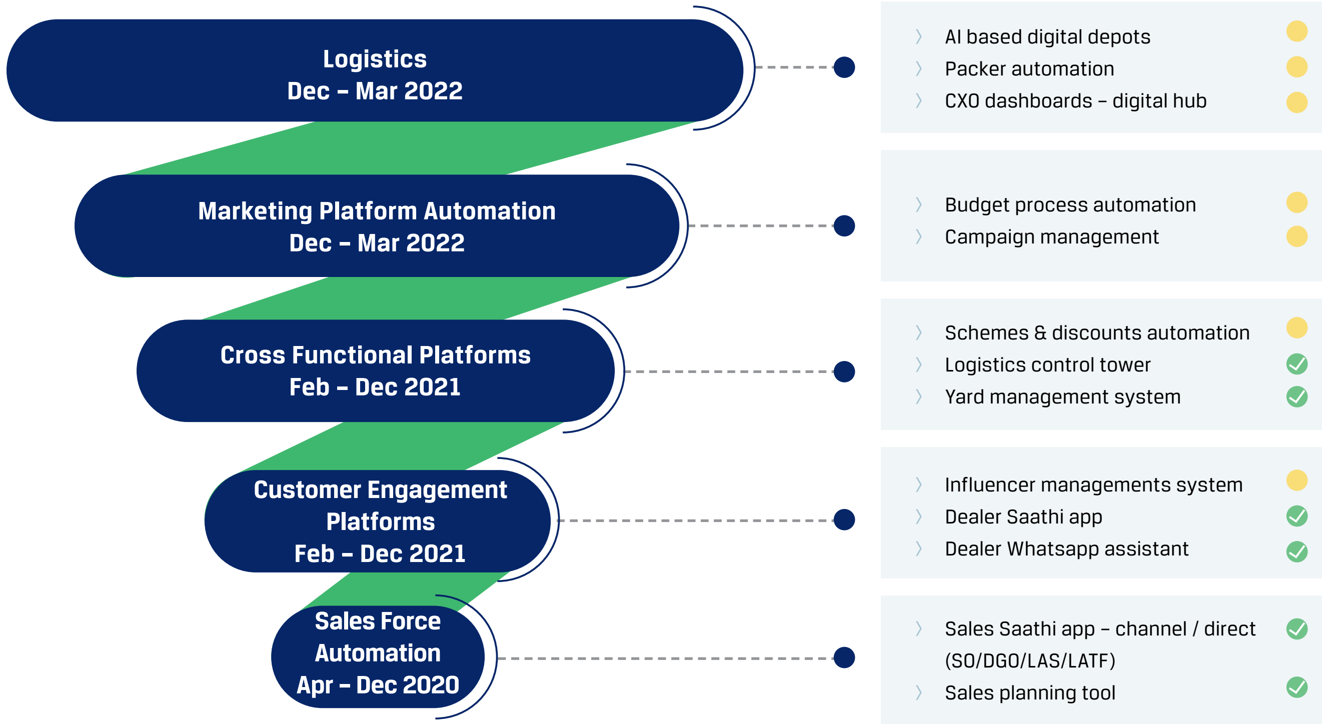


Highlights FY 2021-22

12+ Apps
Digital initiatives carried out during the year

20+
Business process re-engineering carried out in FY 2021-22

Digitalisation projects - Sales & Marketing Incl. Logistics



Scaling growth through connected apps

At JSW, we have leveraged SFDC (salesforce.com) as our CRM platform in the following ways:

- Considering the limited offline capabilities with the SF platform, we have developed an android/iOS mobile application, which can be used both online and offline in remote areas and thus serve the needs of our field force working in both urban and rural locations
- Implemented a solution that enables our frontline sales team to access intelligent field information anywhere, anytime to improve overall performance, operation visibility and management. It also creates better opportunities for customer conversion and has thus witnessed significant adoption rates since its pan-India rollout
- Developed a workflow in the app, utilising the task module of SFDC seamlessly to integrate salesforce with back-end support functions such as finance, logistics, technical services and branding among others
- Introduced a scientific approach for planning and executing dealer visits using an integrated planning tool (Velocity) with SFDC to push automated dealer visits to the SAATHI app
- Integrated the GPS tracking software with SFDC for Sales teams/dealers to have access to real-time tracking of their shipments
- Integrated the payment gateway with SAATHI app to SAP for making payments and updating the dealer ledger in real-time, enabling dealers to place orders and make payments in case of a shortfall of credits at any point in time
- Integrated Mill test certificates/invoices/view ledger/ discounts among others to flow from SAP to SFDC into Sales SAATHI and Dealer SAATHI, available for downloads at their fingertip

A glance at the pre- and post-deployment of these connected apps and their benefits

Pre-deployment
Offline and online app with limited functions
Post-deployment benefits
SAATHI App – One-stop shop for SO/DGOs; single app with 360 views of dealers which enables sales officers to have more constructive discussions with their dealers and hence increases sales volume/value.

Pre-deployment
Heuristic visit planning
Post-deployment benefits
Automated visit planning: Utilising the 'Velocity' tool (LP model-based) for optimised visit planning for dealers based on their potential, share of wallet and loyalty.

Pre-deployment
No dealer performance information
Post-deployment benefits
Enhanced customer engagement and customer experience using real-time dealer performance dashboard.

Pre-deployment
No financial information; dependent on SO/ASM who, in turn, called support functions to seek information
Post-deployment benefits
High accountability and transparency using real time financial information including ledger-related details such as SD/SSD, discounts, open/close balance, credit notes among others.

Pre-deployment
No order information; dependent on SO/ASM who, in turn, called support functions to seek information
Post-deployment benefits
The tracking of orders with driver details and ready call features. Real-time order status information with dispatch data for every order with a GPS link to track the delivery in real time.

Pre-deployment
Only way to collaborate with JSW support functions was to call the SO/ASM and raise their concerns/requests
Post-deployment benefits
SO/Dealers can raise their requests through the app which, in turn, notifies respective support functions in finance, logistics, technical services, branding and closure with remarks updated in the app. This has enabled seamless interactions between the SO/ASM and also dealers through their respective platforms with the central/back-end support functions of JSW. It provides transparency to their issues/ concerns raised and resolutions updated for ready reference.

Pre-deployment
SO/Dealer would send emails to request for Mill certificates
Post-deployment benefits
One-click, ready to download and share MTC for dealers to their customers through the app.

Pre-deployment
Payments through cheque/RTGS
Post-deployment benefits
Dealer SAATHI App: Online payments through the app (UPI/Net banking) and settlements have led to real time settlements, and thus reduced outstanding aging of invoices.

Pre-deployment
Payments through cheque/RTGS
Post-deployment benefits
Dealer SAATHI App: Online payments through the app (UPI/Net banking) and settlements have led to real time settlements, and thus reduced outstanding aging of invoices.

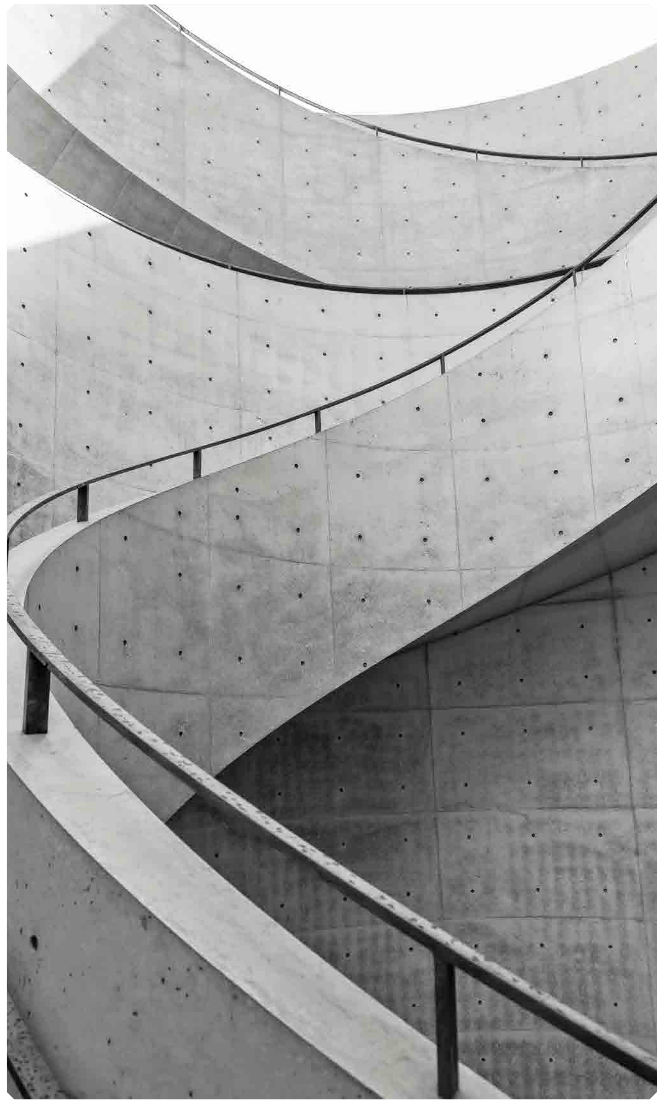
Pre-deployment
No loyalty program and points redemption and communication
Post-deployment benefits
SAATHI is also integrated with the loyalty platform and thus provides real time visibility of loyalty points, registering a purchase, viewing passbook and redemption, among other facilities.

Leveraging analytics

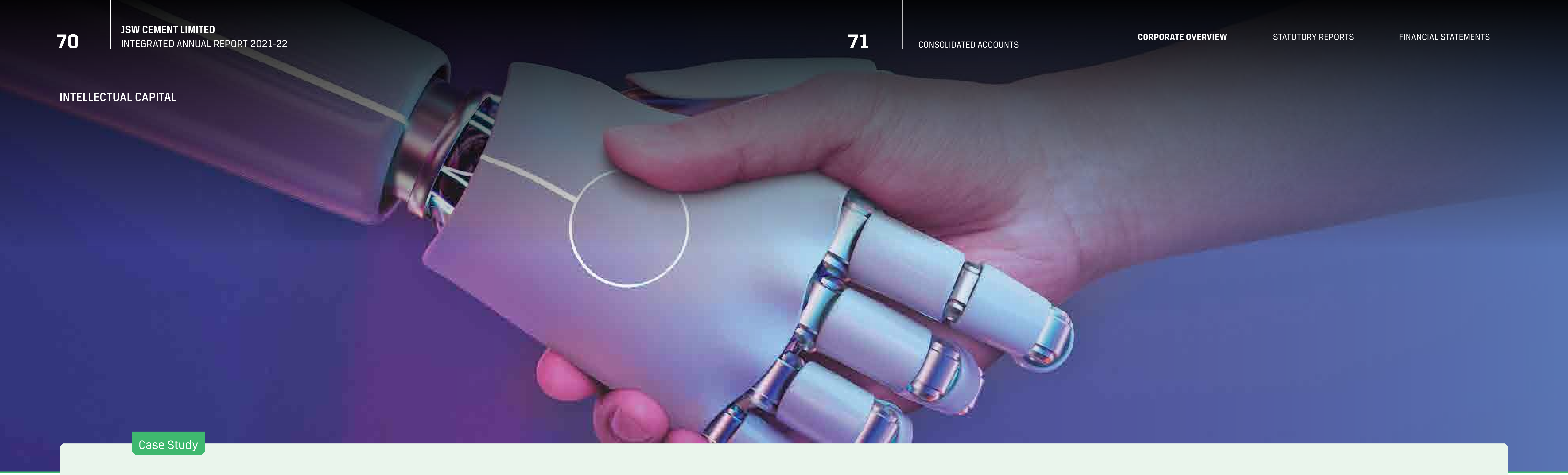
We are revamping our marketing and logistics practices through partnerships with the world's leading digital innovators and using extensive data models and algorithms to build new capabilities. Our objective is to empower our teams to make smarter, quicker decisions by transforming data into an accessible, reusable asset.

A key focus of these efforts is to understand the return on each marketing and commercial investment. To deliver on this, we are upgrading our end-to-end analytics capabilities to measure the value of each dealer's touchpoint and the impact of every campaign. These efforts help us in:

- Understanding the effectiveness of our brand interaction
- Generating efficiencies by improving resource allocation
- Capturing insights to optimise channel strategies in real time
- Identifying opportunities for innovation and the scaling up of new launches



INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL



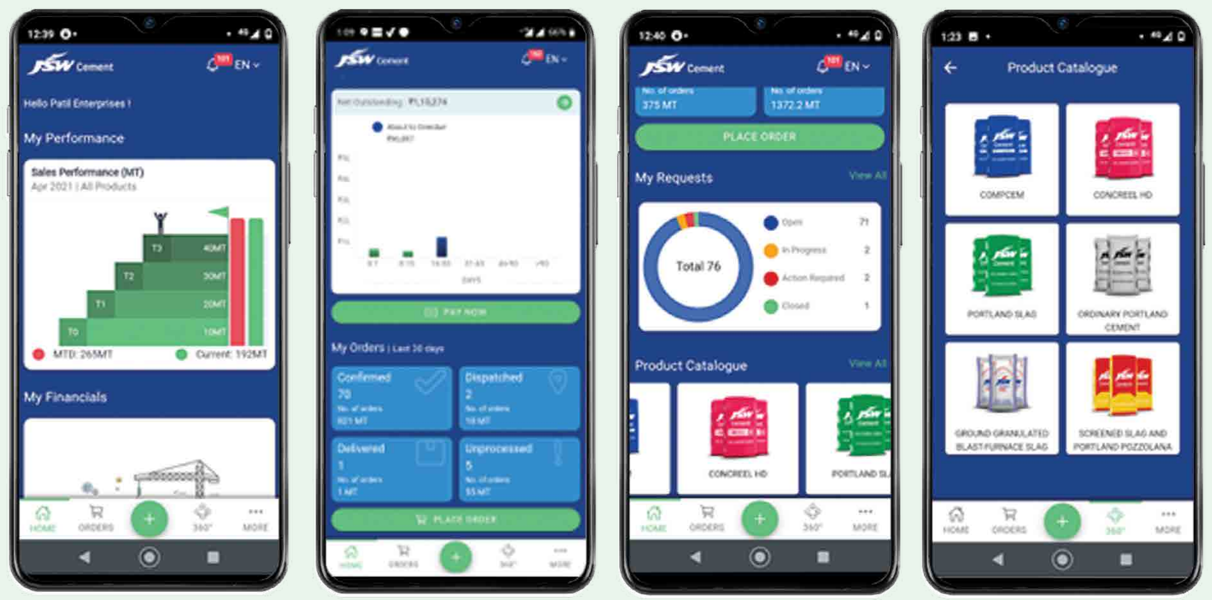
Case Study

The Saathi revolution

Inspiring dealers to digitalise and expand their business through Saathi app

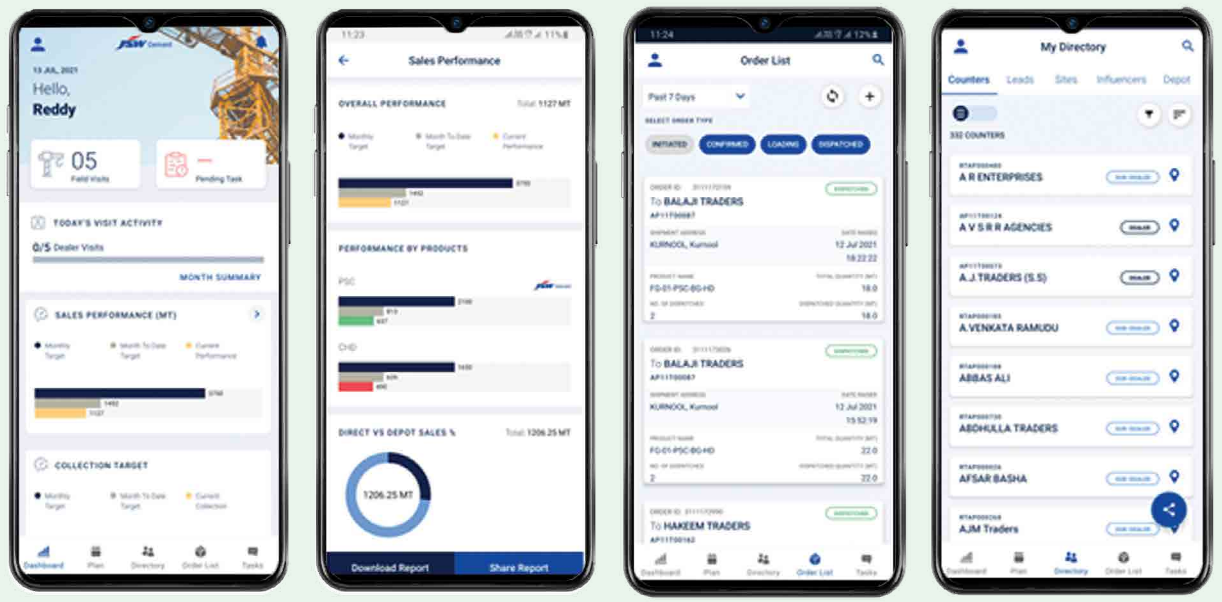
The Smart JSW Saathi app has already proven to be a powerful catalyst for JSW Sales promoter's preferences and for deepening engagement.

The platform helps sales promoters with placing orders, view order status, real-time tracking of their dispatches, online payment, real-time settlement and update of their outstanding, checking their financial books, collaborating with JSW departments through service requests, and downloading documents required in their day-to-day operations.



Accelerating sales team efficiency through Saathi App

We have introduced SAATHI platforms for our field force to accelerate their speed of execution and work more efficiently through the use of the app. Sales SAATHI is their go-to app for all customer account-related interactions. Such tools, help raise awareness around best practices by creating visibility on dealer history, orders, financial health and issues/concerns/complaints. This platform also helps in taking up cases for closure for enhanced business outcomes and customer satisfaction.



Digitalisation of logistics and supply chain

Yard management system and 'Track n Trace' system

We have digitalised the logistics across all our manufacturing units, obtaining an end-to-end view of the entire supply chain process for ease of operations.

Utilising RFID technology, we have complete visibility of the trucks in our yard. This enables us to properly schedule the loading and unloading, keeping the turnaround time at targeted levels. With controlled trips to transporters, we are assuring quality service for our customers. Other than optimising costs, the RFID system also helps us better navigate traffic as we can plan the truck routes inside the plants. Once the trucks leave our plants, we track them throughout the journey, monitoring the driving patterns to ensure driver safety. This information is shared with the transporters regularly. With digitalisation, we have redefined our logistics operations throughout our distribution channels, attaining greater efficiency.

We are also collecting the geo-coordinates of all our customers, warehouses and delivery locations, to place the warehouses closer to high consumption areas, with the intent of significantly improving our service. Further, we plan to introduce an efficient freight system, processes and utilise advanced tools like optimisers, among others, in the near future.

Logistics control tower

This is a 24x7 operating facility to improve customer service using cutting-edge technology involving RFID, GPS, ERP, ticketing and business intelligence tools. To deliver a seamless experience to the customer, LCT monitors all aspects of the operations right from the beginning of an order getting booked until it is delivered. All the operations are watched centrally from the control tower located in Mumbai.

LCT has played an important role in digitalising logistics operations. Digitalising all the customer and depot locations was the first step in the process. The trucks then got equipped for tracking through a variety of means.

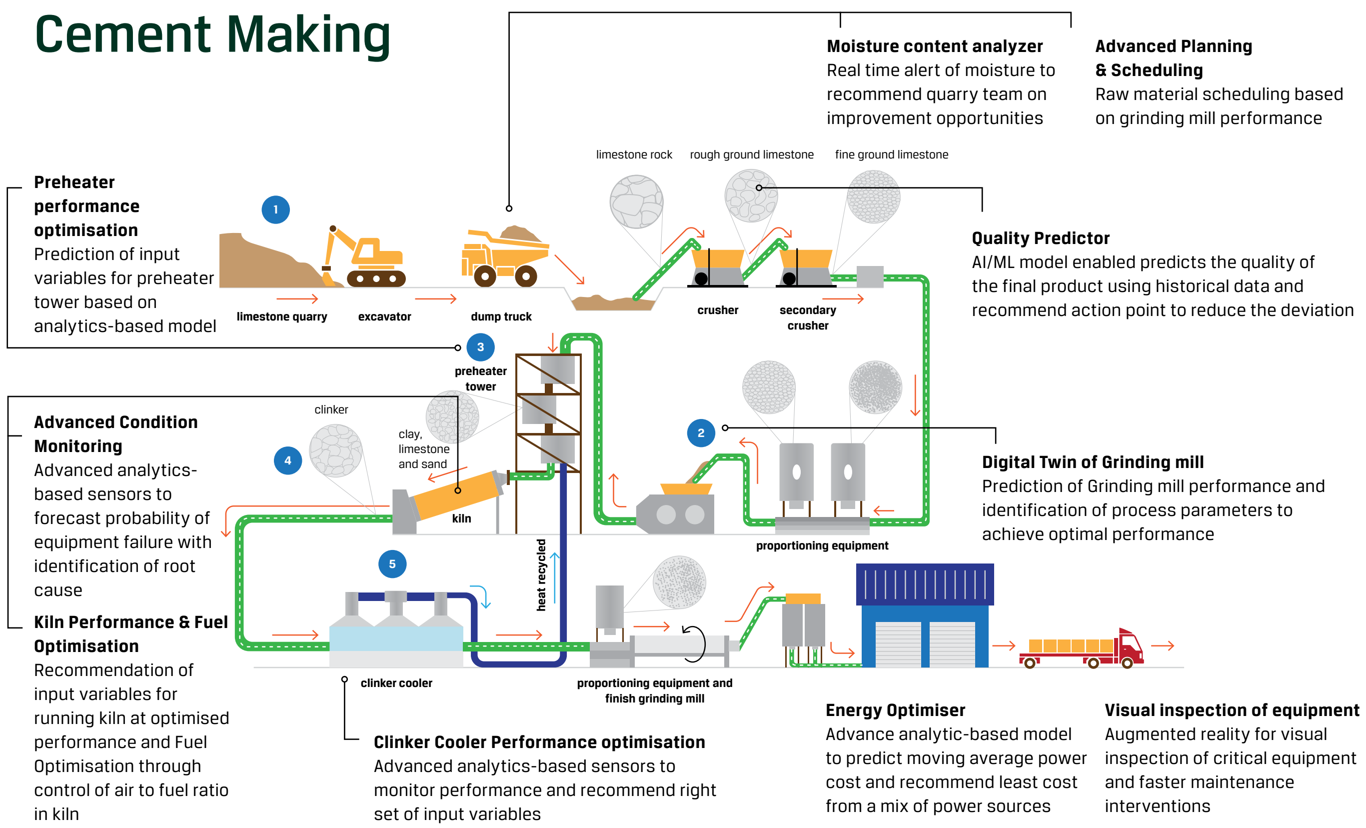
Through in-plant monitoring processes, the system ensures loading at the optimum time for the trucks. The documentation required for the trip gets closely integrated for quick execution without the need for manual intervention.

LCT continuously tracks the bottlenecks in the dispatch process and takes corrective action to ensure an optimal delivery experience for the customer. It also tracks and controls the logistics spend and ensures timely deliveries to the correct locations. The data collected through the in-plant systems and the GPS tracking is stored carefully and used to create tailormade solutions for our customers.

Digitalising our operations

We have deployed flexible and scalable digital solutions to enhance responsiveness across our operational network. These multi-year initiatives enable us to leverage technologies such as artificial intelligence, predictive analytics, and collaborative robotics to support factory automation and end-of-line customisation. In 2020, we initiated AI-based solutions for these areas:

We are also stepping up our capacity to capture and share data across all our value chains. We work with supply chain partners to pilot solutions that balance our efficiency and resiliency. Parallely we extended the scope of our AI-powered network optimisation tools to evaluate different product sourcing and delivery scenarios. This will enhance our ability to respond quickly to changes in demand while optimising production schedules. These tools enable us to better our operational efficacy and reduce our operational carbon footprint.



Improving the team's digital expertise

To enable our employees to extract maximum value from our digitalisation journey, we have accelerated our efforts to build up their competencies and make them more digital savvy.

Our goal is to equip teams to

- Be agile with digital technologies and techniques
- Decide autonomously when, where, and how to deploy new capabilities

We intend to scale up our learning platforms and digital academies by integrating our learning platforms available at the Group level. We will also provide access to relevant, easy-to-consume learning materials on the sales apps, enabling employees to acquire applicable digital skills.

We believe that employees should have fun while learning, hence we intend to adopt a gaming-based format to implement these initiatives so that employees, trainees and apprentices can gain digital know-how relevant to their roles.

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

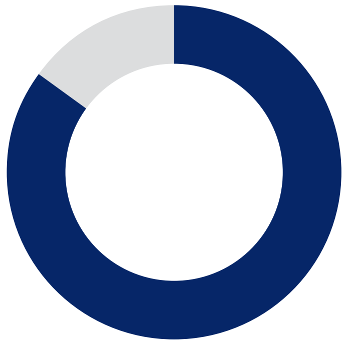
Research and development initiative

Development of Super Sulphated Cement (SSC)

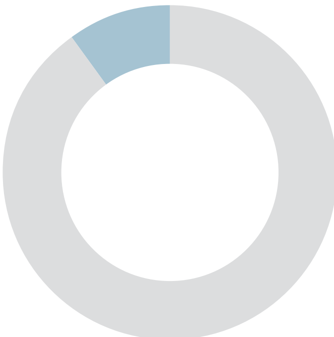
Super sulphated cement (SSC) is produced with ground granulated blast furnace slag, calcined gypsum and portland cement clinker. This cement is resistant to sulphate attack and has excellent chemical resistance. Its specifications are mentioned in IS 6909. The JSW Cement R&D Centre has extensively researched and worked on developing this type of cement. We have a good synergy to produce this type of cement since a vast quantity of blast furnace slag is available at various JSW steel plants which are near our grinding units. The major advantages are:

- Lower heat of hydration and thus better stability
- High resistance to sulphate and chloride attack. Most suitable for marine structures
- Higher late strength compared to OPC cement
- Higher slag usage and hence a lower clinker factor
- CO_2 emissions are approximately 1/10th of OPC cement

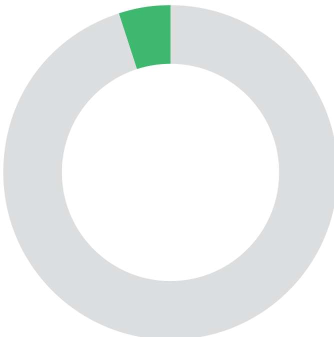
Mixing composition



GGBS



Anhydrous Gypsum (CaSO4)



Portland Cement Clinker

Marine works

Concrete piling works

Underside of the bridges & piers etc

RCC pipes for use in underground where sulphate concentration is high

Foundations of chemically aggressive soils

Mass concreting

Transformation of AOD slag to a hydraulic/ cementitious material

Argon Oxygen Decarburization (AOD) slag is a by-product of the stainless-steel process and is available in abundance. Our R&D team in collaboration with Ecomaister has been working on transforming the AOD slag into a cementitious/hydraulic material. The AOD slag is transformed to a more stable merwinite phase through Slag Atomization Technology (SAT), which makes it more reactive in laboratory research work. We are scaling up this technology on a pilot level (500 Kg). The benefits of this research work include

- Increased glass content in the slag transformed through SAT
- The presence of stable phases such as merwinite resulted in improved physical properties
- Improved reactivity of transformed AOD slag resulted in a higher blending ratio in slag cement
- The slag cement improved the compressive strength and expansion stability

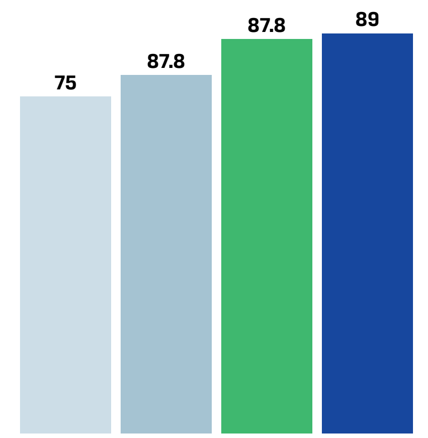
INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

Energy optimising furnace (EOF) slag in cement blending

EOF slag is generated in our Salem unit during steel production. The generation is about 1,80,000 tonnes per annum. Our R&D investigated the utilisation potential of this slag for various applications such as its use in blended cement, clinker production and production of paver blocks. The exploratory studies revealed that the slag contained a good amount of glass content and was reactive when blended with OPC and blast furnace slag. The research work conducted through the design of experiments to evaluate the replacement ratio of BF slag in Portland slag cement indicated that 20% of BF slag in PSC, can be replaced with EOF slag.

- The project will yield the following benefits:
- Achieving circular economy and zero solid waste
- Better value in use (VIU) for EOF slag
- Improved properties of cement blended with EOF slag
- Realisation of monetary benefits from lower slag dumping costs

Slag activity index (%)



Acceptable
OPC 50: VJNR BF 50
OPC 50: Salem BF 50
OPC 50: Salem BF 40:EOF 10

Figure 3: Slag activity index of EOF slag blended PSC

Transformation of steel slag (BOF and EAF slag) to a hydraulic material

Steel slag generated within the steel plant is utilised in low-value applications such as road making and filling low-lying areas. This slag contains a high proportion of valuable minerals like CaO(Calcium oxide) and about 20% FeO (Ferrous oxide). Our R&D has collaborated with FEhs, Germany to convert this solid waste generated, from steel industries into a high-value product. This is done by reducing iron oxide to metallic iron and converting the residual slag to a hydraulic and glassy material, which is like a granulated blast furnace slag having supplementary cementitious properties.

The benefits of this research work include

- Valorisation of steel slag to a material suitable for producing blended cement
- Achieving circular economy and zero solid waste
- Conservation of virgin limestone resources and lower clinker factor
- Lower CO_2 emissions/ton of cement and lower specific energy/ton of cement

Figure 4: Glassy steel slag produced after metal recovery and slag transformation

Al killed LHF slag as a replacement of aluminum laterite in clinker production

The raw material for clinker production requires sources of Al2O3 mineral to produce clinker of the required quality. Natural Al2O3-containing minerals are very scarce and available in a few geographic locations in India. The steel industry produces different types of slag, rich in different mineral constituents. Among the slags generated within the steel plant, is the alumina-rich ladle furnace slag that has very high proportions of Al2O3 and CaO constituents. Through sustained research efforts and plant trials, it was established by our R&D team that Al killed ladle furnace slag can replace the alumina minerals used in clinker production. The project is already getting implemented. In the first stage, about 120 tonnes per day of Al killed slag in raw mix sourced from JSW Steel Vijayanagar is utilised. In the second phase, about 100 tonnes per day of Al-killed slag from JSW Steel Dolvi will be further processed and supplied to our Nandyal plant.

The following benefits is incurred from this project

- Lower specific consumption of limestone/ton of cement and lower specific energy
- About 80% replacement of aluminium laterite by alumina killed steel slag
- Monetary benefits of replacement of aluminium laterite equivalent to 200 tonnes per day
- Approximately 22,000 tonnes per annum reduction in CO_2 emissions
- Circularity in steel slag utilisation

Figure 5: Al killed LHF slag as substitute for aluminium late rite in clinker production

Water repellent cement - Preventing steel structures from corrosion

Our product portfolio includes innovative and sustainable products that perform under different climatic conditions. Water-repellent cement is one of the many differentiated products developed to reduce carbon footprint. This cement has all the qualities of conventional OPC cement. The lower specific fuel consumption emits about 33% less CO_2 compared to the conventional OPC cement. By developing these sustainable solutions, we aim to produce eco-friendly products to ensure a greener tomorrow for future generations. The slag cement-based water repellent cement absorbs about 50-60% less water than conventional cement when exposed to it for hours, which results in better protection of concrete and steel reinforced slabs and structures. This type of cement has excellent corrosion inhibition properties and which results in an increased life of buildings and structures.

Intellectual Property Rights (Patents)

Three patents filed in FY 2020-2021

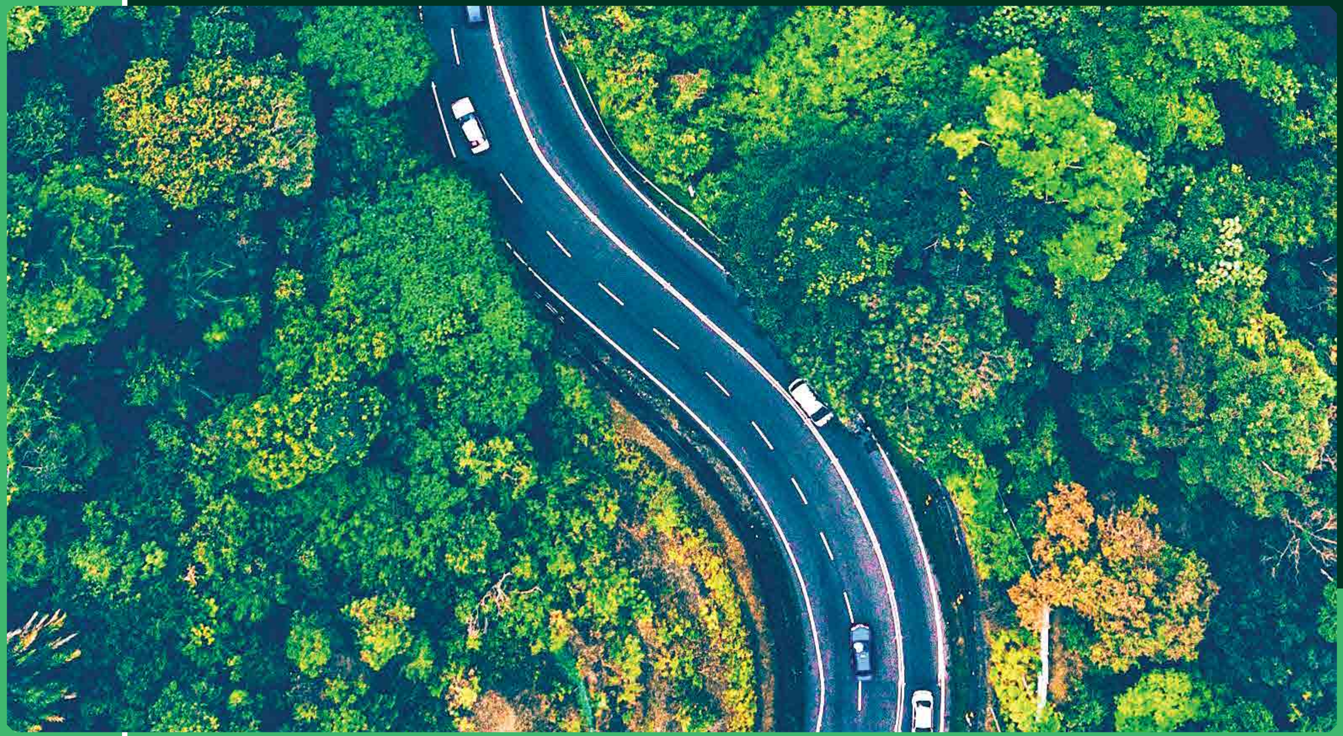
- Patent 1 - A method to manufacture cementitious material from steel slag
- Patent 2 - A method to manufacture belite-based cementitious material from steel slag
- Patent 3 – A process to prepare dry powder polymer

Three patents filed in FY 2021- 20222

- Patent 4 – Performance enhancer to extend the content of Ground Granulated Blast Furnace slag (GGBS) in Portland slag cement composition.
- Patent 5 - Cement composition containing atomised Argon Oxygen Decarburisation slag and manufacturing method.
- Patent 6 - A joined patent with IIT Roorkee: Development of calcite filled biodegradable ribbon made from a blend of polypropylene, PBAT and PLA for cement packing application.

Five more patent filing planned for in FY 2022-23 (under progress in our R & D lab and would be completed soon)

- Manufacturing of Super Sulphated Cement using BF slag
- Geo polymer concrete based on ground granulated BF slag
- 3-D concrete
- EOF slag as a substitute for Blast Furnace slag in cement manufacturing
- Wall putty cementitious based material in powder form



Natural capital

Safeguarding the environment

As part of the 'hard-to-abate' sector, we are aware of the concerns over the environmental impact of many of our manufacturing processes, product use and disposal of end-of-life products. We have made circularity our starting point and made it an integral part of our operations. At the same time, we are intensifying and improving on our efforts to mitigate our Impact on climate and overall environment.

219.7 kg

Per T of cementitious material
Net CO_2 emissions intensity

7.1%

TSR

6 million T

Waste derived resources used

85 litres

Per T of cementitious material
Water consumption intensity

155,030 m³

Harvested rainwater consumed

15.2 million units

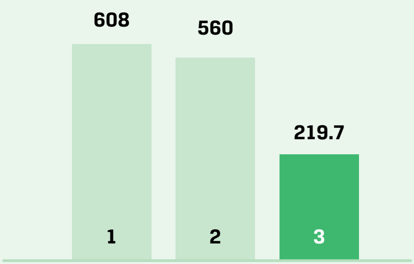
Solar energy consumed by Nandyal and Salboni plants in FY 2021-22 helped avoid 13832 T of CO_2

Climate change and energy management

Cement production is an energy and material-intensive process. The primary raw material – limestone – is crushed, grounded and then heated to a temperature as high as ~1400°C in a cement kiln. The hot material is then cooled to form a clinker, an intermediate product. Subsequently, the clinker is further grounded and blended with gypsum to make Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC).

At JSW Cement, clinker is blended with other cementitious materials like slag to produce blended cement, which has a much lower carbon footprint than OPC. Currently, 89% of our total product portfolio is made using slag and fly ash. Both GGBS and PSC contain a significant amount of slag, which reduces virgin limestone consumption, lowers our clinker factor and consequently lowers emissions and specific energy.

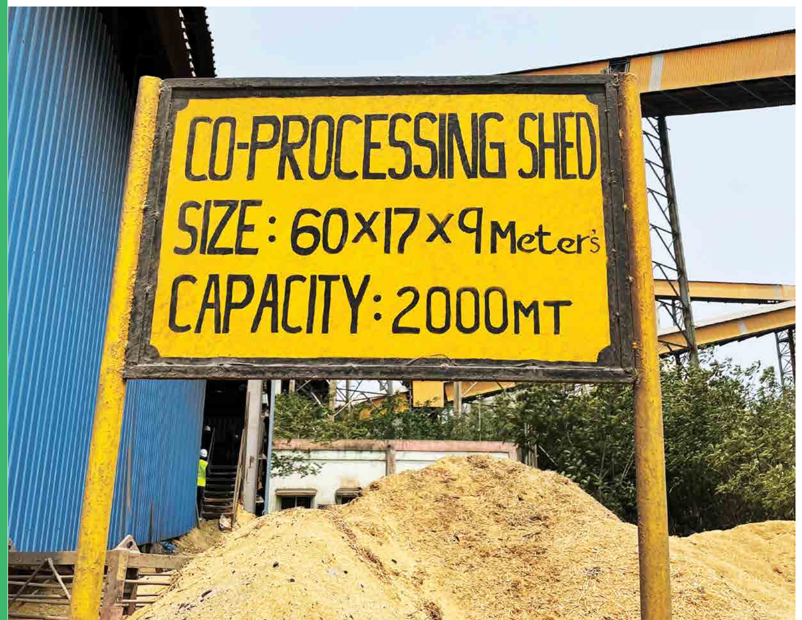
Emissions comparison (kg/T)



1) Global Average* 2) National Average* 3) JSW Cement

Fig: Comparison of JSWs Net Specific CO_2 emissions (scope 1) per tonne cementitious material with global and national average

* Global average and national average pertains to the year 2019 and is taken from Global Cement and Concrete Association



Combatting climate change

As part of our climate action strategy, we are shifting towards using alternate fuels and raw materials, installing solar and wind power plants, Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS), sourcing renewable energy through Power Purchase Agreements (PPA).

Commitments and partnerships

To give further impetus to our sustainability journey, we have partnered and collaborated with different organisations and signed various commitments and initiatives. These partnerships represent various networking and engagement opportunities, learning platform and catalyse businesses to drive policy ambition and accelerate their efforts towards a sustainable and low carbon future.

In order to demonstrate our commitment towards net zero future and take concerted actions as a part of our decarbonisation strategy, JSW cement

- Has committed to the GCCA 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero Concrete
- Became the first company in the sector to have committed to all the three campaigns of RE100, EP100 and EV100 of The Climate Group, in one go
- Has signed the UN Energy Compact which are voluntary commitments of action, with specific targets and timelines to drive the progress on the achievement of SDG7 in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Has signed the 'Global Framework Principles for Decarbonising Heavy Industry' which provides clear steps to reduce emissions in heavy industries across the world, to both strengthen economies and help limit global warming to 1.5°C
- Became a member of UNIDO's Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative's (IDDI) advisory group, in 2022
- Has signed the CII's Climate Charter and a member of CII Climate council, in 2022
- Became a member of 'Development Council for Cement Industry (DCCI)' set up by Govt. of India in 2021
- Has committed to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in July'2022

Apart from above, we have also become a member of CII's India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) and IUCN's Leader for Nature program. Both of these engagement are for enhancing our awareness and efforts towards biodiversity conservation.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Levers being pursued for reducing CO_2 emissions

Latest technology and energy-efficient processes:

Clinker Substitution

Utilising industrial waste, such as blast furnace slag/fly ash, to substitute clinker in the production of cement or cementitious products

Using alternate fuel

Conserving natural resources such as coal and pet coke via co-processing of alternate fuel in clinker plant at our Nandyal and Fujairah units

Waste heat recovery

Reducing the consumption of coal/diesel, utilising clinker plant waste hot gases for slag drying

Shifting towards renewable energy

Solar plants at the Nandyal unit: **5.5 MW** and the Salboni unit: **3.5 MW**

GHG emissions

1,776,102 tonnes

Absolute Scope 1 emissions (Gross)

1,749,274 tonnes

Absolute Scope 1 emissions (Net)

365,930 tonnes

Scope 2 emissions

678,680 tonnes

tCO_2e Scope 3 emissions in FY 2021-22

Currently, almost 89% of our portfolio comprises slag-based products including Portland Slag Cement and GGBS, because of which we have the lowest average clinker factor. We are continuously reducing our average clinker factor which reduces our CO_2 emissions significantly. There is a marginal increase of 2% in our clinker factor in FY 2021-22, compared to the previous year.

Reducing our carbon footprint

The primary sources of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG emissions) at our operations are cement production, raw material and finished product transportation. Our primary goal is to manufacture products with a low carbon footprint.

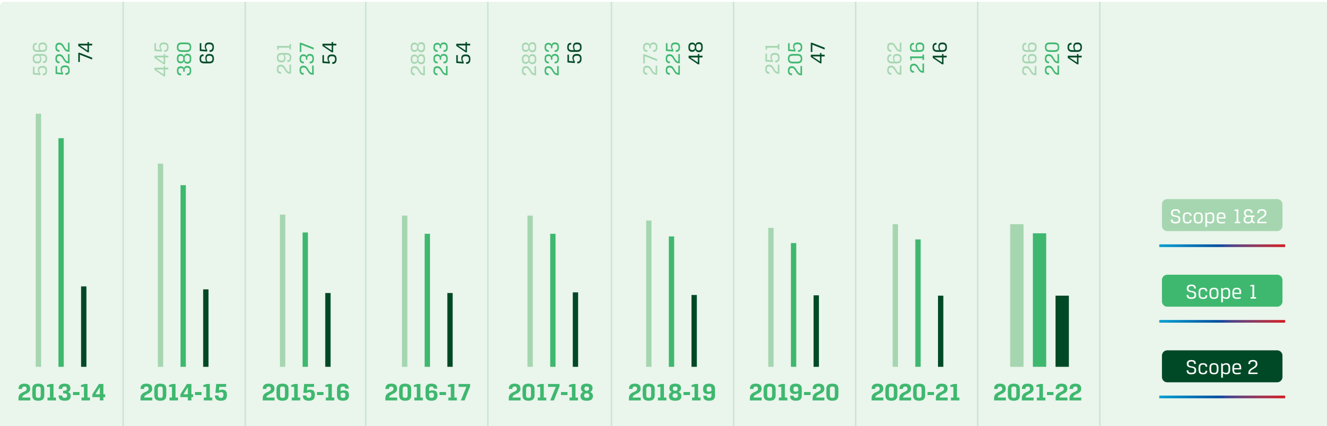
With an emission intensity that is 1/3rd of its global average and 36% of its national average, JSW cement has already positioned itself as a leader in its decarbonisation journey.

In 2021-22, our cementitious volume produced was 7.97 Million T. Our green cement products offer among the lowest clinker ratios in the world, which adds to our efforts of conserving natural resources and energy. As a result of our planned product mix, our specific Net CO_2 emissions of 219.7 Kg per T of cementitious material during FY 2021-22 were the lowest in the cement industry. We are also shifting towards renewable sources and have consumed 15.2 million units of solar power and renewable energy. We intend to gradually expand the proportion of renewable energy in our energy mix.

In 2021-22, our scope 1 net emission intensity marginally increased from 216 kg to 219.7 kg per T of cementitious material, primarily due to the inclusion of emissions from CPP at Salboni, which JSW cement acquired from JSW Energy in 2021. We maintained our scope 2 emission intensity at the same level as last year with 46 kg/T. While certain levers have contributed to CO_2 footprint reduction, some have also added to increased emissions.

Carbon footprint historical performance

In the past 9 years, we have reduced our carbon emission intensity by more than half.



Note: CO_2 emissions intensity where units is kg/T of cementitious materials

Energy consumption

417.3 million units

Total electricity consumption

15.2 million units

Solar power consumption at Nandyal and Salboni Plants

3.042 GJ/tonnes of clinker

Specific thermal energy

52.4 Kwh/T of cementitious materials

Specific electrical energy

We source our power supply primarily from the grid and third parties. We have one captive power plant at Salboni. We are continuously increasing our use of solar power and in process of installing heat recovery across our plants to reduce our grid electricity consumption.

Use of renewable energy at our plants

Continuing our efforts towards renewable energy consumption, we have enhanced our RE share from 3.2 % to 3.6 % in 2021-22, owing to the increased renewable power at Salboni and Nandyal. We are aiming towards further improving this share in the years to come.

5.5 MW

Solar power plant at the Nandyal unit

3.5 MW

Solar power plant at the Salboni unit

5,841.8 TJ

Total thermal energy consumption at kiln

415.7 TJ

Energy consumption from alternative fuel

53,723 tonnes

CO_2 emissions avoided till date

7.1%

Thermal substitution rate

NATURAL CAPITAL

Energy efficiency

With increased alternative fuels usage, last year, we witnessed an increase in Thermal Substitution Rate from 4.2% to 7.1 % due to increased consumption of Industrial waste, plastics/RDF waste, and biomass waste at our Nandyal plant. We use industrial waste, including pharmaceutical hazardous waste, plastic waste, carbon black and biomass waste like a ground nut and rice husk as energy sources. However, in 2021-22, our specific thermal energy has increased by 1% vis-a-vis last year.

Every year, we plan and carry out measures and implement initiatives to increase our energy efficiency. These sustainable energy solutions help us in reducing emissions and fuel cost. Some of these are:

Energy conservation measures:

37,50,834 kWh/annum

Energy savings across all five plants

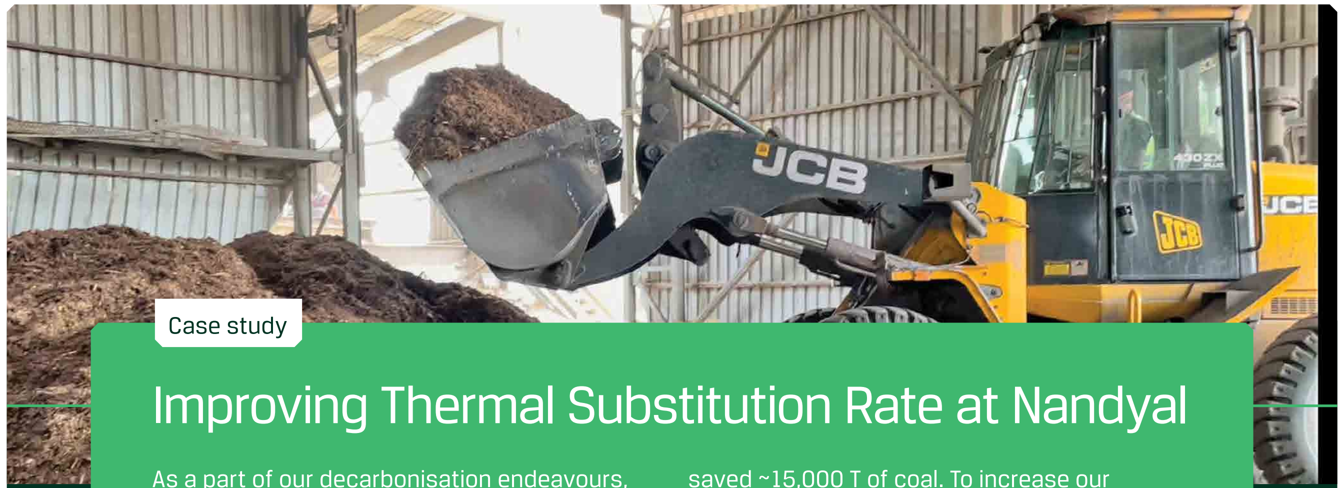
3,413 Tonnes

CO_2 emissions avoided due to multiple energy efficiency measures

Energy conservation initiatives implemented in FY2021-22

Plant	Sl. No.	Title of Project
Nandyal	1	New truck loaders area lighting circuit MINI & MAX modified for power saving.
	2	Panyam Railway sliding area lighting circuit MINI & MAX modified for power saving.
	3	Installation of VFD for compressor no-5
	4	150KVAR X 2 capacitor bank installed in mines
	5	6 AC units establishment of new ones in place of old ones in LC-3
Salboni	8	Reduction of Coal consumption in RP GGBS from 15.84 kg/MT to 15.29kg/MT
	9	Reduction of Coal consumption in RP OPC from 9.98 kg/MT to 9.27 kg/MT
	10	Reduction of Oil consumption in RP GGBS from 0.34 ltrs/MT to 0.27 ltrs/MT
	11	Reduction of Oil consumption in RP OPC from 0.43 ltrs/MT to 0.38 ltrs/MT
	12	Removal of 5.5kW Airslide Motor from Circuit by Shorting Air Flow line
	13	Removal of 5.5 kW Motor From Bag Cleaning Blower
	14	Removal of 7.5 kW Belt Conveyor from 521BC5 clinker circuit after replacing it with pneumatic Gate based feed circuit
	15	Removal of 7.5 kW Belt Conveyor from 511BC4 slag circuit after replacing it with pneumatic Gate based feed circuit
	16	All metal halide flood light replaced in colony(800W 16 light replaced by 300W 8 lights for each pole)-7 nos of HM
	17	All metal halide street light replaced in colony(150W light to be replaced by 90w LED street light)-60 nos
	18	Packing Plant 22kw BF motor stopped and 55kw BF rpm increased from 850 rpm to 1250 rpm
Vijaynagar	19	Reduction of specific power consumption in RP GGBS grinding from previous 30.93 Kwh/MT to 30.23 Kwh/MT
	20	Reduction of specific power consumption in VRM OPC grinding from previous 28.23 Kwh/MT to 28.06 Kwh/MT
	21	Reduction of specific power consumption in VRM CPC grinding from previous 29.13 Kwh/MT to 27.94 Kwh/MT
	22	Reduction of specific heat consumption in VRM OPC grinding from previous 37.65 Kcal/kg to 37.24 Kcal/kg
	23	Reduction of specific heat consumption in VRM CPC grinding from previous 42.53 Kcal/kg to 41.38 Kcal/kg
	24	Reduction of specific oil consumption in RP GGBS grinding from previous 0.061 Lt/MT to 0.044 Lt/MT
	25	Reduction of specific oil consumption in VRM OPC grinding from previous 0.081 Lt/MT to 0.068 Lt/MT
	26	Reduction of specific oil consumption in VRM CPC grinding from previous 0.105 Lt/MT to 0.093 Lt/MT
	27	Admin building cassette AC indoor units kept off at open space area (5 no's)
	28	VRM bag house discharge standby air slide fan motor kept in off condition
Dolvi	29	800 KVAR, 6.6 KV Capacitor bank installed during April 2021 in Roller Press section to improve power factor from 0.993 to 0.998
	30	Replacement of Standard Motors with IE3 Energy efficeient Motors
	31	Replacement of Standard ductable AC units with Energy effiecient Units
	32	MSEB Consumption reduction from 3.46 % to 2.00 % of the total consumption - (Reduced Energy Charges by ~ Rs. 0.15 / Kwh).
Jajpur	33	LED Light Savings
	34	PF Incentives as per NESCO Tariff
	35	Air Utilisation at Process Equipment BH & BF
		Total Savings through all Projects 37,50,834 kWh

Note: Details of projects are given in the page 157-158



Case study

Improving Thermal Substitution Rate at Nandyal

As a part of our decarbonisation endeavours, we have adopted waste co-processing as an essential method to reduce fuel emissions. Under the UN Energy Compact signed last year, we have set a target of reaching 30% Thermal Substitution Rate by 2030. We have made significant progress on this front at Nandyal, increasing our TSR from 4.2% in FY 2020-21 to 7.1% in FY 2021-22.

Over the last few years, we have been co-processing liquid hazardous waste from pharmaceutical industries, plastic waste and biomass waste such as rice husk. In FY 2021-22, we co-processed ~35,000 T, including ~9,000 T of biomass waste, resulting in ~70% increase in TSR, amounting to the recorded 7.1%. This has also reduced our net CO_2 emissions by ~40,000 T and saved ~15,000 T of coal. To increase our co-processing capability, we upgraded all our necessary installations related to AF preparation (shredder), transportation and the liquid/solid feeding system.

In a strategic move, JSW Cement has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Punjab Renewable Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd. (PRESPL) in March 2022, to ensure the long-term supply of biomass waste.

Apart from reducing our net emissions, it has helped us to conserve natural resources, cutting down on or overall environmental impact by reducing emissions. We are also providing an alternate source of livelihood/ income to farmers by procuring their biomass waste to meet our requirements.

Circular Economy & Resource Conservation

Cement production is an energy and material-intensive process. The primary raw material – limestone – is crushed, grounded and then heated to a temperature as high as ~1400°C in a cement kiln. The hot material is then cooled to form a clinker, an intermediate product. Subsequently, the clinker is further grounded and blended with gypsum to make Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC).

We have adopted the circular approach right from the beginning so that we could save resources and reduce the industry's carbon footprint. At JSW Cement, clinker is blended with other cementitious materials like fly ash and slag to produce blended cement, which has a much lower carbon footprint than OPC. Currently, 89% of our total product portfolio is made using slag and fly ash. Both GGBS and PSC contain a significant amount of slag, which reduces virgin limestone consumption, lowers our clinker factor, and consequently lowers emissions and specific energy.

We have adopted the circular approach right from the beginning so that we could save resources and reduce the carbon footprint. We have been using industrial waste like slag for cement production, which reduces the clinker factor as well as carbon emissions. In plants like Nandyal, we are using waste like industrial liquid hazardous waste, plastics waste and biomass through co-processing and thus reducing our dependence on fossil fuels while managing waste efficiently.

We continue to innovate and collaborate with academic and research institutions to produce eco-friendly building materials with reduced carbon emitting process technology. Some of these collaborations have led to the development of geopolymer concrete, 3D concrete printing, biodegradable polymer for eco-friendly material packaging and so on. We are also working on the application of alternative raw materials like calcined clay and the development of super sulphate cement.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Contributing to circular economy

We are committed to a circular economy. We were founded with the vision of recycling steel industry's waste and producing environmentally-friendly slag-based cement. With this goal in mind, we intend to utilise waste from various JSW Group industries.

Using industrial waste to produce blended cements

We produce Portland Slag Cement (PSC) and composite cement with waste materials from other industries, such as fly ash, slag and gypsum, which are used to substitute naturally occurring limestone, thereby ensuring minimal use of natural resources.

Alternate fuel from waste

We are using industrial waste, including pharmaceutical hazardous waste and plastic trash, as well as natural goods such as pulverised nut, rice husk, dolochar and carbon black as energy sources. This helps us in reducing emissions and minimise our natural resource usage, in addition to contributing to a circular economy and preventing waste from going to landfills.

In 2021-22, slag based products were 89%, an increase of 1% over last year. For producing such products, we have consumed 6 million T of waste-derived resources comprising slag, fly-ash, artificial gypsum, flue dust, etc.

34%
Natural raw material

~9 million
Tonnes of total raw material consumed during FY 2021-22

66%
Alternative material

6 million
Tonnes alternative materials consumed during FY 2021-22

Best in terms of technology

Since our inception, we have been using the cutting-edge German technology of dry process, which is environment-friendly and does not require the use of water.
Our plants are fully automated and are managed through a centralised control desk. To reduce air pollutants, we keep our production operations dust-free and have baghouse/ bag filters installed at all transfer points. We have the best baghouses for dedusting and product recovery. All our storage spaces are covered, and closed conveyor sheets are used to move products throughout the facility. We also use water sprinkling to keep our air quality clean.

An absence of liquid generation during the manufacturing process makes water pollution essentially non-existent for our cement plants. The cooling water tower aids the circulation of water throughout the plant. Our domestic wastewater is treated in the sewage treatment plant (STP), and the treated water is further used for dust suppression and green belt development.

All of our facilities are ISO 9001:2015 (QMS), ISO 14001:2015 (EMS), ISO 45001:2018 and ISO 50001:2011 certified (EMS).

Case study

Innovative solutions to reduce climate impact: high-performance concrete

Sustainable concrete solutions are essential to beat the climate crisis and reduce greenhouse emissions. We have developed high-grade and high-performance concrete to address these issues. Our supply of M80 concrete to one of our customer sites have achieved both strength and durability parameters successfully. We have also developed an M100 grade of concrete at our lab.

Contributing to government projects

We are supplying PSC and GGBS mixes to various government projects across the Mumbai city.

Among the projects are L&T's Thane Creek Bridge (Mumbai Metropolitical Region Development Authority project), NCC's Mumbai Metro Project (Mumbai State Road Development Corporation project), TATA Powers transmission line over Thane Creek.

Slag Sand (GBS Slag) – A green sand for sustainable construction practices

We need cementitious materials, aggregates, water and chemical admixtures to produce good quality concrete. Sand is a very important component in making quality concrete. However, the constant depletion of sand from riverbanks is leading to deterioration of river cores and ecosystem. The industry has come up with alternative crushed sand, but the quality of crushed sand depends on the type of rock bed and the crushing mechanism. Hence, the industry needs better and greener alternatives.

We manufacture GBS Slag sand with state-of-the-art technology. Slag sand is tailormade for the construction industry. This fits into the desired zone (Zone-II) of IS 383 and has negligible or nil silt content. Additionally, this slag sand absorbs less water so that the total water demand of the concrete mix will be less. This also accentuates the strength and durability of the concrete.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Ensuring environmental compliance and awareness

Compliance is critical to maintaining seamless operation of our plants. We adhere to all applicable rules for air, water and waste, both locally and nationally. We consistently monitor parameters across all these to ensure they are well within the permitted range. There was no non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations at any of our plants during FY 2021-22 . There were some show cause notices but those have been addressed accordingly. We have also stopped the usage the single-use plastics.

To raise environmental awareness, we commemorate World Environment Day, World Water Day, Van Mahotsav and World Earth Day, across our factories with all employees, including contractual staff and their families. Green belts are being developed around our plants and mines through massive plantation campaigns.

Ecosystem restoration

Water management

Our water resource management policy aims at reducing water scarcity in the locations where we operate. We source water carefully and use innovative methods for recycling and reuse, ensuring effective treatment of wastewater and its appropriate disposal that limits its possible impact on the environment. We are committed to meeting our statutory and voluntary wastewater obligations and prohibit discharging untreated wastewater in our properties.

We use Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) technology at our units and treat domestic wastewater treated at sewage treatment plant for reuse. Apart from this we ensure rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and the use of water-efficient equipment.

We have taken a target for year 2030 of becoming water positive by at least 5 times. Also we are working towards reducing our freshwater consumption Intensity by more than 15% (vs 2021)

NATURAL CAPITAL

Case study

Rainwater harvesting system

We have installed a rainwater harvesting system at our Dolvi unit to collect rainwater from the rooftop and store it in a tank for internal usage. We have utilised the rooftop of the admin building which has the capacity to harvest ~3216.03 m3 water annually.

How it works

- The rooftop/terrace water gets diverted through NP2/PVC pipes to the rainwater harvesting unit, which then passes through the valve chamber to reach the collection tank.
- The water is filtered through the Johnson 'V' wire screens installed at the entrance of the collection tank.

Size of rainwater harvesting unit:

- Collection tank: 5.0 Mtr. x 4.5 Mtr. x 4. 0Mtr.Depth
- First flush chamber: 0.9 Mtr. x 0.6 Mtr. x 1.0 Mtr. Depth
- Existing filtration chamber: 1.5Mtr. x 0.9 Mtr. x 2.2 Mtr.Depth
- Filter screen (SS304): 16" x 23" dia of 0.5 Mtr. Length.

Expenses incurred on RWHS:

- Consultancy service for Rainwater Harvesting- ₹71,500.00
- Cost of wire filter for Rainwater Harvesting – ₹55,000.00

Plot details and run off calculations:

Sr. No.	Description	Units
1	Admin building terrace area	1354.12 Sq. Mt
2	Volume of water harvested considering 31mm rainfall/day for the monsoon period.	39.87 Cu. Mt.
3	Volume of water annually harvested considering rainfall.	3216.03 Cu. Mt.

Highlights of water management in FY 2021-22

- No significant impact of water withdrawal in our plants
- No effluent discharge from our plants during the reporting year
- Last year almost 1/4th of our total water requirement was met by harvested water, stored at Nandyal mines. Last year we have recycled 52,488 m^3 of water which was primarily consumed for green belt development and dust control.

6,73,539 m^3
Total water consumption

85 litres
Water consumption per tonne of cementitious material

65 litres
Fresh water consumption per tonne of cementitious material

We have six manufacturing locations in India out of which three sites having surface water supply (at Dolvi, Vijaynagar and Jajpur) and three sites (Shiva, Nandyal and Salboni) are withdrawing water from ground. None of our plants are located in water-stressed areas, according to the Central Ground Water Authority guidelines. Through CII, we have carried out water risk study at Nandyal plant and the assessment covers both operations as well as outside the boundary. We have a huge mine pits which serve as reservoirs for harvesting rainwater from nearby areas. This harvested water is used for plant operations as well as supplied to nearby communities for irrigation and non-potable use.

We are also working with communities for ensuring the water security or to avoid any future risk through various CSR interventions. The company is also planning to completely phase out groundwater extraction by 2024-25 and will only utilise the harvested rain water collected in mine pit.

Responsible mining and biodiversity management

Our 5-stage system of mine life management

- Exploration and prospecting
- Mine-site design and planning
- Construction
- Production
- Closure and reclamation

Controlled blasting

We responsibly handle our mining operations, using non-electrical/shock tube-controlled blasting approach and minimate blaster to monitor each blast. To make the best use of the disposal area, stage waste-dumping is practised. To maximise productivity and reduce power consumption, the crusher operates with a maximum designed TPH. The blasting process is aided by a proper drill-blasting and optimum charge per hole based on stratum hardness.

Turning unused mines into reservoirs

We are using our old mined as water reservoirs to make more water available to local populations. Sump water from the active mine pit or old mine pits are used to supply water to local communities. Old pits are also used for cultivation and plantation. Groundwater pours in from the surrounding areas, replenishing the sumps and the old pits. As a result, there is enough water available throughout year. We conduct plantation drives on a regular basis to sustain the biodiversity in our mines. We have planted aloe vera in the garbage dump slope area and built a garland drain and a parapet wall around it. The excavated soil is used for plantations.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Biodiversity management

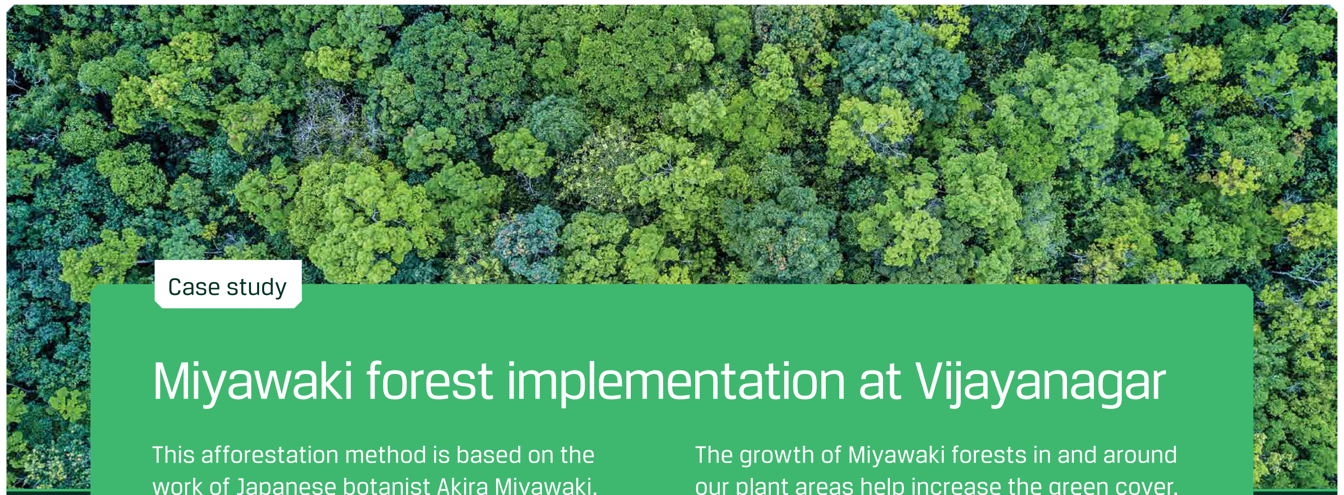
We work in remote locations and sometimes our activities have an impact on the local environment and biodiversity. Hence, we make consistent efforts to preserve the biodiversity and ecosystem of our area of operations. Our biodiversity management policy is implemented across our plants through which we ensure that our activities cause minimum disturbance. We have committed to having a 'No Net Loss' on biodiversity by 2030.

We have two active mines (Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh and Khatkurbahal in Odisha) and none of them are within or adjacent to any nationally protected areas. Nandyal has a few scheduled one species within 10km and thus, has a wildlife conservation plan. Similarly, Vijaynagar grinding unit has Daroji Bear Sanctuary within 10 km and has a wildlife conservation plan. Apart from this, we are planting native species each year and maintaining the green belt as per the regulatory requirements. We also have approved mining and rehabilitation plan at our operating mines.

Recently, we have become a member of the Indian Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI), an initiative by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in partnership with India's Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. We have also signed for IUCN's Leaders for Nature Program to help businesses to scale up innovations, new business models and solutions in integrating natural capital in the value they create, mutually benefitting business, biodiversity and society.

2.75 lakh

plantation done across our locations till date



Case study

Miyawaki forest implementation at Vijayanagar

This afforestation method is based on the work of Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki. The technique compresses layers of a forest – shrubs, trees, canopies – on small plots of land, turning them into tiny forests.

The growth of Miyawaki forests in and around our plant areas help increase the green cover. They help lower temperatures in concrete heat islands, reduce air and noise pollution, attract local birds and insects and create carbon sinks. These forests also help in reversing declining tree cover, provide a better environment and help us improve air quality.

28 varieties

Of local species used

270 plants

No. of plants used in 90 sq m area (average 3 per sq m)

30% tall and evergreen, 30% shrubs, 40% medium plants

Air emissions

We recognise our responsibility to preserve the air quality. Emissions from our commercial operations include dust, nitrogen oxide (NOx), and sulphur oxides (SOx).

The primary sources of our dust emissions are cement production stacks, as well as fugitive emissions from quarrying, material transfer, loading/unloading and open storage of materials at a few manufacturing sites. The combustion of fuel and raw materials produces SOx and NOx emissions.

We have installed systems for continuous monitoring of emissions and ambient air quality at our plants and we map our stack and fugitive emissions of dust (PM10, PM2.5), SO2 and NOx. We continue to comply with all applicable local and national regulations on emissions. We are constantly improving our performance and management standards on air quality management. We do not emit any ozone depleting substances (ODS) during the cement making process. Our other auxiliary emissions are almost non-existent. We record kiln stack emissions. We only have one kiln at Nandyal, from which we report 100% emissions.

Waste management

We focus on minimising waste at the source itself and disposing it of responsibly. Our inventory is mapped regularly and our waste is transported to authorised recyclers for recovery and disposal.

We also recycle and use waste from other industries. This decreases both the quantity of natural resources needed per tonne of cement produced and GHG emissions.

During the year, there were no significant spills at any of our plants. As we ensure no wastewater is discharged outside of our facilities, our operations have no influence on water bodies. We did not discharge any wastewater into water bodies or onto land surface. Furthermore, the waste is supplied to authorised third-party recyclers for proper disposal.

Note: All environment indicators performance are given in Performance table on page no 135

Energy bin implementation at Vijayanagar

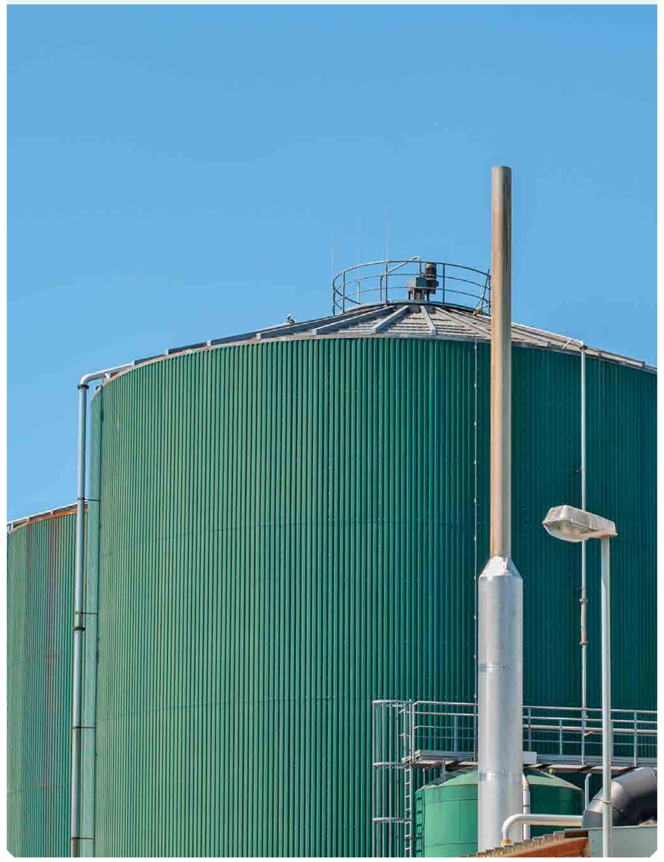
It is common practice to dump organic waste in landfills. But organic materials cause severe environmental problems through methane emissions during degradation. Methane is considered more harmful than carbon dioxide. Moreover, disposed organic waste is the prime source of diseases and contamination of air and water.

Normally aerobic decay of organic waste leads to the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide. The process of methanation reduces GHG emissions and helps in arresting the depletion of the ozone layer. This is likely to earn carbon credits.

Conversion of organic waste into methane and its use as gas will lead to energy security because fossil fuel is not going to last forever.

2,08,503 m3

Biogas generated and utilised in the canteen



Human capital

Empowering our workforce

We are a people first organisation and we recognise the significant role our dedicated and skilled workforce play in furthering our business objectives and meeting our goals. We are committed to fostering an inclusive and diverse work culture. As a responsible organisation, we provide them a supportive, transparent and safe working environment that furthers their career aspirations.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Employee engagement

The well-being and safety of our people are integral to our business decisions. Rewards and recognition program, leadership connect, events and celebrations form the basis of people engagement policy. During the year, we launched our first ever Employee Engagement Survey under the aegis of Awaaz in October 2021.

In line with our strategic pillar of embracing digitalisation, the Awaaz survey was launched online in association with an external partner, enabling employees to give their feedback on-the-go. The survey received a phenomenal response, with 88% of the employees coming forward to voice their opinion.

The survey findings were presented to the leadership team followed by its dissemination among all employees. Structured Awaaz – Action planning workshops were conducted across all sales and marketing zones and manufacturing locations. These interactive workshops involved employees from all age groups, service levels and regions coming together for a day to look at critical focus areas and plan action for each of the identified areas.

One of the focus areas of Awaaz was to connect the young talent to our leadership. In line with this objective, we launched our first-ever 'Young Council', wherein 15 young talents were identified across functions and locations for engagement with our Managing Director, Mr. Parth Jindal. The first meeting was conducted in March across eight focus areas. The Young Council members will also get a chance to be part of the monthly leadership review meets.

1,359
Full-time employees

1,691
Associate employees

Awaaz

JSW Cement's first Employee Engagement Survey

In FY2021-22, we conducted our first employee experience survey called Awaaz 2021. 86% of our workforce came forward and participated. We are proud to have received such a high response rate, especially as we were undertaking this survey for the first time.

86%
Survey participation

60%
Engagement score

5:1
Engagement ratio

8
No. of Awaaz action planning workshops

300+
Employees covered through workshops

As per the survey results, our overall engagement score is 60%, which indicates that 6 out of 10 of our employees believe in our organisation's mission and vision. The engagement score for manufacturing, sales and marketing, corporate office and projects, as compared to our overall engagement score, has been presented in the following section.

Division	%
Corporate	64
Manufacturing	57
Projects	73
Sales and marketing	61

We are striving to successfully position ourselves in the 'Best Employer' category in the coming years. Our focus has been to understand, analyse and strengthen the drivers that keep the 60% engaged. We are also identifying and working on the areas that are leading to disengagement.

Area of focus	%
Given the opportunity, I (the employee) tell others great things about working at JSW Cement	74
JSW Cement inspires me to do my best work every day	73
Enabling infrastructure	71
Customer focus	73
Response to COVID 19	80
Brand	75

Co-creation of wealth: Employees as partners

JSW Cement is a pioneer and proud to partner with employees as owners towards building an organisation for tomorrow. ESOP 2021, launched in December 2021, was the first ever such scheme in the cement industry offered to all employees across roles and grades. The scheme gives stock options to our employees at a discounted price in such a way that employees can create wealth in line with the growth of our organisation. In keeping with our vision of being digital, we launched ESOP 21 on a digital platform.

Diversity and inclusion

We are an equal opportunity employer and we ensure that all our processes are free from any forms of bias. We proactively promote a diverse and inclusive work culture.

4.50%

Diversity

Our Company's success is dependent on our diverse group of employees who bring forth a range of experiences, talents and perspectives. We prioritise providing equal opportunities for all our employees without discriminating based on gender, race, and ethnicity, among others. We ensure that the recruitment of our employees is purely based on their qualifications, skills and knowledge while strictly ensuring equality in terms of salary and remuneration.

We encourage our employees to take maternity and paternity leave to share their family responsibility. Our organisational culture prioritises inclusivity and ethical behaviour. Our values form the basis of our system and percolate down from our senior management. This has aided us in creating a peaceful, safe and inclusive work environment in which everybody feels free to express and think independently. In the previous fiscal year, we recorded no incidences of prejudice or violence.

D&I in action: start at the very beginning

We passionately believe in promoting diversity and inclusion among our workforce, particularly our manufacturing team. We also intend to encourage students to pursue a career in manufacturing. To promote this objective, we welcomed 11 new graduates to our Salboni plant on December 6, 2021. Ten of these trainees have master's degree in science and one holds a bachelor's degree. They underwent a six-month induction programme that included exposure to Central Control Room (CCR) operations and the quality lab, as well as projects that ensured their thorough involvement and learning during the training period. We began with a two-week introduction on JSW Cement, a factory tour and POSH awareness workshop for the trainees. They have now been stationed at various locations – from Salboni, to Nandyal to Vijayanagar. We ensured they had a seamless onboarding experience under their assigned mentors and were groomed to handle shift operations independently.

Trainings and development

We invest in our employees and help them enhance their skill set through specific trainings and learning sessions.

Capacity building through the gurukul experience

Capability building is a high strategic priority for the organisation. We believe in providing our workforce with opportunities to grow and develop on both the professional and personal front. At JSW Cement, we focus on employee development by enhancing their skills and knowledge and fostering a culture of continuous learning through multiple developments and training programs that give them strong industry exposure and build their expertise.

During the year, we conducted various technical and behavioural workshops as per the training needs identified. Keeping in mind the pandemic, we continued to build on e-learning initiatives. Technical workshops on roller press operation, slag grinding, reactivity, process maintenance, and the impact of cement manufacturing on the environment among others were conducted online.

'Sales Gurukul' sessions were introduced to build the overall capability of the sales and marketing teams. The sessions are conducted periodically by internal Sales Excellence Managers. The sessions are also customised according to the requirements of a specific market.

21,000 hrs
Total training conducted

3
Average training days per employee

Skill development trainings

Management level	% Of employees who attended skill development trainings	Average training hrs
Top Management	6	32
Middle Management	58	21.5
Lower Management	76	19
Other employees	66	25.5

'Kshamata se Saksham ki or': Our sales transformation journey

Kshamata, launched in FY 2020-21, was aimed at improving our go-to-market strategy, overall sales and marketing capabilities. During the year, we continued this journey with the launch of Saksham, focused on improving the capability of our sales and marketing teams. Through engagement sessions with key stakeholders and market visits, we developed a competency framework for different roles. The framework looked at current and future business requirements and matched them with functional and behavioural competencies. In line with our philosophy of building inclusive people processes, a roadshow was conducted across all zones to explain Saksham, its linkage with the strategic initiatives of the Company and our people development roadmap.

Benefits provided to employees

Full-time employees receive benefits such as life insurance, healthcare and parental leave among others. Part-time employees receive similar benefits, although the range of benefits covered may differ.

FY 2021-22	Female	Male
Employees entitled to parental leave	All	All
Employees who availed of parental leave	19	-
Employees who returned in the current reporting period after availing parental leave	19	-
Employees who availed parental leave and were employed even after 12 months	19	-

Indicators	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Total employees	1,359	1,224
No. of associates	1,691	1,699
No. of joinees	353	153
Retention (%)	83.1	88.7

Benefit plan obligations and other retirement plan
As part of our retirement plan, we provide pension to our employees. As much as 8.33% of the basic salary is transferred to the pension fund. We also offer post-retirement health insurance to our employees.

Collective bargaining
The Company does not have trade union hence collective bargaining is not applicable.

Performance management
Performance evaluation follows training and development initiatives. It keeps employees motivated and help them introspect, set goals and work towards achieving these goals. Employee progress is tracked throughout the year, which contributes to the assessment procedure.
The performance assessment cycle begins with goal setting, followed by a continuous review throughout the year and an annual appraisal on a four-point scale. The ratings are tied to increments.

100%

Employees were covered under regular performance and career development review during the reporting period

Respecting human rights
Our human rights policy highlights our dedication to safeguarding and advancing individual rights while also fostering inclusion, diversity and equality. We prohibit any kind of discrimination or action that might lead to human rights violations across our operations or that of our suppliers and business partners. We do not use child labour, nor do we use forced or compelled labour. During the year, no cases of prejudice were recorded.

Health and safety

At JSW Cement, we are committed to achieving zero harm at our workplace. Our employees are our most important resources and hence, we lay strong emphasis on improving our health and safety parameters.

13,221

Near miss reported

0.10

LTIFR

2,29,953

Safety training hours

1,91,38,757 million

Manhours worked

Safety Steering Committee

Our Safety Steering Committee offers strategic safety direction to the Company, approves business-level initiatives, safety policies, safety standards and monitors and assesses performance within its area of power and influence. The Committee majorly focuses on developing strategies, policies and standards to establish a world-class safety culture.
It also monitors safety performance and ensures uniform implementation of safety standards across all our locations.

The Committee is also responsible for ensuring resource availability and the efficacy of safety procedures, communicating safety decisions and designing and implementing Standards of Procedure (SOPs) across all levels of operations. The progress of the safety management system at all locations gets reviewed by the CEO on a monthly basis.

Safety Apex Committee

In addition to the Safety Steering Committee, we have Apex Committees at all our plants and sites to make sure that on-site personnel have adequate resources and skills for a world-class safety performance. The plant manager serves as Chairman, the Safety HOD serves as Convenor and all essential staff are members of the committee. The Apex Committee's main responsibilities include implementing the Safety Steering Committee's goals and objectives, providing communication and training to all personnel, aligning all employees to the Company's safety vision, principles and policies and establishing and approving site-specific rules and procedures.

All senior employees are trained on the Safety Observation (SO) procedure. SO tours are carried out on time across our operational locations, with 83% planned compliance. To foster a safety culture across all sites, we recognise employees who exhibit appropriate safety behaviour. All events and high-risk near-miss occurrences are examined and preventative measures are put in place to prevent such incidents from happening again. The Executive Committee reviews the reports and occurrences every month.

Divisional Implementation Committees (DIC)

The DIC is responsible for putting in place procedures and systems that help us achieve our goal of an injury-free workplace. They ensure that the Site Sub-committees' safety systems and procedures are implemented on schedule. Each plant is divided into two or three DICs for better control or implementation, depending on the plant's size.

Sub-committees at location

Sub-committees assist the Apex Committee to make sure that the standard safety procedures are followed by all employees at the plant. These committees define and implement processes for improving the behavioural safety performance. There are around seven sub-committees at all the five plants.

Safety Sub-committees at plants

- **Safety Observation Sub-committee**
- **Incident Investigation Sub-committee**
- **Contractor Safety Management Sub-committee**
- **Training & Communication Sub-committee**
- **Road & Rail Sub-committee**
- **Rules and Procedures Sub-committee**
- **Plant Electrical Safety (PES) Sub-committee**

Ensuring safety at our mines

- Every Mining Officer and Supervisor, including contractual personnel, is required to submit a near miss submission
- High potential safety standards have been adopted in mines and garages (i.e. PPE, LOTO, PTW, WAH, work permit, etc.)
- SOPs/SWPs and Job Safety Analysis (JSAs) have been developed and sent to all Mining Officers; these are periodically updated
- A robust Safety Management System (SMS) has been developed, authorised and implemented in mines, including garages
- An Emergency Management Plan (EMP) has been developed and is being implemented in the mines
- Daily safety discussions are held before the beginning of shift operations
- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) is prepared prior to the start of non-routine activities
- The Pit Safety Committee (PSC) meets on a monthly basis, and all matters mentioned are handled within 7-15 days
- New joinees are provided the induction training

HUMAN CAPITAL

4
Sites covered under ISO 18000

100%
Number of sites audited for health and safety

81%
Permanent employees attending training on health and safety

86%
Contract employees attending training on health and safety

Mandatory safety standards

- **Working at Height (WAH)**
- **Lock Out and Tag Out (LOTO)**
- **Confined Space Entry (CSE)**
- **Permit To Work (PTW)**
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Worker's involvement in safety management system

- Equal no. of workers and management staff are a part of the Safety Committee
- All incidents are investigated and monitored by the investigation team and workers are members of the same
- Every workmen's suggestions are implemented for a better workplace
- Trainings are conducted by the senior management as per their area of expertise
- Workers actively participate in presenting skits for improving the safety culture at the workplace
- Senior workers participate in the preparation of JSA and risk assessments

High potential safety standards

Five criteria have been established across all our sites to guarantee that safety is a priority. Each standard includes an established protocol for site implementation and progress tracking. A five-member taskforce with a Chairman and Convener is formed to supervise implementation at all our sites. We keep our personnel informed on these standards on a regular basis, and we have trained all our employees in the criteria.

Contractor safety management system

As part of our Contractor Safety Management (CSM) system, all contractors must go through a pre-qualification examination. The passing grade is 70%. This provision assists line management in designing and implementing procedures and practises to control or reduce the risks associated with contracted on-site operations. Our occupational health and safety management system covers all our employees. The data on safety performance includes all employees and contract workers. Contractors must provide Employee State Insurance (ESI) to all employees and contribute to it. Only workers holding a valid ESI are permitted on our premises.

Implementing HIRA for safety

Before beginning non-routine tasks, HIRA is a mandatory procedure. Hazop studies are also carried out for new processes or any process alterations. To avoid a recurrence, all facilities keep a strict record of all near misses and investigate all high potential near misses and the outcome. All occurrences are recorded in the 'mySetu' programme, which is used at all the plants. All occurrences are assessed once a month by the Cement Group Safety Council, which is headed by our CEO and the implementation progress is closely monitored.

Occupational health services

Every plant has a doctor and each employee is required to go through a health check-up once a year. Medical insurance and Group accidental insurance cover employees. Health webinars/sessions on emerging health concerns are held on a regular basis. Yearly health check-ups are also conducted for all contract workers as per Factories Act.

Safety performance

Period unit	Fatalities		LTIFR		TRIFR	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
FY 2020-21	0	0	5	0.44	7	0.62
FY 2021-22	0	0	2	0.10	6	0.31

Safety training

The safety training schedule is prepared based on the previous year's safety performance, including near-miss occurrences recorded, first aid instances and the training needs of workers and associates. To promote the workplace safety culture, behaviour-based safety training is provided at all sites. We also give first-aid and firefighting training to all employees and contract workers in accordance with statutory requirements. Safety discussions through 'Tool Box Talks' are held on a regular basis for contract employees prior to the beginning of shift operations.

Six step safety observation (SO) procedure

277
Employees trained on safety observations

All senior personnel above L8 get safety observation training. They must follow a specific six-step method to enhance worker behaviour.

1. Observe an unsafe act.
2. Comment on a safe act or behaviour.
3. Discuss any unsafe/at-risk behaviour observed. Discuss consequences (possible injury) of the unsafe act/behaviour. Encourage the employee to discuss safer ways to do the job.
4. Agree to work safely.
5. Invite the employee to discuss other safety issues in the workplace.
6. Thank the employee.

Hazard identification and assessment of risk

All actions are classified as either 'routine' or 'non-routine', and risks are assigned to each group. The leadership team creates a JSA document, which is shared with all the employees on a regular basis. The JSA is reviewed and approved by the Department Head. The JSA is always communicated to workers before they begin work in the language they understand. During the year, we undertook various measures to improve the safety culture of our organisation. Plant-wise details of our safety statistics are given below:

Nandyal

261
Safe man-days

3,252
Near miss cases for FY 2021-22

350
Workers awarded 'Safe Worker of the Month'

36,796 hrs
Of training on safety systems

6,716
Safety observations identified and corrected during FY 2021-22

100%
Compliance of all statutory requirements pertaining to safety

We were successfully able to complete our Composite and PSC bulk loading projects without any major incidents. Special training programs were conducted on firefighting for our shift associate employees and employees. Aligned with the principle of zero harm at our workplace, we undertook initiatives to create awareness around safety practices, celebrated the National Safety Week and felicitated winners of various competitions.

Vijayanagar

444
No. of days worked without LTI for FY 2021-22

3,028
Near miss for FY 2021-22

27,153 hrs
Of training man hours

15
Scaffolding inspection officers trained

20
Trained in building the scaffolding

We ensured timely monthly reports on the 'mySetu' portal and conducted on-site safety training and demonstrations, including fire mock drills quarterly. We ensured 100% statutory compliance to testing tools, tackles and pressure vessels, certification of all lifts, hoists, cranes and UT testing of air receivers as per statute. We have conducted 100% hydrostatic pressure test for all pressure vessels and made sure to file 100% monthly and annual returns to Inspectors of Factories. Our reward, recognition and consequence management system has been implemented. We also organise 'Tools Box Talks' on the monthly theme, ensuring the same is followed across all areas on a regular basis. We also celebrated the Road Safety Week, National Safety Week and the Fire Service Week.

Dolvi

933
Safe man-days

202
Workers awarded 'Safe Worker of the Month'

100%
Compliance of all statutory requirements pertaining to safety

25
Additional CCTV cameras installed for administrative control

1,674
Near miss cases for FY 2021-22

Zero
LTI during FY 2021-22

30,935 hrs
Of training on safety systems

16,267
Safety observations identified

15,068
Behaviour corrected during FY 2021-22

We conducted training programs for contractors on CSM to enhance knowledge regarding Safety Management Systems and special training programs for firefighting shift associate employees. Safety observations involving unsafe acts/conditions are compiled through the 'mySetu' portal and by our Safety Department. As per the recommendations of Directorate of Industrial Safety & Health (DISH), we also completed our internal IMS and statutory audit. We installed a Nitrogen Fire Protection System (NIFPS) for protection against transformer fire. All the pressure vessels were handled and lifting operations carried out by trained people as per Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963. All pressure vessels and lifting equipment done by competent person as per Factories Act.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Salboni

771
Safe man-days

279
Workers awarded 'Safe Worker of the Month'

2,176
Near miss incidents for FY 2021-22

₹53 lakh
Spent on safety initiatives

17,550 hrs
Of training imparted during FY 2021-22

4,280
Safety observations identified

3,926
Behaviour corrected during FY 2021-22

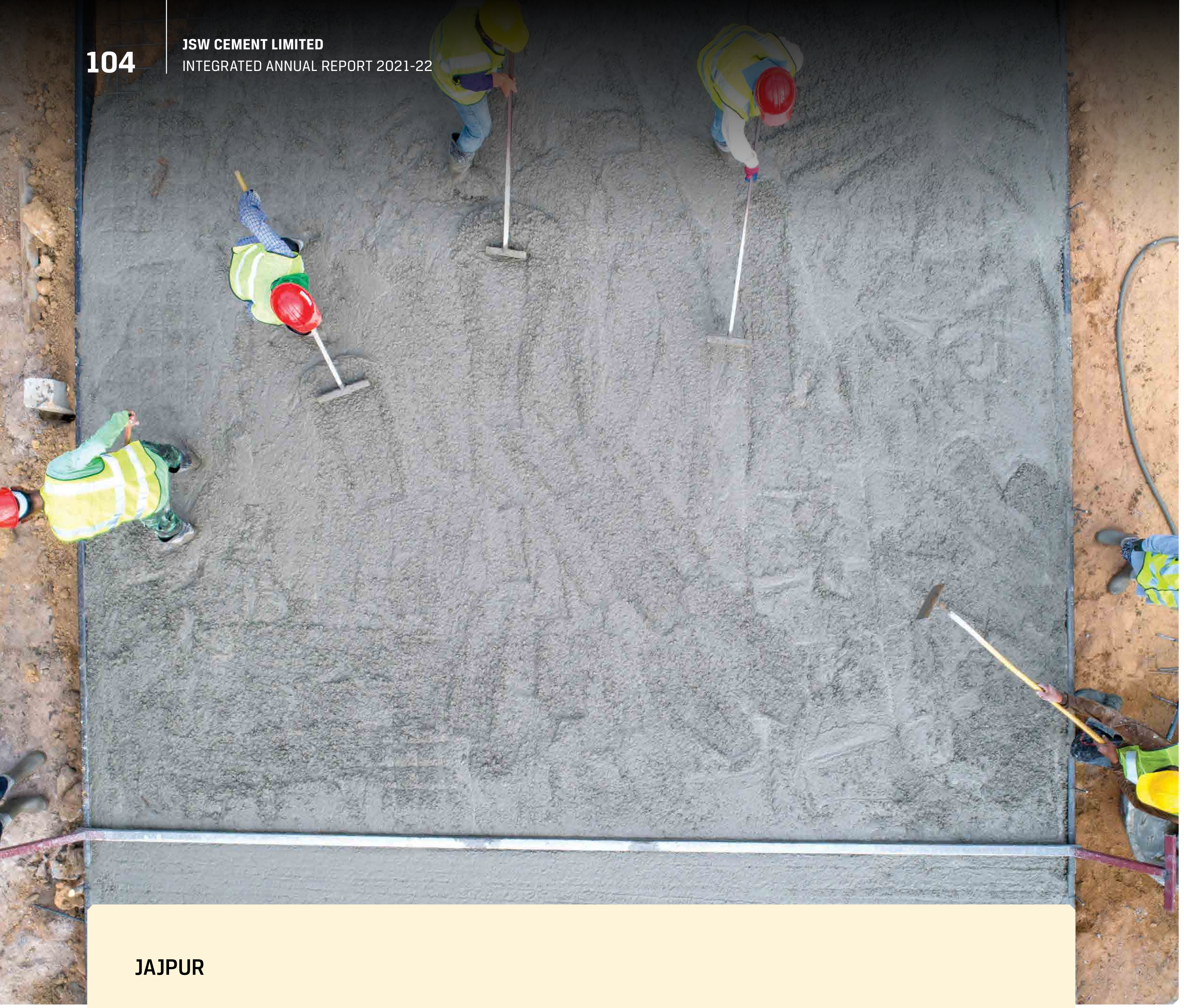
100%
Compliance of all statutory requirements pertaining to safety

Monthly Central Safety Committee Meeting is organised with all members and we monitor and record all actions on a weekly basis. We frequently conduct training programs on CSM for employees and contractors to enhance their knowledge on CSM. Monthly machine guarding and floor opening survey is conducted as per JSW Standards and corrective action is undertaken accordingly. Daily compliance status is monitored by the Plant Head and Operation Head and discussed during the daily production meeting. We organise a defensive driving training program thrice a week for truck drivers to instil better awareness and also provide driver passports (including safety instructions and road symbols) after training. We also ensure the inspection of vehicles (inward and outward) to monitor their condition and speed inside the plant premises. Meetings are also organised with transporters for taking corrective and preventive action. We organised two demonstration programs on 'Rescue from height'.

All body harnesses are inspected biannually and damaged harnesses are discarded immediately. For better emergency preparedness, fire demonstration training and fire emergency mock drills are carried out at the plant. We organise regular training and quizzes on topics such as WAH, LOTOTO, Hot Work, Confined Space, Lifting activities, and PTW among others across the plant with all operational and project workers. We celebrated the 33rd National Road Safety Week from 11th-17th January 2022 coupled with a motivational program and reward function. We also celebrated the 51st National Safety Week in March 2022 with various safety-related programs, competitions, awareness sessions, safety skits with employees, contractors, their associates and family members. We have also implemented CARE Systems.

Other safety highlights

- 771 LTI free safe man days till 31st March 2022
- Successfully completed New Packer 4, Silo projects, water tank demolition project without any incident



JAJPUR

1,593
Safe man-days

48
Workers awarded 'Safe Worker of the Month'

859
Near miss incidents for FY 2021-22

100%
Compliance of machine and conveyor guarding

11,282 hrs
Of training imparted during FY 2021-22

713
Safety observations identified and corrected during FY 2021-22

ISO 45001
certified

We completed RP building sheeting work without any incidents and conducted special training programs on firefighting for all employees. A training program on CSM was organised for employees to build awareness and enhance their knowledge of the standards. We improved our connectivity from RP to fly ash silo for better movement and easy access and carried out the magnetic practical test for hydra and EOT hooks to identify and replace internal cracks.

Safety excellence journey

Through our Safety Excellence journey, we have tried to uphold the following safety measures in order to strengthen the safety culture of the organisation.

Summing up our safety drive in FY 2021-22

- Cement Group Safety Council meeting conducting monthly, and CEO reviewed the progress of safety management system across all locations
- Implemented consequence management system at all locations
- COVID -19 protocols in place at all locations to avoid the spread of infection
- Zero fatal incidents recorded during the year
- Group LTIFR was 0.10, lowest ever in the last five years
- Prepared Job Safety Analysis (JSA) for all routine and non-routine activities, explaining the hazards and implementing mitigation measures to avoid any unwanted incidents before performing the task at all locations
- Prepared, approved, displayed and explained the General Safety Rules to all employees
- PPE, LOTO, PTW, WAH and Confined Space Entry (CSE) task force teams have prepared the procedure and training modules and commenced the training programme at all locations
- All senior employees (L8 and above) have been trained on Safety Observation procedure (SO); SO tours have been carried out as per schedule in all operating locations with scheduled compliance at 83%
- To ensure CSM, all contractors go through the pre-qualification assessment before being awarded contract; the cut off score is 70%
- Rewarding safe working employees to encourage the safety culture in all locations
- Training drivers on defensive driving techniques on a daily basis through plants' Road and Rail Sub-committees
- All incidents and high potential near miss investigating and preventative actions are implemented to avoid reoccurrence and these measurs are reviewed by the Executive Committee on a monthly basis

Social and relationship capital

Furthering the welfare of our stakeholders

We have painstakingly built relationships of trust with our main stakeholders. We not only safeguard the best interests of our customers, business partners and communities, but we also promote their welfare so that these relationships become the pillars of organisational, individual and collective growth.

Customers

At JSW Cement, we have always maintained a strong focus on customer centricity. We have significantly streamlined and uplifted our customer experience with a host of new initiatives. We introduced the WhatsApp Bot for dealers, forming a single point platform for targets, achievements and ask rate, among others. Further, we developed and migrated to the Dealer App which, apart from providing the above listed features, allows dealers to place orders, check status of the various incentive programmes and get visibility over the Statement of Accounts. In terms of logistics and serviceability, our dealers have visibility on the position of orders placed, including truck placement.

We have also initiated several Dealer Incentive Programmes during FY 2021-22 including Dealer Loyalty Programmes called Ace and Elite, Dealer Premier League campaign fashioned after the IPL during the game season and a seasonal Gold Scheme, among others, in a periodic and seasonal manner. We set-up a call centre to service our customers and adequately handle any grievances that they may have.

Ensuring customer safety

We design our products by employing the highest forms of safety to provide our customers with a satisfactory experience. Being non-hazardous in nature, our products do not have any harmful impact on our customer's health and safety. We do not have any non compliances on products and services as all our products are BIS complaint. Last year we had received 525 consumer complaints out of which 522 are closed while 3 were under investigation by end of the reporting year.

Suppliers

We refer to our suppliers or service providers as business associates or partners, as they form an integral part of our business ecosystem. Our supplier management process outlines our compliance to all the laid down regulations pertaining to the entire lifecycle of the supplier or service provider. Generally these include identification, selection and management of suppliers, coupled with a practical evaluation of their performance to ensure they provide maximum value for the Company's third-party requirements.

Our suppliers, comprising large corporates and MSMEs among others, have been associated with the Company for a long time. We have a well-defined Code of Conduct which is a part of all our orders, contracts and agreements. Additionally, we are working on implementing ESG evaluation criteria in phases for our suppliers or service providers to achieve our sustainability targets with a clear roadmap.

About 5% of our international suppliers, supply equipment (Capex equipment) and raw materials like clinker, coal and gypsum. Indian suppliers provide service, material supply (filter bags, packing bags, spares, consumables, laboratory equipment, raw materials, alternative raw materials, fuels, biomass, alternative fuels, among others), manpower, safety equipment and transporters, among others. In FY 2021-22, the proportion of spending on local (Indian suppliers) was 60%.

Ensuring socio-economic compliance and awareness

We are committed to operating sustainably. We have no significant fines and have not identified any non-compliance with the established laws and regulations.

Communities

We recognise our responsibility towards our local communities and work towards empowering them. Our CSR goal is to provide holistic, integrated and long-term solutions that help communities to prosper and have quality life.

5.23 crore

CSR expenditure

1.23 lakh

CSR beneficiaries during the year.

Our need-based CSR interventions address various stakeholder interests. We ensure these initiatives are transparent and adhere to all applicable rules and regulations and enlist the participation of the communities in order to be truly impactful. Our CSR initiatives are designed to foster community ownership of the programmes so that they are perceived to be meaningful to the communities for whose welfare these are undertaken.

Our CSR initiatives are aimed at bringing long-term transformative changes in a variety of intervention areas. Our initiatives are undertaken across five focal areas listed below.

- Livelihood
- Education
- Health
- Rural development
- Sanitation

Social impact assessment

A third-party assessment has been conducted for social impact evaluation. The research has also analysed the gender impact of our initiatives. Local communities as well as other stakeholders have praised our community development initiatives. We will continue to improve upon our ongoing programmes in light of the social impact assessment report's findings. Village/local community grievances are handled following conversations with the village sarpanch, village elders and the government department concerned.

Creating a positive impact on lives

Consistent stakeholder engagement has helped us shape our CSR activities through an integrated and collaborative approach. We are committed to building stronger connections with our communities through effective communication. Through our CSR initiatives, we support people across various intervention areas.

It is our objective to pave the way for our communities to be self-reliant and provide them with livelihood opportunities. We believe in upskilling the underprivileged sections of our society and contributing to our vision of a self-reliant India. Here is a snapshot of our targeted drives across some of our plants.

Nandyal

Livelihood

Objectives

Empowering and upskilling 250 women, enabling them to earn around ₹5,000 per month

Initiatives undertaken

- Provided training in tailoring, making jute products, Maggam/Zardosi art, painting saree, beautician and pickle making
- Organised jute product exhibitions
- Facilitated capacity building for 140 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- Watershed management was initiated in partnership with NABARD

Impact

- 244 women were trained in FY 2021-22; a total of 772 women have been trained so far
- Trained women earned up to ₹10,000-12,000 per month
- 53 SHGs availed loan of ₹198 lakh from the government
- Living standards saw an overall improvement

Education

Objectives

- Increasing 10th pass out rate from 92% to 95%
- Ensuring 100% student enrolment in Direct Impact Zone (DIZ) villages
- Zero school dropouts

Initiatives undertaken

- Organised an awareness drive to encourage student enrolments
- Provided education kit to 528 students
- Facilitated digital classes in 14 schools covering 2,721 students
- Engaged services of Vidya tutors across 4 schools
- Organised 10 nutrition drives reaching out to 757 Anganwadi students
- Increased awareness around sanitation and personal hygiene
- Provided sanitary napkins to 957 adolescent girls
- Spread awareness on COVID-19 and distributed masks to 1,680 students

Impact

- 100% of 10th standard students got promoted to higher classes
- Zero drop-out rates were sustained
- Two students selected for IIT and two students got admission in medical colleges
- Overall health and well-being of students were improved

Health

Objectives

- Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
- Sustaining 100% institutional deliveries and immunisation
- Promoting menstrual hygiene

Initiatives undertaken

- Provided Primary Health Centres (PHCs) with lab machinery, strengthening their services
- Organised COVID-19 screening camps in association with the government health department
- Distributed 42,000 masks across villages
- Provided 2000 PPE kits, 2,500 litre sanitiser to healthcare workers and police
- Provided 10 oxygen concentrators to the district administration
- Provided screening and treatment facilities for non-communicable diseases
- Raised awareness on various health issues/seasonal diseases/care for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants through Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs)
- Carried out sanitation drives in nearby villages once a week

Impact

- 8,366 suspected cases were screened for COVID-19 and 919 positive cases were treated
- Reached out to 3,802 villagers through special health camps
- Treatment of 293 non-communicable disease cases under way
- Sustained healthcare drive increased outpatient footfall (200%) at the PHC in Gadivemula
- No malaria case recorded for the last four years in the DIZ villages
- 100% institutional deliveries and immunisation

Rural development

Objectives

- Ensure proper internal roads and drains
- Ensure purified drinking water for villagers of Bilakalagudur and Bujunur
- Ensure proper street lighting in DIZ villages

Initiatives undertaken

- RO plants were made functional and villagers have access to purified water
- Supported communities with gaps, provided funding for community building
- We maintain 82 solar streetlights in the surrounding villages
- Laid 200-m road in Bilakalagudur village

Impact

- 8,500 villagers got access to purified water
- Infrastructure improved in villages by providing streetlights and roads

Sanitation

Objectives

- Ensure Open Defecation Free+ in DIZ villages

Initiatives undertaken

- Spread awareness in the villages on sustaining ODF and to achieve ODF+ in association with Gram Panchayats
- Raised awareness on solid waste management in schools
- Collection of Multi-layered Plastic (MLP) waste initiated in schools
- Initiated door-to-door waste collection drive in Bujunur panchayat

Impact

- Sustained ODF in four villages
- Improvement in sanitation facilities observed
- Living standards saw an overall improvement

Salboni

Livelihood

Objectives

- Improve livelihood through sustainable agricultural and non-agricultural practices
- Collaboration with government for financial inclusion of people
- Empowering women through capacity building, SHG promotion and financial inclusion

Initiatives undertaken

- 311 farmers were trained to use improved agricultural practices
- Supported farmers by converting mono-crop land into multi-crop land with a sustainable approach
- Paddy was cultivated in 367 acres of land
- Provided support to farmers on early disease identification and control of crop diseases through integrated pesticide management (IPM) to achieve better production (e.g.-Mustard, Pulses)
- Partnering with government schemes like PM-Kishan, KCC, livestock insurance etc.
- Training on livestock rearing provided to 64 SHG members
- Capability enhancement training for SHGs and facilitation for credit linkage
- Training on livestock rearing for SHG members
- Facilitated capacity building for 140 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- Watershed management was initiated in partnership with NABARD

Impact

- 45 acres of land converted from mono crop to multi-crop
- Total 465 farmers benefited from the training and support provided
- 315 farmers benefited from government schemes and ₹12.80 lakh mobilised
- 36 SHG women engaged in phenyl, detergent making units, earning an average monthly income of ₹1,800
- 7 SHGs received loan of ₹10.50 lakh and invested in various income generating initiatives

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Rural development

Objectives

- Creating livelihood opportunities

Initiatives undertaken

- Plantation maintenance of a total of 110 acres of land ensured on a daily basis
- Intercropping initiated with seasonal vegetables
- Piloting new cash crops aligned to market demand
- On-the-job training and development of farmers
- Harvesting various farm produce as per plan

Impact

- Livelihood opportunities were made available to 38 families

Education

Objectives

- Ensure 0% drop out among school students
- Increase child participation through interactive classes and improve learning outcomes
- Capability enhancement of teachers through training
- Mobilise teachers to engage in community initiatives
- Coaching support provided to 350 secondary students

Initiatives undertaken

- Education support provided to children during shutdown of schools during the pandemic
- Audio-visual aided teaching methods for children
- Capability enhancement programs organised for school teachers
- Organising of extracurricular events for children
- Coaching programs for the underprivileged secondary level students
- COVID awareness programs for children

Impact

- 0% drop out ensured
- 630 children benefited.
- Increased participation of children in community classes
- 67 students appeared for Board exams in 2022

Health

Objectives

- Providing quality health services to DIZ villages
- Emergency ambulance services
- Ensure 100% Institutional deliveries
- 100% immunisation of children

Initiatives undertaken

- Mobile health camps and static clinics established covering 28 villages
- 24-hr ambulance service for the villagers
- Awareness program on maternal and child health care in DIZ villages

Impact

- 7,759 villagers benefited
- 59% of the beneficiaries are women
- 1,824 people were screened for COVID-19
- 138 people availed ambulance services
- 27 ante-natal check-up (ANC) of mothers

Jajpur

Education

Objectives

- Ensuring proper infrastructure facilities in government schools
- Ensuring quality education through teaching aids

Initiatives undertaken

- Constructed two classroom buildings in government high school
- Provided 20 desk benches to high school
- Supported the services of Vidya volunteer at Jakhapura High School

Impact

- Improved infrastructure in government high school where 70 to 80 students are benefiting every year
- 450 students are benefited in government high school through Vidya volunteers

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Health

Objectives

- Ensuring provision of quality healthcare services to the DIZ villagers
- Improved infrastructure facility at PHC, Jakhapura

Initiatives undertaken

- Organised two months of sanitisation and anti-malarial fogging drives
- Automatic sanitiser machines were installed for public use
- Masks distribution and awareness campaigns initiated for COVID-19
- Ambulance support provided to CHC Danagadi during COVID-19
- Medical & lab equipment distributed in PHC Jakhapura
- One shed constructed for PHC Jakhapura

Impact

- 3 DIZ panchayats including Jakhapura, Managalpur and Dhuligarh were covered
- Installed 15 automatic sanitiser machines in panchayat/ educational institutions/PHC and Community Health Centre (CHC) for public use
- 12,500 masks distributed to frontline workers, students and villagers
- Vehicle provided to CHC Danagadi for supervision and review of patients in nearby villages

Livelihood

Objectives

- Upskilling local communities and providing them with employment opportunities

Initiatives undertaken

- 25 SHG women trained in mushroom cultivation
- Provided farm equipment to farmer groups
- Organised four animal health camps
- Established one tailoring training centre
- Celebrated International Women's Day

Impact

- 18 SHG women began earning around ₹4,000-₹5,000 from selling mushroom within 35 days
- 236 farmers benefited by the farm equipment provided
- 841 cattle vaccinated, treated and provided with 800 kg mineral mixture
- 35 SHG women enrolled for tailoring training

Rural development

Objectives

- Developing rural infrastructure to improve quality of life
- Ensuring accessibility to safe drinking water in DIZ villages
- To bridge the gap between communities and government schemes

Initiatives undertaken

- 100 streetlights in Dhuligarh and Jakhapura panchayats
- 6 drinking water projects in DIZ panchayats
- Renovation of pond in Jakhapura
- Benefiting the communities with government schemes through Haqdarshak project

Impact

- Village infrastructure improved
- Villagers of Jakhapura, Dhuligarh, Mangalpur, Trijanga and Chandia panchayats now have access to clean drinking water
- 3,911 people benefited through various government schemes

Objectives

- Create a healthy sports environment for youth

Initiatives undertaken

- Organised district level tennis ball cricket tournament at Mangalpur panchayat

Impact

- Eight teams participated
- More than 3,500 people witnessed the final match

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Shiva

Education

Objectives

- Ensuring 0% dropout of students
- Develop proper infrastructure for students
  Improving learning outcomes of children

Initiatives undertaken

- Provided study kits to 187 students
- Water purifier and freezer installed in Junior College
- Developed kitchen-garden in 27 AWCs
- Mass plantation drives initiated in four schools
- Organised district-level scouts and guide camps

Impact

- Ensured 0% drop out
- Students were able to access purified water in college
- Anganwadi children, pregnant and lactating women now have access to iron rich vegetables through kitchen-gardens
- 1,027 students from 67 schools participated and two schools selected and performed at Bhubaneswar

Health

Objectives

- Ensuring provision of quality-healthcare services to the DIZ villagers
- Strengthening PHC/CHC outreach and services

Initiatives undertaken

- Sanitisation drive initiated in 21 villages
- 27 awareness sessions conducted on COVID prevention and vaccination
- Installed 13 contactless sanitising machines in the hospital and schools
- Provided dry ration to 1,606 families
- 17,000 masks, 3,500 soaps and 1,300 litres of sanitiser distributed to frontline workers and villagers
- Renovated CHC and installed advanced laboratory equipment
- Organised COVID screening camps, where 1,773 people screened
- Organised blood donation camps in Telighana and Kutra where 57 units were collected
- Anti-malarial fogging carried out in 17 villages at regular intervals

Impact

- Contained the spread of COVID-19
- Prevented COVID-19 from spreading across communities by facilitating COVID-19 center for proper quarantine and treatment
- Provided quality healthcare services to the community
- Ensured proper use of PPEs by villagers
- Reduced malarial cases

Rural development

Objectives

- Initiating infrastructure development in DIZs
- Encourage local talent through sports training and development programmes
- Develop and promote greenery through plantation drives
- Bridge the gap between community and government schemes

Initiatives undertaken

- 70 solar streetlights and five solar water structure installed in DIZs villages
- Renovated two community halls and constructed a new one
- 700 saplings planted and 5,300 fruit saplings provided to SHG women
- Collecting relevant documents through door-to-door drive in DIZs through JSW-Haqdarshak Project
- Organised inter-district football championship at Kutra
- Organised inter village hockey championship (under 16) for girls

Impact

- Infrastructure developed ensuring illumination in nine villages
- Solar powered water supplied to 10 villages
- Saplings planted across 2 acres of land
- 2,513 people benefited through various government schemes
- 415 players from 32 districts of Odisha provided opportunity to showcase their talent through the Football Championship
- 470 youths and 175 girls provided with the opportunity to showcase their talent through football and hockey championship

Case study

Setting an example (Nandyal Plant)

Ms. Kavitha, a Gadivemula native, was eager to begin training in jute but encountered opposition from her family. JSW's CSR team worked hard to help her overcome these obstacles and obtain family approval to participate in the skilling programme run by our Jute Training Centre. Today, she is well-trained in making jute items and, with the support of her family, has purchased a machine worth ₹35,000 from her earnings, which allows her to take up extra work. Her husband, who first opposed her participation in the programme, is now assisting her in obtaining orders from jewellery stores and schools and delivering finished orders to clients. She has also used her profits to purchase a bike for her spouse. Her average earning per month is about ₹15,000. Her success story is an inspiration for many trainees at the training centre, which has women from the local areas coming to train in the craft.

Case study

Growing a small fortune (Salboni Plant)

Kulpheni, a village located close to the JSW Cement plant in Salboni, Pashchim Medinipur, has a large scheduled caste population and is home to Mr. Tapas Mandal, one of our project beneficiaries. He has a small shop and also does agricultural work in his one acre of land, where he grows paddy. Head of a family of three, including his wife and son, he used to earn between ₹6,000-7,000 every month. The meagre earnings, naturally, created a lot of financial challenges for him and his family. Following counselling, he began attending agriculture awareness camps as well as capacity development trainings organised by the Company in Kulpheni village.

Mr. Mandal is now excited after being able to substantially improve his earnings from cash crop cultivation. Currently, he grows a variety of vegetables and fruits throughout the year, including cucumber, cauliflower and watermelon. He has also begun farming on other farmers' lands. Witnessing his success, other farmers in the village have also taken up multi-crop cultivation, planting cash crops as well as vegetables to increase their profits and enhance their quality of life.

Case study

Thirsting for improvement (Jajpur Plant)

Safe drinking water has been a critical developmental issue in Jhakapura village in Odisha. The village population is impoverished. Some of the population was engaged in agriculture, while others work as labourers in commercial organisations adjacent to the village. Owing to the lack of water, women and girls of the village had to travel to considerable distance to fetch water for drinking and other uses. JSW Cement has been striving to give the people access to clean and safe water. A borewell has been dug and water pipeline installed. More than 50 households have been benefitted from this initiative.

Case study

Reaping a rich harvest (Shiva Cement Limited, Kutra Plant)

Mushroom production in the Sundargarh district of Odisha has been insignificant in recent years despite an increase in demand. In fact, mushroom production in the state is low and communities usually obtain mushroom from neighbouring forests, where mushroom grows seasonally. However, Sundargarh's environment is conducive to growing a variety of mushrooms throughout the year. With almost 70% of Sundargarh's population being small and marginal farmers or landless labourers, mushroom cultivation could be an opportune avenue to improve earnings.

Aware of this, the Company has been training local SHG women in mushroom cultivation. Ms. Balmati Soronia of Kandaimunda Gountiapada is one of them. She knew she could make a living and add to the family income if she picked up the skill. However, due to family obligations, she was unable to attend the course. When this came to our attention, our CSR team visited her house, spoke to her family members and gave them a clear picture of how they can change their lives and fulfil their dreams for their children if they learnt the skill of mushroom cultivation. Finally convinced, Ms. Soronia's family sent her for the training. She was soon earning ₹6,000-7,000 per month, becoming the highest producer of mushrooms in her group.

Governance

Our leadership plays a pivotal role in our journey towards our mission, helping us create sustained value for our stakeholders, upholding their interests and ensuring the ethical conduct of business. We will continue to deliver on our commitments through our constant emphasis on compliance, transparency and responsible business.

In this section

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Embedding robust governance systems

Our business is underpinned by best-in-class governance practices and policies and frameworks to ensure the same. The rich experience, diverse expertise and constant guidance of our leadership enable us to uphold the best interests of our stakeholders.

Governance structure

The governance structure at JSW Cement is in accordance with the necessary regulatory requirements. The Board and senior management charged with governance have the capability to influence and monitor the strategic direction of the organisation and its approach to risk management to improve business operations.

Corporate governance framework

Transparency and openness

Board of Directors

Balanced Board of Executive and Non-executive Independent Directors with a diverse range of expertise and experience

- Provides strategic direction and evaluates overall performance
- Ensures the long-term interest of the stakeholders are being served

Board committees

- Audit
- Nomination & remuneration
- Sustainability Committee
- Risk management
- Project review
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- ESOP Committee
- Finance

Under the guidance of the Board and its committees, the Company drives performance by adopting various policies on key domains such as corporate governance, sustainability and CSR. Information on the policies is available at jsw.in/investors/investor-relations-steel

Key corporate functions

- Finance
- Manufacturing operations
- Logistics
- Sustainability
- Sales & Marketing
- Legal
- Information Technology
- Safety
- Human Resources
- Commercial
- CSR

Ethics beyond compliance

A strong and meaningful ESG program can transpire the organisation's larger vision for environmental and societal influence, providing value both internally and externally.

Our aim to create a positive impact on the environment and society as responsible corporate citizens, forms a key pillar of our corporate governance. ESG is gaining momentum throughout the world and we understand the importance of having a clear ESG strategy and framework so that we can impact our stakeholders' lives positively.

We are working on multiple facets of our governance system to ensure robust, transparent and compliant business processes. The governance agenda is defined at the apex level by the Board. We have clearly defined roles and responsibilities with clear accountability at various levels and in various areas of business. Various internal processes ensure that we ethically conduct the business with necessary transparency. For example, the Risk Committee reviews various risks associated with business and possible impacts and mitigation plans. This allows us to foresee some of our challenges in ensuring governance. An appropriate decision is taken as per the responsibility and authority matrix.

We are institutionalising various governance policies to ensure we operate ethically. These policies cover business ethics, anti-bribery, conduct & discipline, conflict of interest, whistleblowing and prevention of sexual harassment. We update this framework at a regular interval and ensure data protection and confidentiality by mapping out the flow of information. Custodians of the data are identified to ensure sensitive business information and personal data are protected.

We lay equal emphasis on being a fully compliant organisation. Structure and processes are laid down to ensure we comply fully with the law of the land and evolve in the compliant ecosystem. We believe this will help us achieve our goal of 'Ethics beyond compliance'.

Committees of the Board

The Board comprises seven committees. Each committee shoulders a certain set of responsibilities to help the management achieve our strategic goals and create stakeholder value.

Committees	Responsibilities
Audit Committee	〉 Reviews the Company's reporting process, its disclosures and valuation of undertakings or assets, whenever necessary 〉 Evaluates internal financial controls and Risk Management System 〉 Recommends the appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors 〉 Scrutinises inter-corporate loans 〉 Finances and Accounts, Internal Audit Team
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	〉 Determines the Company's policy governing remuneration of the Managing Director, Whole-Time Directors and senior management and the nomination and appointment of Directors 〉 HR team
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	〉 Develops the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company, recommends the expenditure to be made on such activities and monitors the CSR policy from time to time 〉 CSR team
Project Review Committee	〉 Closely monitors the progress of projects, their cost and implementation schedule with the objective of timely project completion within the budgeted project outlay 〉 Considers deviations, if any, with a comprehensive note detailing the reasons for such deviation and its impact on viability parameters 〉 Project team

Committees	Responsibilities
Risk Committee	〉 Reviews the Risk Management Policy from time to time and assesses the Company's risk profile and key risk areas 〉 Provides a methodology to identify and analyse the financial impact of loss to the organisation, employees, the public and the environment 〉 Risk Management team
ESOP Committee	〉 Determines the employees eligible for participation in ESOP and the performance parameters for grant and/or vesting of options granted to employees 〉 HR and Accounts team
Finance Committee	〉 Authorised to avail credit/financial facilities from banks/financial institutions/corporate bodies to alter/vary terms, conditions and repayment schedules, including premature payments of the credit/financial facilities availed from lenders, with or without premium on such payments 〉 Finances and Accounts team
Sustainability Committee	〉 Responsible for the adoption of National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, 2011 (NVGs) in the business practices of JSW Cement 〉 Responsible for the adoption of all sustainability policies/standards 〉 Monitors the progress of business sustainability initiatives 〉 Sustainability team

Policies and frameworks

At JSW Cement, we have instituted policies and frameworks that ensure good governance, compliance and ethical conduct in accordance with the highest standards of governance and ensure an enabling, equitable work culture. These policies are regularly communicated to the management, employees and other stakeholders.

- Climate Change Policy
- Corporate Environment Policy
- Energy Management Policy
- Raw Materials Conservation Policy
- Water Resource Management Policy
- Wastewater Management Policy
- Air Emissions Policy
- Biodiversity Policy
- CSR Policy
- Indigenous People and Resettlement Policy
- Human Rights Policy
- Labour Practices and Employment Rights Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Remuneration Policy
- Whistle Blower Policy
- Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy
- Corporate Environment Policy
- Board Evaluation Policy
- Nomination Policy
- Risk Management Policy
- Management Policy

Sustainability Governance

We have a Board level Sustainability Committee, which sets the direction of the sustainability efforts of the Company. It is responsible for the adoption and implementation of all sustainability policies/standards for the Company. It monitors our progress on business sustainability initiatives. It is also responsible for the adoption of National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, 2011 (NVGs) and amendments and updates. The efforts are then implemented by the corporate and plant sustainability teams.

The Sustainability Committee was formed on August 3, 2019 and currently consists of two Executive Directors and three Non-Executive Directors, two of whom are Independent Directors. The Company Secretary serves as the Committee's Secretary. The Committee met once during FY 2021-22, with participation from all members. The CFO and the members of the Sustainability Team are permanent invitees, while other employees are invited as and when they're required.
The Sustainability Team presents its observations in front of the Committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Leading with integrity and foresight

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman

Mr. Jain has over four decades of rich experience in the areas of Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As), finance, law and capital restructuring. He is a Commerce graduate, and a qualified Chartered Accountant and a Company Secretary. He served as an executive coach and HR mentor for JSW Group's strong workforce.

Mr. Jain joined the JSW Group in 1992 and held various leadership positions, including as Director – Finance in 1994, Deputy MD & CEO in 1996 and Executive Vice Chairman of Jindal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. He was involved in the management of joint ventures with leading business partners from across the globe.

Mr. Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director

Mr. Jindal earned his MBA from Harvard Business School in 2016 and his bachelor in arts in Economics and Political Science from Brown University in 2012. Mr. Parth Jindal joined the $13 Bn JSW Group in 2012, prior to which he spent 2 years working abroad, starting with a hedge fund in New York before spending considerable time in Japan working for JFE Steel (JV Partners of JSW Steel). Here, he picked up the nuances of manufacturing and sales of auto grade steel. Upon joining the JSW Group, Mr. Parth Jindal was appointed an Economic Analyst within the Group's Corporate Strategy and led all strategic projects.

At the Group level, Mr. Parth continues to lead and provide direction to the Human Resources and Information Technology functions.

Mr. Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO

Mr. Narwekar holds a masters' degree in Management from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai and a bachelor's degree in Electronics and Communications Engineering from NIT, Calicut. In his previous roles, he was associated with Strategy (formerly Booz & Co.), Accenture, Procter & Gamble and Wipro Lighting.

His primary responsibilities in the Company include making major corporate decisions and managing the overall operations and resources of the Company. He leads in the development of the Company's short- and long-term strategy and evaluates the work of other executive leaders within the Company, including Presidents, Vice Presidents and Directors.

Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director, Finance & Commercial

Mr. Kahlon is a Commerce graduate from Punjab University, Chandigarh and is a qualified Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi. He has 25 years of experience in financial accounting, auditing, central excise and custom laws and sales tax. He was associated with Haldia Petrochemicals, Bhushan Power & Steel Limited, MGM Group of Companies and K.C.T & Bros (C.S) Limited.

His primary responsibility in the Company includes planning, implementation, managing and running of all finance activities, including business planning, budgeting, forecasting and negotiations. He has a strong understanding of the Company's business model and industry and he uses his expertise to provide an independent perspective and constructively challenge the Commercial and Operations teams. With his experience, he helps ensure that business decisions are grounded in solid financial criteria.

Mr. K. Swaminathan
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Swaminathan is a Chartered Accountant and Cost Accountant with more than three decades of rich experience in the field of sales, marketing, logistics and commercial functions. He has spent most of his professional career in the cement industry and has worked across markets within India and Bangladesh.

He has worked with Dalmia Bharat Cement Limited, where he was an Executive Director and oversaw sales, marketing and logistics functions for southern and western India. Prior to this, he was associated with Jayprakash Associates Ltd., Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd and ACC Limited.

At JSW Cement, he oversees the Sales and Marketing Department and develops strategic sales and marketing objectives. He establishes sales territories and quotas, manages budgets and evaluates sales performance.

Mr. Pankaj R. Kulkarni
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Kulkarni began his career in 1981 with M/s. M. N. Dastur & Co., a premier engineering firm in India. Thereafter, he worked in various capacities with the Essar Group and was responsible for the 10 million tonne expansion of their Hazira Works. He has implemented and operated large projects in India, Indonesia, Korea and Chile.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ms. Sutapa Banerjee
Independent Director

Ms. Banerjee holds a B.Sc. (Economics Hons.) degree and a PGDPM from XLRI, Jamshedpur with 23 years of experience in the financial services industry across two multinational banks and a boutique Indian investment bank. She has proficiency in start-ups, writing the business case and creating the business model, operating model, processes and client propositions. She was appointed the Nominee Director of the ISIS Fund, promoted by the New York-based Women's World Banking (WWB) and the Netherlands-based Triodos. Ms. Banerjee is also on the Board of the NBFC Ananya Finance, which pioneered lending to microfinance companies in India.

Mr. Kantilal Narandas Patel
Non-Executive Director

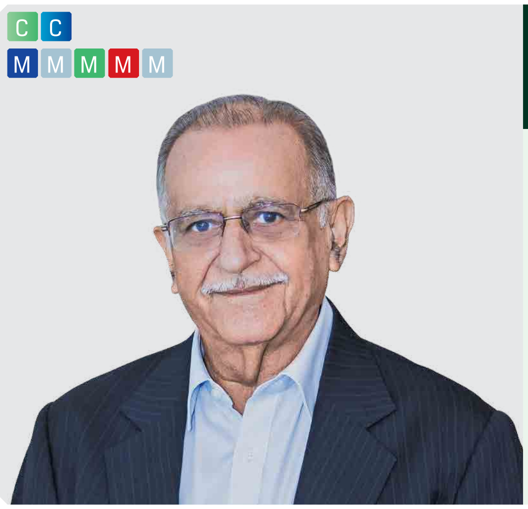
Mr. Patel is a Commerce graduate from Mumbai University and a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He possesses over 42 years of experience in corporate finance, accounts, taxation and legal.

Mr. Patel is a Joint Managing Director & CEO of JSW Holdings Limited. He is also the Director of JSW Infrastructure Limited, JSW Jaigarh Port Limited, South West Port Limited and other JSW Group Companies. He was with Standard Industries Limited (Mafatlal Group) for 21 years prior to joining the Jindal Group.

Mr. Biswadip Gupta
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Gupta is a Metallurgical Engineer and an MBA in Marketing with over 35 years of experience in the steel and ceramic industries. He is experienced in setting up steel, power and cement plants. He was the Managing Director of Vesuvius India Ltd., a Multinational Corporation (MNC). In 2007, he was awarded the coveted 'Banga Ratna' award by Rotary Club.

Presently, he is a) The President – Corporate Affairs of JSW Steel Ltd. b) Director of various other corporate bodies, and corporate welfare and charitable trusts c) Member of ASSOCHAM and d) Chairman of western region, Indian Chamber of Commerce.



Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Tandon obtained his B.Tech degree in Metallurgical Engineering from IIT Bombay in 1962. During his tenure of four decades, he was the Director and CEO of Sunflag Iron and Steel Plant, Maharashtra; Director and CEO of Essar Steel; and Joint Managing Director and CEO of JSW Steel Limited.

He was also Director – Projects in JSW Steel Limited. He was designated as the first CEO of Corporate Sustainability of JSW Group. He has received prestigious awards for his meritorious contribution to the Metallurgical Industries, such as Tata Gold Medal by the Indian Institute of Metals in 2000, Distinguished Aluminus Award from IIT Bombay in the year 2001 and National Metallurgist (Industry) Award of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Government of India in 2007.

Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari
Nominee Director

Mr. Maheshwari is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and holds a bachelor's (Honours) in Accounting and Commerce from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata. Over 32 years, he has gained extensive experience in multiple industries, geographies and sectors.

He is the Founder and Managing Partner of Synergy Capital, global private equity and strategic advisory firm. He was a leading and integral part of Arcelor Mittal, where he spent 27 years from 1989-2015. He also managed Mittal Investments from 2008 until 2015, where he led, amongst others, the creation, construction, and oversight of a state-of-the-art refinery under HPCL Mittal Energy Limited.

Mr. Sumit Banerjee
Independent Director

Mr. Banerjee is a Mechanical Engineering graduate from IIT Kharagpur, and has completed his MEP from IIM Ahmedabad. He has been the Founding Chairperson of CII's Cement Division and has been elected to the Managing Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BCCI).

He has been the Vice-Chairman of Reliance Cement, and CEO at Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. Prior to this engagement, he held the position of MD and CEO at ACC Limited. Mr. Banerjee is a seasoned business leader with a formidable background in manufacturing and infrastructure.

Mr. Utsav Baijal
Nominee Director

Mr. Baijal graduated summa cum laude from St. Stephen's College, University of Delhi with a BA in Economics. He also completed his MBA from the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, where he was an Industry Scholar. He is an Aspen Institute Fellow and the recipient of the 2018 IIMA Young Alumni Achiever Award.

He is the Head of India Private Equity and is responsible for the firm's private equity business in the country. He joined Apollo in 2008 and has worked actively on private equity, mezzanine and credit investments across the US and Asian markets.

In 2012, he helped Apollo establish a joint venture with ICICI Bank and helped raise one of the largest India-dedicated funds, AION Capital Partners. Prior to Apollo, Mr. Baijal was with the private equity team at Bain Capital in Boston, where he worked extensively in the consumer and retail sector. Mr. Baijal started his career with McKinsey & Company and was one of the founding members of the firm's corporate finance practice in India. He is on the Board of several companies, including IGT solutions, Clix Capital and PlanetCast Media Services Limited.

Committee details

- AC - Audit Committee
- RC - Risk Committee
- EC - ESOP Committee
- NRC - Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- CSRC - Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- PRC - Project Review Committee
- SC - Sustainability Committee
- FC - Finance Committee

- Chairman
- Member

Recognised for excellence

We won several awards during the year across the domains of environment management, excellence, health and safety.

Nandyal unit

'Excellence in Environment Management' for outstanding Policy, Practices and Results on the journey of Excellence in Sustainable business during the 16th CII ITC Sustainability Awards 2021

'Apex India Green Leaf Award 2021' under Gold Category for outstanding achievement in 'Waste Management'

Received First Prize in the following categories during the Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation Week 2021-22 under 'Large Mechanized Mines Group – C':

- Waste Dump Management
- Mineral Conservation
- Publicity and Propaganda
- Overall Performance

Received First Prize during the Mines Safety Week – 2021, under Zone - IV - Group B1 Contractual work, in Occupational Health, Welfare Amenities Preparation of SOPs and Implementation

Vijayanagar unit

'Greentech Energy Conservation Award 2021'

'Apex India Green Leaf Award 2021' under Gold Category for Environment Excellence

'Greentech Safety India Award 2021' for outstanding achievement in Safety Excellence

'Apex India Occupational Health & Safety Gold Award 2021'

Dolvi unit

'Apex India Green Leaf Award 2021' under Gold Category for its environmentally friendly product 'M-Sand' in Eco-Innovation category.

Salboni unit

'Apex India Green Leaf Award 2021' under Gold Category for Environment Excellence.

Independent assurance statement

DNV

Independent Assurance Statement

Introduction

DNV represented by DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited ('DNV') has been engaged by the management of JSW Cement Limited ('JSW Cement' or 'the Company', Corporate Identity Number: (U26957MH2006PLC160839) to carry out an independent assurance engagement of its non-financial/sustainability performance (qualitative and quantitative data) disclosed in the Company's Integrated Annual Report 2021-22 ('the Report') in its printed format including references to the Company's website. The sustainability performance in this Report covers disclosures corresponding to the reporting period 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022 and relates to material topics identified by JSW Cement.

The sustainability disclosures have been prepared by JSW Cement based on key requirements of the International Integrated Reporting Council's International <IR> Framework (January 2021), chosen topic-specific Standards from the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI's) Sustainability Reporting Standards ('GRI Standards')

The reporting boundaries for non-financial performance covers six operational sites of JSW Cement Limited in India, that is, Integrated Units at Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh and Sundargarh in Odisha (Shiva Cement), and Grinding Units at Vijayanagar in Karnataka, Dolvi in Maharashtra, Salboni in West Bengal and Jajpur in Odisha), and is as brought out in the Report in the section *'Scope and Boundary'*.

We performed our assurance (Limited level) activities based on AccountAbility's AA1000 Assurance Standard v3, and DNV's assurance methodology VeriSustain™[1]. In doing so, we evaluated the qualitative and quantitative performance presented in the Report considering the <IR> Principles of defining report content, GRI topic specific standards including management approach and the Company's protocols and formats for measuring, recording and reporting sustainability performance. Our assurance engagement was planned and carried out during June 2022 - September 2022.

The intended user of this is assurance statement the Management of JSW Cement. We disclaim any liability or responsibility to a third party for decisions, whether investment or otherwise, based on this Assurance Statement. We planned and performed our work to obtain the evidence we considered necessary to provide a basis for our assurance opinion. The assurance engagement considers an uncertainty of ±5% based on materiality threshold for estimation/measurement errors and omissions. We did not engage with any external stakeholders as part of this assurance engagement.

Responsibilities of the Management of JSW Cement and of the Assurance Provider

The Management of JSW Cement has the sole responsibility for the preparation of the Report as well as the processes for collecting, analysing and reporting the information presented in the Report and is also responsible for ensuring the maintenance and integrity of its website including referenced disclosures on sustainability performance and management approach. In performing this assurance work, DNV's responsibility is to the Management of JSW Cement; however, this statement represents our independent opinion and is intended to inform the outcome of the assurance to the stakeholders of the Company.

DNV's assurance engagements are based on the assumption that the data and information provided by the client to us as part of our review have been provided in good faith and free from material misstatements or errors. We were not involved in the preparation of any statements or data included in the Report except for this Assurance Statement.

We did not come across limitations to scope of the agreed assurance agreement during our assurance process. The reported data on economic performance, expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, and other financial data of JSW Cement within the Report are based on audited financial statements which have been subjected to a separate independent statutory audit process and is not included in our scope of work. We were not involved in the review of financial information within the Report.

Basis of our Opinion

We planned and performed our work to obtain the evidence considered necessary to provide a basis for our assurance opinion, and as part of the assurance engagement, a multi-disciplinary team of sustainability and assurance specialists conducted sample assessments and interactions with JSW Cement's key internal stakeholders at its Corporate Office at Mumbai and sample operations of the company based on DNV's sampling for Limited level of assurance. We

[1] The VeriSustain protocol is available on request from www.dnv.com and is based on our professional experience, international assurance best practices including the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) Revised (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and GRI's Reporting Principles. GRI's Principles for defining Report Content and Quality.

Independent assurance statement

DNV

adopted a risk-based approach, that is, we concentrated our verification efforts on the issues of high material relevance to JSW Cement and its key stakeholders. We undertook the following activities:

- Reviewed the approach to stakeholder engagement and materiality determination process and its outcomes as brought out in the Report.
- Conducted interviews with selected senior managers responsible for management of sustainability issues disclosed in the Report and carried out reviews of selected evidence to support topics and claims disclosed in the Report. We were free to choose interviewees and interviewed those with overall responsibility to deliver the Company's overall sustainability objectives.
- Reviewed JSW Cement's approach towards addressing application of the Guiding Principles and Content Elements of the <IR> Framework and GRI's topic specific standards used to disclose performance of material topics
- Carried out site assessments at sample operational sites of the company in India - (i) Integrated Unit at Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh, and (ii) Grinding Unit at Dolvi in Maharashtra - to review the processes and systems for preparing site level sustainability data and implementation of sustainability strategy. DNV was free to choose sites for conducting assessments.
- Assessed the robustness of the data management systems, data accuracy, information flow and controls for the reported disclosures and specific performance data related to identified material topics, as well as the processes for data consolidation in context to the principle of Completeness as per DNV's VeriSustain.
- Examined and reviewed selected supporting evidence including documents, data and other information made available by the company related to sustainability disclosures presented within the Report.

Opinion and Observations

On the basis of our assurance work undertaken, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report together with referenced information does not properly describe the Report's adherence to the key reporting requirements of the <IR> Framework including Content Elements and Guiding Principles, nor representation of the material topics including chosen topic-specific disclosures from the GRI Standards to bring out its sustainability performance.

GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016 – 201-1, 201-3, 201-4;
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016- 202-2;
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016 – 203-1;
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016 - 204-1;
GRI 301: Materials 2016 - 301-1, 301-2;
GRI 302: Energy 2016 – 302-1, 302-3, 302-4;
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018 – 303-1, 303-2, 303-4, 303-5;
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016 - 304-1;
GRI 305: Emissions 2016 – 305-1, 305-2, 305-4, 305-6, 305-7;
GRI 306: Waste 2020 – 306-1, 306-2, 306-3, 306-4;
GRI 307: Environmental Compliance 2016 – 307-1;
GRI 401: Employment 2016 – 401-1, 401-2, 401-3;
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018 – 403-1, 403-2, 403-3, 403-4, 403-5, 403-6, 403-7, 403-8, 403-9;
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016 – 404-2, 404-3;
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016 – 405-1;
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016 – 413-1;
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2018 - 416-1, 416-2;
GRI 419: Socioeconomic Compliance 2016 – 419-1.

Without affecting our assurance opinion, we also provide the following observations.

Principles of the AA1000 AccountAbility Principles Standard (2018)

Inclusivity

The participation of stakeholders in developing and achieving an accountable and strategic response to Sustainability.

The Report explains how the Company's stakeholders have been identified based on the requirements set out in the <IR> framework, through regular interactions with internal teams and top management personnel. The processes and channels that JSW Cement has put in place to communicate with its key stakeholders and identify issues which can impact value creation in JSW's business are brought out within the Report, along with feedback and responses to these issues.

Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Inclusivity.

Independent assurance statement

DNV

Materiality

The process of determining the issues that are most relevant to an organization and its stakeholders.

The Report brings out the materiality assessment exercise carried out by JSW Cement during the reporting period which has considered requirements set out in <IR>, global reporting frameworks, business requirements, expectations of key stakeholders, as well as inputs and feedback from stakeholder surveys, expectations of rating agencies, and issues identified by the cement sector and reported by peers. The topics which have been identified were prioritized based on responses from stakeholders and have been validated by senior management to arrive at the prioritized list of material topics.

Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Materiality.

Responsiveness

The extent to which an organization responds to stakeholder issues.

The Report discloses desriptions of the business model, value creation and management approach related sustainable development for the identified material matters/topics, including risks and opportunities, overall strategies and governance mechanisms.

Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Responsiveness.

Impact

The level to which an organization monitors, measures and is accountable for how its actions affect its broader ecosystems.

The Report brings out management processes and performance metrics used by JSW Cement to monitor, measure and evaluate significant impacts linked to identified material topics across the Company, relevant Capitals and key stakeholder groups. Further, the value creation processes as well as key outputs, outcomes and impacts on each capital corresponding to identified material topic are also brought out within the Report and the material topics identified have been linked to descriptions of value creation and related impacts across each Capital of the <IR> Framework.

Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Impact.

Specific Evaluation of the Information on Sustainability Performance

We consider the methodology and the process for gathering information developed by JSW Cement for its sustainability performance reporting to be appropriate, and the qualitative and quantitative data included in the Report was found to be identifiable and traceable; the personnel responsible were able to demonstrate the origin and interpretation of the data and its reliability. We observed that the Report presents a faithful description of the reported sustainability activities and goals achieved for the reporting period.

Reliability

The accuracy and comparability of information presented in the report, as well as the quality of underlying data management systems.

The Report articulates the process of sustainability performance data collection across JSW Cement's businesses through its data management systems and protocols and includes validation to ensure accuracy and reliability of reported disclosures. The majority of the data and information verified through our assessments at sampled operational sites including interactions and reviews with the Company's management teams and data owners and aggregated at the Corporate Office in Mumbai were found to be fairly accurate and reliable. Some of the data inaccuracies identified during the verification process were found to be attributable to transcription, interpretation and aggregation errors and these errors have been identified, communicated and corrected.

Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Reliability.

Additional principles as per DNV VeriSustain

Completeness

How much of all the information that has been identified as material to the organisation and its stakeholders is reported.

The Report brings out JSW Cement's environmental, social and governance-related performance during the financial year 2021-22 covering the identified scope, that is, the key reporting requirements and Content Elements of the <IR> Framework while considering the Company's reporting boundary (six operational sites across India) for the identified material topics including value creation during the reporting period, management approach, and descriptions of performance across the six Capitals.

Independent assurance statement

DNV

Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Completeness with respect to scope, boundary and time.

Neutrality
The extent to which a report provides a balanced account of an organization's performance, delivered in a neutral tone.
The Report brings out JSW Cement's non-financial performance during the reporting period in a neutral manner in terms of report content which includes descriptions of significant risks, opportunities and challenges, macroeconomic context and overall business outlook so as to not unduly influence stakeholder opinions made based on reported qualitative and quantitative information.
Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Neutrality.

Statement of Competence and Independence

DNV applies its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO IEC 17021:2015 - Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the DNV Code of Conduct[2] during the assurance engagement and maintain independence where required by relevant ethical requirements including the AA1000AS v3 Code of Practice. This engagement work was carried out by an independent team of sustainability assurance professionals. We were not involved in the preparation of any statements or data included in the Report except for this Assurance Statement, Independent Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement and Management Report. DNV maintains complete impartiality toward stakeholders interviewed during the assurance process. We did not provide any services to JSW Cement or its subsidiaries in the scope of assurance for the reporting period that could compromise the independence or impartiality of our work.

For DNV

Radhakrishnan, Kiran — Digitally signed by Radhakrishnan, Kiran Date: 2022.09.22 14:45:03 +05'30'	Vadakepatth, Nandkumar — Digitally signed by Vadakepatth, Nandkumar Date: 2022.09.22 19:27:24 +05'30'
Kiran Radhakrishnan Lead Verifier DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited, India.	Vadakepatth Nandkumar Assurance Reviewer DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited, India.

22nd September 2022, Mumbai, India.

AA1000
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000-10/V3-H8DD4

DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited is part of DNV – Business Assurance, a global provider of certification, verification, assessment and training services, helping customers to build sustainable business performance. www.dnv.com

[2] *The DNV Code of Conduct is available on request from www.dnv.com (https://www.dnv.com/about/in-brief/corporate-governance.html)*

Performance table

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
PRODUCTION			
Clinker Production	Million T	1.92	1.69
Cement Production	Million T	5.69	5.48
GGBS Prodction	Million T	3.13	2.44
Cementitious Materials	Million T	7.97	7.27
Low Carbon products (GGBS and Blended cements)	Million T	7.84	6.92
Low Carbon products %		89%	88%

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION			
Clinker	Tonnes	26,99,609	24,18,724
Limestone	Tonnes	26,15,888	23,76,728
Mineral Gypsum	Tonnes	1,22,949	98,701
Anhydrous Gypsum	Tonnes	19,105	14,827
Chemical Gypsum/Phophogypsum	Tonnes	45,975	43,933
Laterite	Tonnes	1,50,081	85,229
BF Slag	Tonnes	57,35,162	49,51,344
AOD slag	Tonnes	37,188	21,352
Red mud	Tonnes	16,654	29,830
Flyash	Tonnes	1,42,116	1,62,401
Limestone Sweetner/additives	Tonnes	1,36,567	64,734
Flue dust	Tonnes	13,538	27,764
Total Raw Material	Tonnes	90,35,222	78,76,843
HDPE Bags	Tonnes	7,263	NR
Percetage of Recycled Material		66%	66%

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
FUEL CONSUMPTION			
Kiln			
Coal	Tonnes	2,01,655	1,31,005
Petcoke	Tonnes	4,370	45,278
Mixed Ind Waste (AF)	Tonnes	25,729	21,635
Diesel	Tonnes	-	49
PPF	Tonnes	79	112
Biomass	Tonnes	8,899	1,452
Non Kiln-CPP			
Coal	Tonnes	38,600	NA
Diesel	Tonnes	56	NA
Non Kiln - Drying and Grinding			
Coal	Tonnes	58,046	55,656
PPF	Tonnes	323	145
Diesel	Tonnes	255	944
BF & CO gas	Crore nm3	4	3
On site vehicle and stationary sources			
Diesel	Tonnes	56	NA
LPG	Crore nm3	0	NA

ANNEXURES

Performance table

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
GHG EMISSIONS			
GHG (CO2)EMISSIONS			
Absolute scope 1, Gross	Tonnes	17,76,102	15,38,360
Absolute scope 1, Net	Tonnes	17,49,274	15,21,828
Scope 2 emissions	Tonnes	3,52,117	3,22,123
Emissions from CPP	Tonnes	54,505	NA
Specific CO_2 Emissions - gross	kg/T of cementitious material	223	219
Specific CO_2 Emissions - net	kg/T of cementitious material	220	217
Specific CO_2 Emissions (scope 2)	kg/T of cementitious material	46	46
Total Scope 3 emissions	Tonnes	6,78,680	5,59,666
Avoided Emissions due to Renewable Energy	Tonnes	13,813	10,469
Avoided Emissions due to AFR	Tonnes	39,910	20,544

Note:

1. Scope-1 CO_2 emissions were calculated using WBCSD CSI V3.1 protocol
2. Scope-2 CO_2 emissions were calculated using CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector - Version 16.0 - We have considered "combined margin" emission factor while calculating the CO_2 emissions.
3. For scope 3 calculations - WRI, Emission factor from cross sector tool (Apr 2014), GHG protocol, and publically available database was used.
4. For calculating avoided emission from Renewable Energy, CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector – V 16– March 2021 – by Central Electricity Authority) was used.
5. For calculating avoided emissions from AFR, equivalent coal emission factor was used.

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
ENERGY CONSUMPTION			
Kiln			
Coal	TJ	5,283	3,495
Petcoke	TJ	143	1,514
Mixed Ind Waste (AF)	TJ	308	191
PPF	TJ	3	5
Diesel	TJ	0	16
Biomass	TJ	104	18
Non kiln Fuel - Drying and grinding RM			
Coal	TJ	1,359	1,323
BF Gas	TJ	71	60
CO gas	TJ	364	260
Diesel	TJ	17	39
PPF	TJ	14	6
LPG	TJ	0	NR
Diesel Oil consumed for Onsite vechile movement	TJ	2	NR
CPP			
Coal	TJ	162	NA
Diesel	TJ	1	NA

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
ELECTRICTY CONSUMPTION			
Purchased Grid Electricity Consumption	kWh	40,21,20,847	35,39,81,185
RE Consumption	kWh	1,51,79,229	1,15,04,567
Total	kWh	**41,73,00,076**	**36,54,85,752**
Renewable Energy Certificates	no	6,850	NR

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
WATER WITHDRAWAL AND CONSUMPTION (Cement + CPP)			
Surface Water Withdrawal	m3	2,62,259	2,48,531
Groundwater Withdrawal	m3	2,44,691	1,40,719
Municipal Water Withdrawal	m3	11,560	-
Harvested Rainwater / Mine Pit Water	m3	1,55,100	2,29,120
Total	m3	**6,73,609**	**6,18,370**
Total Water Recycled	m3	**52,488**	**27,969**
Specific Water consumption	Lit/T of cementitious materials	85	85
Freshwater Specific Water consumption	Lit/T of cementitious materials	65	54

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT			
Hazardous waste			
Grease	Tonnes	7.9	
Waste oil	Tonnes	5.6	24.0
Others	Tonnes	2.7	
Biomedical waste	Tonnes	0.2	0.1
Non Hazardous waste			
Iron Scrap	Tonnes	7,340.9	8,425.0
Others (Burst bags, Plastic, rubber, municiple waste,plastics waste etc)	Tonnes	143.0	178.0

Note: While BMW waste is sent to incinerator, all other waste is sold to authorised recyclers.

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
EMISSIONS (KILN)			
PM	mg/Nm3	15.1	17.2
SO_2	mg/Nm3	8.0	5.3
Nox	mg/Nm3	189.0	264.0
VOC	mg/Nm3	4.6	6.0

Indicator	2021-22		2020-21	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
EMPLOYEE SEGMENTATION				
Number of Employees				
• Permanent (Nos.)	1298	61	1,171	55
• Contract (Nos.)	1571	120	NR	NR
Number of management (or executive / officer) grade employees (Nos.)	724	33	NR	NR
Segmentation of employees management levels(permanent employees)				
Executive	574	28	910	49
Junior (L-8-L10))	440	27		
Middle(L11-14)	229	5	208	5
Senior (15 and above)	55	1	53	1
Segmentation of employees by age (yrs) and gender (permanent employees)				
<30	274	34	224	29
30-50	890	25	826	23
>50	134	2	119	3
Employee attrition by age (yrs) and gender				
<30	42	10	40	2
30-50	146	4	90	1
>50	10	1	-	0
New Employee Hire by age (yrs) and gender				
<30	118	17	60	5
30-50	170	3	83	0
>50	4	0	3	0

Performance table

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
EMPLOYEE TRAININGS AND DEVELOPMENT			
% of employees who attended skill development trainings			
Top management	%	6%	NR
Middle management	%	58%	NR
Lower management	%	76%	NR
Other employees	%	66%	NR

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			
Parental Leave			
Employees entitled to parental leave		All	All
Employees who availed parental leave	#	19	34
Employees who returned in the current reporting period after availing parental leave	#	19	34
Employees who availed parental leave and were employed even after 12 months	#	19	31
Number of employees covered by Collective bargain agreements	#	None *	None *

Note:*Excluding Shiva

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT			
Percentage of Management employees who received performance & career development review	%	100%	100%
Percentage of non-management employees who received performance & career development review	%	100%	100%

Indicator	Units	2021-22	2020-21
SAFETY*			
Number of sites covered with ISO 18000	#	4	4
Number of sites audited for health and safety	#	100%	100
People attended training on health and safety	%	100%	100
o Percentage of permanent employees	%	81%	NR
o Percentage of contract employees	%	86%	NR
Fatalities (Total)	#	0	0
Loss time injury (no.)	#	2	5
LTIFR (total employees)	Rate	0.1	0.4
Near Miss Total	#	13221.00	7,204
Training hours of safety (hours)	#	229953	66,931
Million Manhours worked	#	19138757	NR

*Safety numbers Includes all subsidiaries

NR - Not reported and NA - Not applicable

Mapping with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)

SDGs		Section	Page No.
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Communities	107-119
		Annexure C – CSR activities	179
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Communities	107-119
		Annexure C – CSR activities	179
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Human capital, Social and relationship capital	92-105, 106-119
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Human capital, Social and relationship capital	92-105, 106-119
5	Achieve gender equality and empower | all women and girls	Human capital – Diversity and Inclusion, Social and relationship capital	94. 106-119
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Natural capital – Ecosystem restoration – Water management, Social and relationship capital	87-89, 106-119
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Manufactured capital, Natural Capital – Climate change and energy management 〉 Reducing our carbon footprint 〉 Use of renewable energy at our plants 〉 Energy efficiency 〉 Social and relationship capital	56-61, 78-84, 106-119
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Financial capital, Human capital, Social and relationship capital	52-55, 92-105, 106-119
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation.	Financial capital, Intellectual capital, Human capital, Social and relationship capital	52-55, 92-105, 106-119
10	Reduce income inequality within and among countries	Human Capital, Social and relationship capital, Governance	92-105, 106-119, 120-129
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	Manufactured capital, Intellectual capital, Natural capital	56-61, 62-77, 78-91
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Manufactured capital, Natural capital, Social and relationship capital	56-61, 78-91, 106-119
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy	Manufactured capital, Natural capital – Climate change and energy management, Social and relationship capital	56-61, 78-84, 106-119
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Natural capital - Ecosystem restoration – Water management	87-89
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	Natural capital – Ecosystem restoration - Responsible Mining and Biodiversity Management	89-90
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Human capital, Social and relationship capital	56-61, 106-119
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Natural capital - Commitments and Partnerships	80

GRI content index

This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards (Core) option.

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER / REFERENCE LINK
GRI 102: GENERAL DISCLOSURES 2016			
ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE	102-1	Name of the organization	1
	102-2	Activities, brands, products, and services	12-19, 58
	102-3	Location of headquarters	Back Cover
	102-4	Location of operations	13
	102-5	Ownership and legal form	1
	102-6	Markets served	13
	102-7	Scale of the organization	1, 6-7, 12-13
	102-8	Information on employees and other workers	92-105
	102-9	Supply chain	107
	102-10	Significant changes to the organization and its supply chain	There are no significant changes to the supply chain during the reporting year
	102-11	Precautionary Principle or approach	6, 125
	102-12	External initiatives	80
	102-13	Membership of associations	80
STRATEGY	102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	8-9, 22-29
	102-15	Key impacts, risks, and opportunities	42-45
ETHICS AND INTEGRITY	102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior	12, 124-125
	102-17	Mechanisms for advice and concerns about ethics	124-125
GOVERNANCE	102-18	Governance structure	123
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	102-40	List of stakeholder groups	38-39
	102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	95
	102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	38-39
	102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	38-39
	102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	38-39
REPORTING PRACTICE	102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	Scope and boundary include JSW Cement's standalone India operations
	102-46	Defining report content and topic Boundaries	6-7
	102-47	List of material topics	40-41
	102-48	Restatements of information	There has been no restatement of information. This is our first integrated report
	102-49	Changes in reporting	This is our first integrated report
	102-50	Reporting period	6-7
	102-51	Date of most recent report	6-7
	102-52	Reporting cycle	6-7
	102-53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	6-7
	102-54	Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards	6-7
	102-55	GRI content index	140-143
	102-56	External assurance	131-134

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER / REFERENCE LINK
GRI 200: ECONOMIC			
GRI 201: ECONOMIC 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	52-55
	103-2	The management approach and its components	52-55
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	52-55
	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	52-55
	201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	96
	201-4	Financial assistance received from government	53
GRI 202: MARKET PRESENCE 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	13
	103-2	The management approach and its components	13
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	13
	202-2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	13 (Senior management staff is hired within the country, while nonmanagement staff is also hired from local communities)
GRI 203: INDIRECT			
ECONOMIC IMPACTS 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	106-119
	103-2	The management approach and its components	106-119
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	106-119
	203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	106-119
GRI 204: PROCUREMENT PRACTICES 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	107
	103-2	The management approach and its components	107
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	107
	204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	107
GRI 300: ENVIRONMENT			
GRI 301: MATERIAL 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	78-91
	103-2	The management approach and its components	78-91
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	78-91
	301-1	Materials used by weight or volume	136
	301-2	Recycled input materials	81
GRI 302: ENERGY 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	82-83
	103-2	The management approach and its components	82-83
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	82-83
	302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	82-83
	302-3	Energy intensity	82-83
	302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	82-83
GRI 303: WATER AND EFFLUENTS 2018	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	87-89
	103-2	The management approach and its components	87-89
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	87-89
	303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	87-89
	303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	87, 89
	303-4	Water discharge	87, 89
	303-5	Water consumption	89
GRI 304: BIODIVERSITY 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	89-90
	103-2	The management approach and its components	89-90
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	89-90
	304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	89-90

GRI CONTENT INDEX

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER / REFERENCE LINK
GRI 305: EMISSIONS 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	79-82
	103-2	The management approach and its components	79-82
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	79-82
	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	81, 136
	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	82, 136
	305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	81, 136
	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	79
	305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	91
	305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOX), sulfur oxides (SOX), and other significant air emissions	91, 137
GRI 306: WASTE 2020	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	91
	103-2	The management approach and its components	91
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	91
	306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	91
	306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	Not Applicable as there are no waste related significant impact due to our operations.
	306-3	Waste generated	137
	306-4	Waste directed from disposal	91
GRI 307: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	87
	103-2	The management approach and its components	87
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	87
	307-1	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	87
GRI 400: SOCIAL			
GRI 401: EMPLOYMENT 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	92-96
	103-2	The management approach and its components	92-96
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	92-96
	401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	137
	401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	96
	401-3	Parental leave	138
GRI 403: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2018	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	96-105
	103-2	The management approach and its components	96-105
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	96-105
	403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	96-97
	403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	98-100
	403-3	Occupational health services	96-105
	403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	96-105
	403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	96-105
	403-6	Promotion of worker health	96-105
	403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety	96-105
	403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	96-105
	403-9	Work-related injuries	96-105, 138

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER / REFERENCE LINK
GRI 404: TRAINING AND EDUCATION 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	95
	103-2	The management approach and its components	95, 138
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	95
	404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	95
	404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	95, 138
GRI 405: DIVERSITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	94
	103-2	The management approach and its components	94
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	94
	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	94, 137
GRI 413: LOCAL COMMUNITIES 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	106-119
	103-2	The management approach and its components	106-119
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	106-119
	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes	106-119
GRI 416: CUSTOMER HEALTH AND SAFETY	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	107
	103-2	The management approach and its components	107
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	107
	416-1	Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	107
	416-2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	107
GRI 417: MARKETING AND LABELING	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	62-77
	103-2	The management approach and its components	62-77
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	62-77
	417-1	Requirements for product and service information and labeling	67
	417-2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	67
	417-3	Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	67
GRI 419: SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPLIANCE 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	107
	103-2	The management approach and its components	107
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	107
	419-1	Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area	107

GCCA sustainability KPIs

Basic parameters	Unit	Pages	Comments
Clinker Production	Metric tonnes/year	65, 135	
Cement Production	Metric tonnes/year	61, 135	
Cementitious production	Metric tonnes/year	81, 135	
Number of sites	Number	15, 135	
HEALTH & SAFETY			
Number of fatalities, directly employed, contractors,	-	-	
Subcontractors and third parties	Number	100	
Fatality rate: Directly Employed	Number	100	
No. of LTI, directly employed	Number	138	
Number of LTI, contractors and Sub contractors	Number	138	
LTI Severity Rate (SR) for directly employed		100, 125	
CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY			
Total energy from fuels used in clinker produced	MJ/year	85	Units reported are in TJ
Alternative fuels	Metric/tonnes per year	9	
Energy from alternative fuel	MJ/year	85	Units reported are in TJ
Energy from Biomass fuels	MJ/year	86	Units reported are in TJ
Alternative fuel rate (kiln fuels)	%	36	
Biomass fuel (Kiln fuels)	%	86	Calculated as 1.8%
Specific heat consumption for clinker production	MJ/tonnes	85	
Total direct CO_2 emissions – Gross	Tonnes	84	
Total direct CO_2 emissions – Net	Tonnes	84	
Specifc CO_2 emissions – Gross	Tonnes	84	
Specifc CO_2 emissions – Net	Tonnes	84	
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY			
Publish a code of conduct	https://www.jswcement.in/pdf/POL15-JSW-Cement-Policy-on-Business-Conduct.pdf		
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE			
Bio-diversity and Rehabilitation			
Percentage (%) of quarries with high biodiversity value where biodiversity management plan is implemented	%	91	
Percentage (%) of quarries where rehabilitation plan is implemented	%	91	
Water			
Total water withdrawal by source		89	
Number of sites with a water recycling system	Number		At all sites
Amount of Water consumption per unit of product	Lit/T of cementitious material	89	
Emissions		89	for Dust, SOx and Nox & VOC
CIRCULAR ECONOMY			
Total raw materials for Clinker production	Metric tonnes/year	80	
Total alternative raw materials for clinker production	Metric tonnes/year	80	
Total alternatives raw materials for cement produced	Metric tonnes/year	80	
Alternative Raw materials rate (%ARM)	%	80	
Clinker/cement (equivalent factor)	%		
INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE			
Independent Assurance Statement		134	

Note: Scope and boundary includes JSW Cement India operations.

Contribution to UNGC principles

We follow the ten principles of United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) pertaining to human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. With our policies, strategies and decisions we aim to contribute to UNGC efforts.

Principles	Page numbers
HUMAN RIGHTS	
Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and	96, 125
Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.	96, 125
LABOUR	
Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	96
Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;	96
Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and	96
Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	96
ENVIRONMENT	
Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;	87, 125
Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and	78-91
Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.	78-91
ANTI-CORRUPTION	
Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.	125

Notes

Corporate information

Board of Directors

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman

Mr. Parth Jindal
Managing Director

Mr. Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-time Director and CEO

Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance & Commercial

Mr. K. Swaminathan
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni
Independent Director

Ms. Sutapa Banerjee
Independent Director

Mr. Kantilal Narandas Patel
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Biswadip Gupta
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari
Nominee Director

Mr. Sumit Banerjee
Independent Director

Mr. Utsav Baijal
Nominee Director

Company Secretary

Ms. Sneha Bindra

Statutory Auditors

M/s. HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants,
Mumbai

Cost Auditors

M/s. R. Nanabhoy & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Mumbai

Secretarial Auditors

M/s. S. K. Jain & Co.
Company Secretaries

Bankers

Axis Bank
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait
Bank of India
Canara Bank
Exim Bank
ICICI Bank
Indian Bank
Indusind Bank
Kotak Mahindra Bank
Mashreq bank
RBL bank
South Indian Bank
Syndicate Bank
Yes Bank

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent

Kfintech Technologies Private Limited
Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32, Gachibowli,
Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad - 500 032
Tel: 040 - 67162222
website: www.kfintech.com

Registered Office

JSW Centre
Opp. MMRDA Ground, Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051, Tel: 022 - 4286 1000
Fax: 022 - 2650 2001
Website: www.jswcement.in

Works

Vijayanagar Works
P. O. Vidyanagar, Toranagallu Village,
Sandur Taluk, Bellary District,
Karnataka - 583 275
Tel: 08395 - 250120 - 130
Fax: 08395 - 241003 / 241030

Nandyal Works
Village Bilakalaguduru, Gadivemula Mandal,
Nandyal, Dist. Kurnool,
Andhra Pradesh - 518 501
Tel: 08514 - 202301 - 08

Dolvi Works
Unit 1
Survey No. 96/1, 96/2, 97/0
Village Khar Karavi, Dolvi,
Taluka - Pen, District - Raigad,
Maharashtra - 402 107

Unit 2
Survey No. 107/B, 109, 114-118,
Village Khar Karavi, Dolvi,
Taluka-Pen,
District - Raigad,
Maharashtra - 402 107

Salboni Works
Ankur Complex, VILL - Jambedia,
P.O. - Sayedpur (Viya Salboni),
PS - Salboni, Dist:- Paschim,
Midnapur - 721 306,
West Bengal

Jajpur Works
Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex,
Village: Jakhpura, Tehsil: Danagadi,
Jajpur-755026

JSW Centre - Headquarters
Near MMRDA Grounds,
Kolivery Village, MMRDA Area,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East,
Mumbai, Maharashtra 400051.

Management Discussion & Analysis

1. Company overview

As part of the $22 billion JSW Group, JSW Cement was established in 2009 and has grown to become one of the leading eco-friendly cement producers globally with a 15.1 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) production capacity. The Company is guided by the vision to support India's rapidly expanding economy and extensive infrastructure by undertaking projects that set industry standards.

JSW Cement has plants at Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh), Vijayanagar (Karnataka), Dolvi (Maharashtra), Salboni (West Bengal), and Jajpur and Sundargarh (Odisha), which produce a wide range of products such as Portland Slag Cement (PSC), Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), Concreel HD, Composite Cement, Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS) and Screen Slag. It has been providing high-quality products to numerous notable and significant infrastructural projects in the eastern, southern and western regions of the nation, with key markets in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Dadra Nagra Haveli, Pondicherry, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha.

At its flagship facility in Nandyal, JSW Cement uses cutting-edge technology to manufacture cement with lower energy consumption and has received prestigious awards for its energy-saving processes. By repurposing blast furnace slag, an industrial by-product, primarily from JSW Steel's plant, the Company manufactures PSC, significantly reducing the Group's carbon footprint over the years.

2. Global economic review

The global economy witnessed an expansion of 6.1% in 2021 after a downward spiral in 2020 owing to COVID-19-related disruptions, including market volatility and cost inflation amongst others (IMF). This created an imperative for companies to advance with agility and provide value to customers.

During the year, economic activity slowly gained momentum as global vaccination drives and accommodating government policies boosted confidence. Due to pent-up consumer demand, exports and imports for all the major trading economies surpassed pre-pandemic levels. However, the recurring waves and localised restrictions caused new bottlenecks in supply chains. Inflation also reached multi-decade highs, primarily as a result of rising commodity prices brought on by disruptions in the global supply chain and an upheaval in the geopolitical environment. Central banks worldwide have responded by increasing policy rates and reducing fiscal spending, a trend that is likely to continue in the foreseeable future.

Outlook

In 2022, the global economy is projected to grow at 3.2%, as per the IMF, with emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) expended to expand at a faster rate than the developed economies. Rising commodity inflation is likely to impede economic growth as long as the geopolitical environment remains unstable.

To overcome these obstacles and deal with the uncertainties, the world has adapted by introducing newer ways of working, such as digitalisation of various processes to reduce cost and increase agility and shifting to renewable energy sources to reduce their carbon footprint in response to the global energy crisis and climate change.

Global growth forecast (%)

Countries	Actual	Projections	
	2021	2022	2023
World output	6.1	3.2	2.9
Advanced economies	5.2	2.5	1.4
United States	5.7	2.3	1.0
Eurozone	5.4	2.6	1.2
Japan	1.7	1.7	1.7
UK	7.4	3.2	0.5
Other advanced economies	5.1	2.9	2.7
Emerging markets and developing economies	6.8	3.6	3.9
China	8.1	3.3	4.6
India	8.7	7.4	6.1

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Update, July 2022

Note: For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, with FY 2021-22 starting April 2021. For the July WEO Update, India's growth projections are 7.4% in 2022 and 5.3% in 2023 based on calendar year.

3. The Indian economy

The second wave of COVID-19 began in FY 2021-22 just as the economy was starting to recover from the pandemic-induced lockdowns in FY 2020-21. Following the second wave, the sharp V-shaped recovery was accompanied by rising inflation and supply shortages which started to affect demand. The government's ongoing assistance and extensive vaccination campaigns were successful in boosting consumer confidence. The geopolitical situation towards the end of the year aggravated the situation, deteriorating economic fundamentals and tempering growth expectations. Despite these obstacles, the government and policymakers capacitated India to achieve a broad-based recovery with a growth rate of 8.7% in FY 2021-22. At base prices, gross value added (GVA) increased by 8.1%. As the government focused on its massive expenditure push with gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), a proxy for investments, increased by 15.8%.

Although economic indicators have changed for the better, rising inflation remains a persistent worry. India's Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased to a 17-month high of 6.95% in March 2022, exceeding the comfort level of 4% set by the Central Bank. This led the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to raise its policy rate by 40 basis points (bps) outside of the usual cycle in April 2022, and then by another 50 bps in May 2022. This is a definite sign that the RBI's policy objectives have once again moved back toward inflation moderation.

Outlook

The recovery has been sparked by the easing of COVID-19 restrictions and the return to normalcy of the economy. India currently has the fastest-growing major economy in the world, with economic growth estimated at 7.4%. All industries have returned to pre-COVID levels.

However, the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues to affect the outlook due to higher energy costs, elevated commodity prices that cause higher inflation and the RBI's ongoing rate hikes.

4. Overview of the Indian cement industry

4.1 Performance

India accounts for 7% of the global installed cement capacity and, today, it is the second largest cement producer in the world. Cement demand bounced back during the current fiscal year, increasing by about 12% and reaching 330 million MT in FY 2021-22. This sharp recovery in the first half of FY 2021-22 was helped by the low base of the pandemic affected H1 FY 2020-21. However, H2 FY 2021-22 was impacted as cement demand declined due to unexpected rains in various parts of the country, a ban on construction activities in the National Capital Region (NCR), and labour and sand shortages in the eastern region.

While the macroeconomic factors affecting India's cement industry are favourable and fuelled by a rebound in demand, the industry is experiencing challenges due to an increase in costs. The primary components of cost, namely coal, pet coke, and diesel fuel, have all experienced significant price increases. Businesses are already under pressure in this scenario, and the rise in diesel prices also has led to a further increase in the cost of transportation and logistics.

With the government's increased allocation s for infrastructure, affordable housing and road projects in the Union Budget 2022-23, the cement industry is poised for a volume surge. Additionally, the Union Government's focus on improving public infrastructure (roads, highways, metros and railways, airports, ports, and logistics) through projects like PM GatiShakti, National Infrastructure Pipeline ("NIP"), Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission is likely to enhance cement demand.

4.2 Demand drivers and opportunities

Infrastructure growth

The allocation of additional funds to highways, expressways, and other infrastructure projects will add to the demand. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been allocated ₹1,08,230 crore in the Union Budget 2021-22. The Indian government has further set aside ₹111 lakh crore for the National Infrastructure Pipeline for FY 2019-25. Over FY 2019-25, the roads sector is expected to account for 18% of capital expenditure.

The total expenditure on the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for FY 2022-23 is estimated at ₹1,99,108 crore. This is 52% higher than the revised estimates for FY 2021-22.

Rise of affordable housing

With rapid urbanisation in India, there has been an increase in demand in the housing segment. To advance growth in this segment, the Union Budget 2022-23 allocated ₹48, 000 crore under the government's Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) scheme for the completion of approximately 8 million houses. The total number of completed houses reached 5.4 million in 2022.

330 MMT

Indian cement demand in FY 2021-22

Rural development

The contribution of rural development to the Indian GDP is rising steadily, and the timely implementation of a number of Government of India initiatives has proved effective in increasing rural cash flow. The allocation for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the rural roads construction scheme, increased by 36% from ₹14,000 crore to ₹19,000 crore. Further, schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ('MGNREGA') are helping strengthen rural income. These tailwinds, combined with massive pent-up demand, have been instrumental in propelling the rural housing segment towards growth.

Outlook

The demand conditions for the cement industry are expected to be robust. Factors such as increased fiscal space with the government for capital and infrastructure spending, rising rural incomes, and the continuation of the government's flagship affordable housing scheme will drive demand. The RBI is considering gradually withdrawing its accommodative stance, which is likely to raise the cost of housing finance. This, however, is unlikely to have an immediate impact on housing demand. Overall, the outlook for cement remains mostly favourable. The Indian cement industry is expected to add 80 million tonnes (MT) capacity by FY 2023-24, the highest in 10 years, due to the increased spending on housing and infrastructure.

5. Review of operations

5.1 Highlights of FY 2021-22

1. Achieved the highest consolidated sales volume of 9.82 MTPA, which includes cement, Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (GGBS) and clinker
2. Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) plant at Deonar, commenced commercial operations from June 2021
3. Land acquisition at Nagaur, Rajasthan initiated. The Company acquired 116.06 acres land in current financial year

5.2 Way forward

- Construction has commenced for the 1.3 MTPA clinker facility at Shiva Cement Ltd. at Sundargarh, Odisha, a subsidiary of JSW Cement
- De-bottlenecking and installation of additional balancing equipment to increase the capacity at Vijayanagar & Salboni nearing completion
- In Nandyal-Kiln, the plan for upgradation construction is underway to increase clinker capacity from 2.2 MTPA to 3.0 MTPA
- Greenfield project of 0.8 MTPA grinding facility at Salem, Tamil Nadu nearing completion

Financial review

Standalone

6.1 Highlights of FY 2021-22

Particulars	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Growth (%)
Net turnover (₹ crore)	4,099.22	3,416.77	20.0
Operating EBIDTA (₹ crore)	726.99	787.08	(7.6)
EBIDTA margin (%)	17.7%	23.0%	(23.0)
Other income (₹ crore)	225.19	76.09	196.0
Depreciation & amortisation (₹ crore)	169.95	154.28	10.2
Finance cost (₹ crore)	283.60	277.57	2.2
Exceptional items (₹ crore)	-	35.40	-
Profit before Tax (₹ crore)	498.63	395.92	25.9
Tax Expense (₹ crore)	174.24	138.07	26.2
Profit for the year (₹ crore)	324.39	257.85	25.8
Other comprehensive income (₹ crore)	35.66	8.42	323.5
Total comprehensive income (₹ crore)	360.05	266.27	35.2
Earnings per share (diluted) (times)	3.29	2.61	26.0
ROCE (%)	30.5	39.6	(23.1)
Net debt gearing ratio (times)	1.8	1.6	12.5

The Company achieved a capacity utilisation of 67% and production of 8.81 MT of cement and GGBS in FY 2021-22, recording a 12.5 % y-o-y growth. The revenue increased by 20.0% y-o-y from ₹3,416.77 crore to ₹4,099.22 crore, which was driven by better product mix, change in market segment and improved sales realisations. This has helped the Company report an operating EBITDA of ₹726.99 crore for the year, a 7.6% y-o-y drop, due to an increase in input costs. EBITDA margin for the year stood at 17.7%. The drop in EBIDTA margin can be attributed to the increase in fuel cost. The net profit after tax was ₹324.39 crore, a growth of 25.8%, considering the substantial increase in other income.

6.2 Revenue analysis

During the year, the gross revenue increased by 20.0% from ₹3,416.77 crore in FY 2020-21 to ₹4,099.22 crore in FY 2021-22 as a result of increase in sales volumes.

(in ₹ Crore)

Particulars	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Total manufactured finished goods	3,910.89	3,283.35	19.1
Traded	77.99	40.16	94.2
Govt. incentive	69.02	70.54	(2.2)
Other operating income	41.32	22.72	81.9
Gross revenue	4,099.22	3,416.77	20.0

6.3 Other income

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Interest income	77.81	54.67	42.3
Gain from fair valuation of Derivative Liability for CCPS	124.21	-	-
Others	23.17	21.42	8.2
Total	**225.19**	**76.09**	**196.0**

In FY 2021-22, other income includes ₹124.21 crore on account of net gain on fair valuation of derivative liability (CCPS) as per Ind AS 109. Interest income during FY 2021-22 on loan given and investment made in debentures has increased by 42.3% to ₹77.81 crore.

6.4 Material cost

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Cost of materials consumed, including purchase of traded goods and change in inventories	1,012.40	843.94	20.0

The increase is primarily due to an increase in volumes produced, increase in input cost and product mix.

6.5 Employee benefits expense

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Employees remuneration and benefits	217.53	191.08	13.8

The increase is a reflection of the growing employee strength from 1,224 as on 31st March 2021 to 1,359 on 31st March 2022 and annual increments.

6.6 Power and fuel cost

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Power and fuel cost	598.70	387.77	54.4

Power and fuel cost has increased by 54.4% mainly due to steep rise in fuel cost in H2 FY 2021-22.

6.7 Freight and handling expenses

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Freight and handling expense	955.87	756.67	26.3

The increase is mainly on account of an increase in fuel price, change in lead distance and geography, partly offset by freight rationalisation in markets.

6.8 Manufacturing, marketing, administrative and other expenses

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Other expenses	592.82	455.68	30.1

Expenses grew with the increase in stores and spares, packing cost due to increase in volume, advertisement & publicity, commission and discounts offered to distribution network and port handling expense for export of slag.

6.9 Finance cost

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Finance cost	283.60	277.57	2.2

The increase in mainly related to the interest cost for higher average loan utilisation during the year and offset by reduction in interest cost due lower weighted average borrowing cost.

6.10 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	169.95	154.28	10.2

The increase is on account of full year impact of ₹32.30 crore assets capitalised in Q4 FY 2020-21, addition of tangible asset (other than Land) of ₹164. 66 crore and intangible asset of ₹18.2 crore in FY 2021-22.

6.11 Fixed assets

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Tangible assets	3,227.78	3,188.40	39.38
Intangible assets	64.32	17.67	46.65
Capital work-in-progress	421.72	238.78	182.94
Total	**3,713.82**	**3,444.85**	**268.97**

The net block of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets has increased by ₹86.03 crore during the year to ₹3,292.10 crore mainly due to capitalisation of thermal power plant at Salboni in Q1 FY 2022. CWIP has increased by ₹182.94 crore due to the expenses incurred towards the bottlenecking of the plant and expansion activity at various locations.

6.12 Investments

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	417.05	386.27	30.78
Other investments	587.76	453.85	133.91
Total	**1,004.81**	**840.12**	**164.69**

The increase in investment is mainly due to investment of ₹78.73 crores made in zero coupon convertible debentures of Algebra Endeavour Private Limited, ₹6.72 crores investment in equity shares of JSW One Platforms Limited, net of redemption of zero coupon optionally convertible debentures of ₹12.50 crore and balance due to fair valuation of investment made in group companies.

6.13 Other financial assets

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Other current financial assets	60.18	75.46	(15.28)
Other non-current financial assets	405.79	325.85	79.94
Total	**465.97**	**401.31**	**64.66**

The increase in other financial assets is mainly due to increase in receivable of government grant for West Bengal and Odisha.

6.14 Other non-financial assets

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Other current assets	228.18	136.64	91.54
Other non-current assets	260.88	142.64	118.24
Total	**489.06**	**279.28**	**209.78**

The increase in mainly due to increase in advance given to capital and operational creditor, security deposit given for expansion related activity and advance royalty paid to government of Rajasthan.

6.15 Loans and advances

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Long-term loans and advances	317.19	43.58	273.61
Short-term loans and advances	248.55	178.03	70.52
Total loans and advances	**565.74**	**221.61**	**344.13**

On an overall basis, loans have seen an increase due to the additional loans provided to subsidiaries for expansion and operational activities and to other corporates for business-related reasons.

6.16 Inventories

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Raw materials	78.94	48.06	30.88
Semi-finished goods	16.57	7.19	9.38
Finished goods	33.76	20.31	13.45
Traded goods	0.07	0.32	(0.25)
Stores and spares	144.62	129.62	15.00
Fuel	53.14	53.59	(0.45)
Total inventories	**327.10**	**259..09**	**68.01**

The increase is mainly due to an increase in intermediate raw material, semi-finished, finished and spares inventory. The average inventory holding in terms of days as on March 31, 2022, is 47 days vis-à-vis 68 days as on March 31, 2021.

6.16 Trade receivables

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Total debtors	722.73	527.95	194.78
Less provision for doubtful debts	(1.50)	(0.90)	0.60
Trade receivables	**721.23**	**527.05**	**194.18**

The debtors in terms of average number of days sales as on March 31st, 2022, is 57 days vis-à-vis 51 days as on March 31st, 2021, and considering the del credere finance, the average days are 48 and 42, respectively.

6.17 Borrowings

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Long-term borrowings	1,816.84	1,688.91	127.93
Other Loans (CCPS net of fair valuation)	1,475.79	-	1,475.79
Short-term borrowings	88.20	655.55	(567.35)
Current maturity of long-term borrowings	435.20	363.27	71.93
Total borrowings	**3,816.03**	**2,707.73**	**1,108.30**

Overall, borrowing has increased due to fresh loan withdrawal of rupee term loans, funds raised by issue of compulsorily convertible preference shares for plants debottlenecking, expansion across locations, for working capital requirements and general corporate purposes being classified as debt as per Ind AS; offset by reduction in working capital loan.

6.18 Trade payables

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Other Trade payables	617.16	543.87	73.29
Acceptances	131.52	183.72	(52.20)
Total trade payables	**748.68**	**727.59**	**21.09**

Acceptances liabilities has reduced by ₹52.20 crore due to net repayments and other trade payables have increased by ₹73.29 crore. The average payable days has improved from 107 days in FY 2020-21 to 79 days in FY 2021-22.

6.19 Other financial liabilities

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Other non-current liabilities]		11.14	(11.14)
Lease liability (current and non-current)	190.26	198.90	(8.64)
Guarantee liability (current and non-current)	12.75	8.41	4.34
Capex creditors	81.16	84.82	(3.66)
Other current liabilities	347.07	276.16	70.91
Total	**631.24**	**579.43**	**51.81**

The increase in other financial liabilities is mainly on account of security deposits received from vendors and del credere finance for business purpose.

6.20 Other non-financial liabilities

(in ₹ Crore)

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Provisions	77.22	43.02	34.20
Other current liability	106.04	111.23	(5.19)
Total	**183.26**	**154.25**	**29.01**

The increase in provisions is due to change in mines restoration-expenditure liability based on revised technical estimates and change in discounting factors.

6.21 Capital employed

The total capital employed increased by 18.7% from ₹1,726.61 crore as on March 31, 2021, to ₹2,049.25 crore as on March 31, 2022. The Company's average return on capital employed stood at 30.5 % vis-à-vis 39.6 % in FY 2020-21.

6.22 Own funds

Net worth increased from ₹1,748.23 crore as on March 31, 2021, to ₹2,113.95 crore as on March 31, 2022. The book value per share was ₹20.96 as on March 31, 2022, as against ₹17.31 as on March 31, 2021.

₹2,113.95 Cr

Net worth as of March 31, 2022

7. Consolidated

The Company has reported consolidated revenue, operating EBIDTA and profit after tax of ₹4,668.57 crore, ₹938.42 crore, and ₹232.65 crore, respectively. The Company's consolidated financial statement includes the financial performance of the following subsidiaries and joint ventures:

Subsidiaries:

- JSW Cement FZE, Fujairah, UAE
- Shiva Cement Limited, Rourkela, Odisha
- Utkarsh Transport Private Limited, Hyderabad, Telangana
- JSW Green Cement Private Limited, Hyderabad, Telangana

Joint Venture

- JSW One Platforms Limited

Highlights of FY 2021-22

Particular	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Revenue from operations (₹ crore)	4,668.57	3,861.90	20.9
Operating EBIDTA (₹ crore)	743.51	822.47	(9.6)
EBIDTA margin (%)	15.9%	21.3%	25.2
Other Income (₹ crore)	194.91	61.73	215.7
Depreciation & amortisation (₹ crore)	225.06	178.68	26.0
Finance cost (₹ crore)	315.37	290.65	8.5
Exceptional items (₹ crore)	-	35.40	-
Loss from Joint Venture	(1.26)	-	-
Profit before tax (₹ crore)	396.73	379.47	4.5
Tax expense (₹ crore)	164.08	129.63	26.6
Profit for the year (₹ crore)	232.65	249.84	(6.9)
Other comprehensive income (₹ crore)	55.36	7.05	685.2
Total comprehensive income (₹ crore)	288.01	256.89	12.1
Earnings per share (diluted) (times)	2.48	2.62	(5.6)
ROCE (%)	11.8%	14.9%	(20.8)
Net Debt gearing ratio (times)	**2.2**	**1.6**	**37.5**

8. Market developments

FY 2021-22 has been the year of resilience and recovery. The industry witnessed growth in production and consumption as operations across all production plants and construction sites in the country went into recovery mode, especially wile weathering the challenging phase of the Omicron variant in Q3 FY 2021-22. While demand for cement saw a 14% jump in FY 2021-22, the Company registered an overall sales growth of 10% to 8.8 million MT in the year gone by.

As a company, JSW Cement has emerged stronger and has seen significant improvements in H1 growing at 36%. Due to the slowdown during the third wave, H2 degrew by 5%. JSW Cement's presence in the premium space also increased to 28% from earlier levels of 16% with the trade segment same as last year at 65%.

In the East, the Company has been able to establish itself in the region with a price positioning at par with the existing players. This is considering the market is largely skewed to blended cements particularly to our variant of PSC cements.

In West Bengal and Bihar, the Company continues to be a significant player in the top category cement space, with its products priced at par or higher than the leading players in the market.

In the South, although the volumes were weak, the Company was able to grow its premium presence to 40% compared to the earlier 19%. With Kerala moving entirely to premium, JSW Cement continues its journey in converting the other southern markets to premium. It launched PRO in the Karnataka market at a semi-premium substitute for PSC.

In the West zone, where direct sales are predominant, the Company has seen infra-led improvement in sales on the ground particularly in Maharashtra with the Samruddhi and trans-harbour link projects picking up pace. The Company has been an important significant supplier to these projects both for its cement and GGBS through the various executing agencies like L&T, SPCL & Reliance Infra. It has seen improved demand for its slag cement from institutional customers where it has been able to influence specifications considering the benefits of slag in coastal constructions.

9. Distribution development

JSW Cement expanded its network with an additional 1000+ dealers in the last year and the network currently covers more than 4,000+ dealers and 8,000+ sub dealers. The Company has also been able to generate better demand for its premium products by building a strong network and consolidating its presence in the top tier segment. JSW Cement also increased focus in improving customer or channel touchpoints by increasing the field force, rationalising warehouses, engaging more transporters and GPS tracking of goods movement. The Company also initiated yard management and track and trace projects at our plants to strengthen our logistics and last mile delivery. Its strengths of transparency in processing dealer discounts, monthly account statement to the dealers and a quicker turnaround on customer concerns continue to help it strengthen its relationships with its dealer community.

The Company's commitment to strengthening its brand equity with high recall social branding projects continued in the last year. Various forms were employed to reach the right audience, such as digital films/TVCs, geo-targeted lead generation campaigns on Facebook and other social media platforms, WhatsApp platform launch for channel partners and market storming activities.

Leveraging technology

JSW Cement continues to upgrade itself and leverage technology with a progressive version of the field force app – "Saathi" – to improve the efficiency and also to streamline communication across all channel partners through the sales team. Similarly, it has also developed the dealers app to empower its channel and provide convenience of access to all offerings ranging from product catalogue, current outstanding, ledger to placing orders.

For more details on our digital transformation on 71

10. Risks and areas of concern

JSW Cement follows the globally recognised 'COSO' framework of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). ERM brings together the understanding of the potential upside and downside of factors which can affect the organisation, with an objective to add maximum sustainable value to all the activities of the organisation and to various stakeholders.

The Company recognises that the identified risks need to be managed and mitigated, in order to protect its shareholders and other stakeholder's interest, achieve its business objective and enable sustainable growth.

JSW Cement has constituted a sub-committee of Directors to oversee the Enterprise Risk Management framework and ensure execution of decided strategies with focus on action and monitor and manage risks arising out of unintended consequences of decisions or actions related to performance, operations, compliance, incidents, processes, systems.

To know more about the risks and response strategies 46

11. Green initiatives

The cement sector is the world's third-largest industrial energy consumer, responsible for 7% of industrial energy use and the second industrial CO_2 emitter, with about 7% of global CO_2 emissions. Cement is the key ingredient of concrete, which is used to build homes, schools, hospitals and infrastructure, all of which are important for quality of life and social and economic wellbeing. With the rising population and urbanisation, global cement production is set to grow, and despite increasing efficiencies, direct carbon emissions from the cement industry are expected to increase by 4% globally by 2050.

A combination of technology and policy solutions could provide a pathway to reduce direct CO_2 emissions from the cement industry by 24% below the current levels by 2050, according to a new report by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI).

With JSW Cement's belief in green and sustainable operations, the Company continues to strengthen its green initiatives. The use of low-carbon GGBS enables the Company's range of blended cement products to be more environment-friendly when compared to the conventional OPC. Portland cement generates about one tonne of CO_2 for each tonne of cement, while PSC reduces the production and release of damaging pollutants and GHG, particularly CO_2. Hence, PSC is considered a green or eco-friendly cement. With 219.7 Kg CO_2/tonne of cementitious materials, JSW Cement has the lowest specific CO_2 emissions intensity, making it the world's most eco-friendly cement manufacturing company. The Company has been able to achieve this because of the conscious choices undertaken with respect to the product portfolio, focusing on blended cements and GGBS and deployment of energy efficient technologies. Today, it is in the top 10 cement companies in India in terms of installed capacity and around 88% of its product portfolio is blended cement and cementitious products.

As a way forward, JSW Cement is focusing on initiatives such as increasing alternative fuels and raw materials, enhancing its Renewable Energy (RE) portfolio through captive Solar and Wind Power Plants and sourcing of RE through PPA, installation of Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS), encouraging rainwater harvesting, greenbelt development and biodiversity conservation.

For more details on green initiatives on 78

219.7 Kg/tonne

of cementatious material Net CO_2 emissions intensity

12. Forward-looking and cautionary statements

The Directors' Report and the Management Discussion and Analysis describe the Company's objectives, expectations or predictions, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the statement. Important risks and uncertainties that could influence the Company's operations include domestic demand and supply, conditions affecting selling prices, new capacity additions, availability of critical materials and their cost, changes in government policies and tax laws, economic development of the country and other factors that are material to the business operations of the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives a great pleasure to present the 16th Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements of **JSW CEMENT LIMITED** ("the Company") for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

1. Financial Performance-Standalone:

The key highlights of financial performance for the Company as reflected by its Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2022 is summarized below:

₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Revenue from operations	4,099.22	3,416.77	4,668.57	3,861.90
Other Income	225.19	76.09	194.91	61.73
Total Income	**4,324.41**	**3,492.86**	**4,863.48**	**3,923.63**
Expense				
Cost of material consumed	1,008.29	778.76	1,058.23	946.45
Purchase of stock in trade	26.94	19.25	153.31	16.54
Changes in inventories of finished, goods, semi-finished goods & stock in trade	(22.83)	45.93	(35.36)	36.27
Employee benefit expense	217.53	191.08	244.63	205.07
Finance cost	283.60	277.57	315.37	290.65
Depreciation & Amortization expense	169.95	154.28	225.06	178.68
Power and fuel	598.70	387.77	759.14	451.32
Freight and handling expenses	955.87	756.67	1,013.18	796.75
Other Expenses	592.82	455.68	739.30	592.51
Captive consumption	(5.09)	(5.45)	(7.37)	(5.48)
Total Expense	**3,825.78**	**3,061.54**	**4,465.49**	**3,508.76**
Profit before exceptional item & tax	**498.63**	**431.32**	**397.99**	**414.87**
Exceptional items	-	35.40	-	35.40
Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures (net)	-	-	1.26	-
Profit before tax	**498.63**	**395.92**	**396.73**	**379.47**
Tax expense	174.24	138.07	164.08	129.63
Total Profit for the year	**324.39**	**257.85**	**232.65**	**249.84**

2. Highlights of Performance:

a. Consolidated Performance

The total consolidated production of Portland Slag Cement ("PSC"), Ordinary Portland Cement ("OPC") Concreel HD, Composite Cement (CC),Portland Pozzolana Cement ("PPC") and Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag ("GGBS") during the year under review was 8.82 MTPA (PSC 3.05 MTPA, OPC 0.99 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.09 MTPA, CC 0.55 MTPA, PPC 0.01 MTPA and GGBS 3.13 MTPA) as compared to production of 7.92 MTPA (PSC 3.12 MTPA, OPC 1.00 MTPA, Concreel HD 0.71 MTPA, CC 0.59 MTPA, PPC 0.06 MTPA and GGBS 2.44 MTPA) in the previous year, recording increase of 11.4% over previous year. The total consolidated sales of PSC, OPC, PPC, CC and GGBS during the year under review as 8.80 MTPA (PSC 3.04 MTPA, OPC 0.99 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.08 MTPA, CC 0.55 MTPA, PPC 0.01 MTPA, GGBS 3.13 MTPA) as compared to sales of 8.01 MTPA (PSC 3.17 MTPA, OPC 1.00 MTPA, Concreel HD 0.72 MTPA, CC 0.60 MTPA, PPC 0.06 MTPA, GGBS 2.46 MTPA) in previous year recording an increase of 9.9% over previous year.

b. Standalone Performance

The total standalone production of Portland Slag Cement ("PSC"), Ordinary Portland Cement ("OPC") Concreel HD, Composite Cement (CC), and Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag ("GGBS") during the year under review was 8.81 MTPA (PSC 3.05 MTPA, OPC 0.99 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.09 MTPA, CC 0.55 MTPA, and GGBS 3.13 MTPA) as compared to production of 7.83 MTPA (PSC 3.09 MTPA, OPC 1.00 MTPA, Concreel HD 0.71 MTPA, CC 0.59 MTPA, and GGBS 2.44 MTPA) in the previous year, recording increase of 12.5% over previous year. The total standalone sales of PSC, OPC, PPC, CC and GGBS during the year under review as 8.79 MTPA (PSC 3.04 MTPA, OPC 0.99 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.08 MTPA, CC 0.55 MTPA, GGBS 3.13 MTPA) as compared to sales of 7.92 MTPA (PSC 3.14 MTPA, OPC 1.00 MTPA, Concreel HD 0.72 MTPA, CC 0.60 MTPA, GGBS 2.46 MTPA) in previous year recording an increase of 11.0% over previous year.

3. Financial Statement:

The audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, which form a part of this Annual Report, have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards.

4. Transfer to Reserves:

No amount is proposed to be transferred to reserves.

5. Dividend:

In view of the Company's expansion plan, the Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend on the Share Capital of the Company.

6. Global Economy:

In the beginning of FY2022, the pandemic continued to wreak havoc, causing significant negative impact on businesses and society as a whole. New variants of the COVID-19 led to a fresh round of lockdowns across the globe. The most immediate impact was felt in the form of rising prices of crude oil and supply chain disruptions, leading to a rise in inflation that weighed down growth in emerging economies considerably. This moderated the projected growth rate for FY2022 to 4.4%, down from 5.9% in FY2021.

With the widespread administration of covid vaccines, a level of immunity was achieved against the ever-growing threats of new covid variants, boosting economic recovery. Apart from vaccines, governments and central banks play a major role in reviving the economy. They drive traction and capital expenditure to ensure that money keeps flowing in the economy, expedited through relevant policy framework. Many sectors were revitalised owing to the outburst of pent up demand and a growing flexibility in aligning to the changing dynamics. Sectors like tourism and hospitality need more stimulus and will only regain a degree of normalcy once countries open up their doors to international travel. The recovery rate for each country depends on investments made on advanced healthcare, along with accommodative fiscal policies. Countries with a strong infrastructural foundation find it much easier to bounce back from the impact of the pandemic.

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict will have major ramifications for the global economy. Both these countries are major commodity producers and supply chain disruptions will have prices going upwards in the rest of the world. There is also a severe concern around rampant climate change that has been showing its effect all over the world. A UN report released in August 2021 warns about an impending climate catastrophe unless strong measures are taken to control greenhouse gas emissions. Another report from Deloitte suggests that increased occurrence of natural calamities like storm, floods and droughts will impact 70% of industrial production around the planet.

7. Management Discussion and Analysis:

Management Discussion and Analysis is provided as a separate section in this Annual Report.

8. Outlook:

The efficacy of vaccines and astute macro-economic policies adopted by governments will be fundamental to the revival of businesses across the world. The pandemic has laid bare the increasing need for collaborative approaches to tackling global crises. We now have the necessary experience to manoeuvre through these pandemic infused disruptions. Although economic output in the developed world is projected to return to pre-covid levels in 2022, they will continue to remain below for the emerging market economies. With the volatile crude oil prices and vulnerable supply chains, inflation is also expected to remain elevated this year. Global collaborative effort is the need of the hour to address the severe financial impact resulting from climate change related extreme weather events.

Indian Economy

India set an ambitious target of vaccinating 1 Billion+ people at the beginning of 2021. This large-scale vaccination drive has injected immunity into our vulnerable populations to safeguard from covid related fatalities. However, infections skyrocketed with advent of new strains of the virus. Hospitals were once again overwhelmed with severe shortage of oxygen supply, while frontline workers were once again overburdened. With subsequent lockdowns and accelerated vaccinations, India gradually emerged out of the second wave, witnessing an uptick in economic growth. The central government prioritised capital expenditure by allocating ₹ 7.5 Lakh Crores, an increase of 35% over previous year. The central government also had strong focus on projects promoting infrastructure development with the belief that increased investments in infrastructure will propel growth in other industries. The Reserve Bank of India predicted that the economic growth rate will stand at 7.8% for 2022-2023. However, the overall Consumer Price Index would remain higher at 6% as of January 2022 due to high input cost, supply side disruptions and rising crude oil prices.

Despite pandemic concerns, India has shown a positive trajectory towards economic recovery through higher:

- GST collections
- UPI transactions
- Passenger and freight traffic via air and rail
- FDI influx

Outlook: Outcomes of both external and internal volatilities will shape how Indian economy would perform in the coming year. While the overarching threat of newer covid variants continue to remain, we are in a comfortable position to manage it with our aggressive vaccination drive and contingency plans pertaining to the outbreak will be suitably addressed. The task at hand is to continue with the pace of economic recovery across all sectors including tourism, which was hit badly in 2021. With the government's focus on infrastructure, heavy industries like steel, cement, machinery etc. are expected to see higher demand.

Industry Review

The cement industry is expected to grow at 7% in FY2022 due to factors such as infrastructure growth, increased activity in urban and rural housing, rising rural incomes and an overall industrial growth. This optimistic demand growth for cement will primarily be driven by housing and infrastructure sector. The Investment Information and

Credit Rating Agency of India Limited (ICRA) expects around 20% volume growth in cement production to 355 million metric tonnes this fiscal year.

9. Capital Expenditure and New Projects:

The Company is India's leading green cement company with current capacity of 15.1 MTPA across its manufacturing units at various location in India and it has drawn an ambitious plan to ramp up its production capacity in near future.

The Company has a strong commitment towards innovation in sustainability and technology to offer environment-friendly construction and building solutions. With a strong presence in 12 major states along with 3 Union Territories in India, we are now ready to expand our footprint in the country and overseas by adding to our existing active state-of-the-art manufacturing plants and three mines and intend to increase our production capacity to 25 MTPA.

9.1 NANDYAL, ANDHRA PRADESH

- Present installed capacity for clinker is 2.5 MTPA & cement grinding is 4.8 MTPA. Company plans to increase the clinker capacity from 2.5 MTPA to 3.4 MTPA along with 12.29 MW WHRS system.
- Kiln upgradation project and waste heat recovery system are under construction. Kiln firing is expected to be completed by September 2022 and WHRS by October 2022 after stabilization of clinker circuit.
- Final EIA report has been submitted on April 1, 2022 and EC approval is expected by June 2022.
- M/s TechCem has carried out the consultancy service for the upgradation project and M/s Holtec for WHRS Project. M/s KHD has been appointed for supply of Ball mil and M/s Loesche for supply of Coal Mill for upgradation project. M/s Thermax has been appointed for supply of boiler and M/s Siemens for Turbine for WHRS project.
- Engineering activity has been completed and site construction activity is in full swing.
- Liquid Alternative Fuel firing to the calciner is running & that has saved ₹ 430 lakhs in the financial year of 2021-22. Fuel used is pharma waste liquid and 1.9% TSR has been achieved in FY2022.
- Solid Alternative Fuel feeding system is running which saved ₹ 517 lakhs in the financial year 2021-22. This will be recurring saving every year. The installed capacity is 10 TPH. Fuel used is rice husk, agricultural waste and solid pharma waste and plastic waste. 2.3% TSR has been achieved in FY2022.
- To streamline dispatches (Clinker loading and Slag unloading) via Rail, 1.2 km of railway line is connected to the main line at Panyam, which is around 38 KM from the plant. The said railway line is in operation.

9.2 VIJAYANAGAR, KARNATAKA

- Present installed capacity for cement grinding unit is 4.0 MTPA, consisting of 4 no. of RP's and 1 no. of VRM
- The commissioning of de-bottlenecking project has increased the capacity from 3.2 MTPA to 4.0 MTPA. De-bottlenecking project include bulk loading, 240 TPH packer circuit, 5,000 MT product silo and blender circuit for producing blended Cement. 4 MTPA target has been achieved with bulk loading, 240 TPH packer and 5,000 MT silo Project, however the installation of blender circuit is for redundancy purpose and expected to be completed by June 2022.
- Execution of 2 MTPA brown field grinding unit project to increase grinding capacity from 4 MTPA to 6 MTPA has been initiated.
- M/s Holtec Consulting has carried out, System Design, Basic Engineering and Procurement Assistance activity for setting up the 2 MTPA grinding unit. Engineering and procurement activity is under progress. Order has been awarded to M/s Loesche for the supply of VRM.
- Expected commissioning Schedule is February 2023.

9.3 SALBONI, WEST BENGAL

- Present installed capacity for cement grinding unit is 3.0 MTPA, consisting of 4 no. of RP's.
- The commissioning of de-bottlenecking project has increased the plant capacity from 2.4 MTPA to 3.0 MTPA. De-bottlenecking project includes new 430 TPH blender circuit, new 240 TPH packer circuit and 5,000 TPH product silo.
- Further, installation of a Ball Mill in RP1 circuit is under progress. This will enhance the plant capacity from 3.00 MTPA to 3.60 MTPA. The scheduled completion is expected by June 2022.
- The construction of Kali Matadi Temple at Ankur Colony, Salboni is at full swing and expected to be completed by the end June 2022.

9.4 DOLVI, MAHARASHTRA

- Present installed capacity for cement grinding unit is 2.5 MTPA, consisting of 4 no. of RP's and 2 no. of VRM.
- Clinker handling system at Dharmatar Jetty project is under construction. The Project includes 80,000 MT clinker silo, feeding and extraction system. Schedule completion is expected by May 2022.
- 2 MTPA brownfield expansion project will increase the production capacity from 2.5 MTPA to 4.5 MTPA is under construction. The said project is expected to be commissioned by December 2022.
- M/s Holtec Consulting has carried out, System Design, Basic Engineering and Procurement Assistance activity for setting up the 2 MTPA grinding unit. Engineering and procurement activity is under progress. Order has been awarded to M/s Loesche for the supply of VRM.
- Expected commissioning schedule is December 2022.

9.5 SHIVA CEMENT LIMITED, ODISHA

- The new clinkerisation unit of 1.36 MTPA green field clinker project includes 4,000 TPD clinker circuit, 8.9 MW WHRS, 132 KV incoming power, OLBC and Railway siding is under construction to cater to the requirements of Salboni and Jajpur grinding units in order to de-risk against the volatility in imported clinker prices.
- EC & CTE has been granted for new auction Khatkurbahal block and expansion of existing mines. EC & CTE has been granted for Cement plant (Clinker expansion from 0.825 MTPA to 3.0 MTPA and cement expansion from 0.252 MTPA to 2 MTPA.
- All engineering activity for clinkerisation & WHRS plant is completed and most of the equipment has been received at site. Major civil activity is completed and erection activity is at full-fledged.
- 132 KV Incoming power – transmission tower erection is under progress. Switchyard at equipment erection work is completed and LILO substation work is under progress.
- Railway Siding – DPR is approved and ESP approval is under progress and expected to be obtained by July 2022.
- OLBC – IPCOL has approved 22.8-acre land for proposed OLBC and submitted to IDCO. Technical offer has been received from FLS, Beumer and Macmet for OLBC on EPC mode excluding civil job. Technical evaluation is under progress.

9.6 FUJAIRAH, UAE

- Present installed capacity for clinker is 1.0 MTPA which is fully exported to Bangladesh and other Asian Countries.
- The Company plans to increase Clinker production capacity from existing 3,000 TPD to 7,500 TPD by installing a 2nd clinker production line of 2.4 MTPA along with installation of Waste Heat Recovery Power Plant (WHRPP) of gross generation capacity 14.67 MW. The construction is under progress and the clinker plant is expected to be commissioned by July 2023 followed by WHRPP after stabilization of upgraded clinker production.
- Process Equipment has been ordered to Thyssenkrupp in India. Site construction commenced in January 2022. Civil Construction and Installation packages have been awarded to local contractor (Al-Aweal) in the UAE. Ordering of Waste Heat Recovery Power Plant (WHRPP) is under finalization.
- The company is also focusing on a sustainable growth model and investing on substituting conventional fuels with solid and liquid non-hazardous wastes. In view of achieving the target, some nascent steps have been taken and further possibility in under exploration in support with market experts on the matter.
- As a starter kit, a Solid RDF feeding system has been installed in the existing setup and is operational. With feeding of solid RDF through starter kit and usage of various alternate fuels and materials, a Thermal Substitution Rate (TSR) of 5 to 6% has been targeted.

9.7 NEW MINES/AUCTION STATUS:

a. Gujarat:

- Government of Gujarat has extended the validity of Letter of Intent (LoI) with Two years i.e. June 20, 2022.
- Environment Clearance for Mudhvay D limestone mine for 1.6 MTPA capacity is granted on May 25, 2021.
- The Company at present is in process of obtaining statutory clearances for commencement of mining operations by FY2023.

b. Rajasthan:

- Environment Clearance for 3B2 limestone block for 3.8 MTPA capacity is granted on August 31, 2020.
- Land acquisition is in process in 3B2 limestone block.
- The Company at present is in process of obtaining statutory clearances for commencement of mining operations by FY2024.
- The Company won the 3C1 & 3C2 limestone blocks in E-auction and had been declared as preferred bidder for 3C1 & 3C2 limestone blocks, which are adjacent to the existing 3B2 limestone block.
- LOI is yet to be issued by the State Government of Rajasthan.

c. JSW Cement FZE, Fujairah:

- Total Limestone produced from Fujairah Mines in FY2021 is 5.734 Million tons. Currently, 6 MTPA crusher is operational
- Total Limestone exported from Fujairah Mines in FY2021 is 3.1 Million tons.

d. Shiva Cement Limited (SCL), Khatkurbahal Limestone Mine & Khatkurbahal (North) Limestone Block:

- Environment Clearance for 1.6 MTPA limestone was granted by MoEF & CC on March 17, 2022.
- Consent to Establish (CTE) for 1.6 MTPA limestone was granted by OSPCB on January 07, 2022. Received amended Letter of Intent (LoI) on February 02, 2021 with inclusion of mineral Dolomite, which indicates the grant of mining lease for mineral dolomite along with Limestone.
- Mining Plan approved by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) for Khatkurbahal (North) Block for 2.4 MTPA Dolomite mining on April 24, 2021.
- The Company is currently under the process of getting the amendment in the EC with respect to inclusion of 2.4 MTPA Dolomite.
- Govt. of Odisha had issued declaration of successful bidder & currently execution of MDPA is under process.
- Shiva Cement at present is in process of obtaining statutory clearance for commencement of mining operations by FY2023.

Khatkurbahal Block:

- Environment Clearance for 1.5 MTPA limestone was granted by MoEF & CC on March 11, 2022.
- Consent to Establish (CTE) for 1.5 MTPA limestone was granted by OSPCB on April 07, 2022.

10. Holding and Subsidiary Company:

- Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited is the Holding Company. Presently, there are four subsidiaries of the Company which are as under:

  (a) JSW Cement FZE is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company incorporated at Fujairah, Free Zone, UAE on November 24, 2016.

  (b) Shiva Cement Limited is a Subsidiary Company incorporated in the year 1985 and the Company is listed on Bombay Stock Exchange, having its Plant site at Shiva Cement Limited, Telighana, PO: Birangatoli, Tehsil-Kutra, District - Sundargarh Odisha - 770018.

  (c) Utkarsh Transport Private Limited is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company incorporated on April 25, 2018 and having Registered office at JSW Cement Limited, Babukhan Millenium Centre, 6-3-1099/1100, No. 702, A Block Somajiguda, Hyderabad Telangana 500082.

  (d) JSW Green Cement Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary company incorporated on November 18, 2019 and having Registered office at JSW Cement Limited, Babukhan Millenium Centre, 6-3-1099/1100, No. 702, A Block Somajiguda, Hyderabad Telangana 500082

- Report on Performance of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture Companies:

  The performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies for the year ended March 31, 2022 is attached as **"Annexure-A"** in the prescribed format AOC-1 and forms part of the Board's report.

11. Share Capital:

- **Authorised Share Capital:**

  During the year under review, the Company vide the special resolution passed in the EGM dated July 19, 2021 has:

  i. Increased the Authorised Share Capital from ₹ 15,00,00,00,000 (Rupees Fifteen Hundred Crore) divided into 1,25,00,00,000 (One Hundred Twenty-Five Crore) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 (Rupees Ten) each and 2,50,00,000 (Two Crores Fifty Lakhs) Preference Shares of ₹ 100 (Rupees Hundred) each to ₹ 35,00,00,00,000 (Rupees Thirty-Five Hundred Crore) consisting of:

     - 180,00,00,000 (One Hundred and Eighty Crore) Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 (Rupees One Ten) each and
     - 17, 00,00,000 (Seventeen Crore) compulsorily convertible preference shares of face Value of ₹ 100 (Rupees One Hundred) each.

  ii. reclassification of preference shares 2,50,00,000 (Two crore Fifty Lakhs only) Preference Shares of ₹ 100 (Rupees One Hundred) each amounting to ₹ 2,50,00,00,000 (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty Crore only) as 2,50,00,000 (Two Crore Fifty Lakhs) Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of ₹ 100 (Rupees One Hundred) each amounting to ₹ 2,50,00,00,000 (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty Crore only)

- Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital Share Capital:

  The issued, subscribed and paid up share capital of the Company as on March 31, 2022 was:

  - ₹ 9,86,35,22,300/- (Ninety Hundred Eight Six Crores Thirty-Five Lakhs Twenty-Two Thousand Three Hundred only), comprising of 98,63,52,230, (Ninety-Eight Crores Sixty-Three Lakhs Fifty-Two Thousand Two Hundred Thirty) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- (Rupees Ten) each.
  - During the year under review, the Company has issued and allotted 160,000,000 Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS") of ₹ 100/- each to:
    - » 75,000,000 (Seven Crore Fifty Lakh) to Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited
    - » 75,000,000 (Seven Crore Fifty Lakh) to AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte Ltd and
    - » 10,000,000 (One crore) to State Bank of India.

  During the year under review, the Company has not issued any:

  (a) shares with differential rights

  (b) sweat equity shares.

12. Fixed Deposit:

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public in terms of Section 73, 74, 75, 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.

13. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees, Investments and Securities:

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are provided in Notes to the Financial Statements.

14. Internal Control, Audit and Internal Financial control:

Internal Control

Your Company has an effective internal control and risk mitigation system, which is constantly assessed and strengthened with new/revised standard operating procedures. The Company's internal control system is commensurate with its size, scale and complexities of its operations. The main thrust of internal audit is to test and review controls, appraisal of risks and business processes, besides benchmarking controls with best practices in the industry. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors actively reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and suggests improvements to strengthen the same. The Company has a robust Management Information System, which is an integral part of the control mechanism. Significant audit observations and corrective actions taken by the management are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board. To maintain its objectivity and independence, the Internal Audit function reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Internal Audit

JSW Group Audit Team perform the Internal Audit function and followed best standard practices. The Internal Audit function covers all the factories, sales offices, warehouses and centrally controlled businesses and functions, as per the annual plan agreed with the Audit Committee. The audit coverage plan is approved by the Audit Committee at the beginning of every year. Every quarter, the Audit Committee is presented with key control issues and actions taken on the issues highlighted in previous report.

Internal Financial Controls

As per section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act 2013, the Directors have an overall responsibility for ensuring that the Company has implemented robust system and framework of Internal Financial Controls. The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Such controls have been assessed during the year taking into consideration the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Based on the results of such assessment carried out by management, no reportable material weakness or significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal financial controls was observed. Nonetheless, the Company recognizes that any internal control framework, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations and accordingly, regular audit and review processes ensure that such systems are reinforced on an ongoing basis.

This framework includes entity level policies, process and operating level standard operating procedures. The entity level policies include anti-fraud policies, whistle blower policy, HR policy, treasury policy. The Company has also prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for each of its processes like procure to pay, order to cash, hire to retire, treasury, fixed assets, inventory, manufacturing operations etc.

15. Particular of Contract and Arrangement with Related Party Transactions:

During the year under review, the Audit Committee has granted omnibus approval for the Related Party Transactions. The Related Party Transactions which exceed omnibus limits were placed before the Audit Committee for review and further approval on quarterly basis and subsequently before the Board for noting. All the Related Party Transactions that were entered during the financial year were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Hence, provisions of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

The contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are required to be disclosed in pursuance of section 134(3)(h), the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2. Accordingly, Related Party with the whom transactions have been entered during the year under review are given in **"Annexure-B"** to this report.

16. Disclosure under Employee Stock Option Plan and Scheme:

The Board of Directors and Members of the Company, formulated the JSW Cement Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016, was implemented through the JSW Cement Employees ESOP Trust (Trust), with an objective of enabling the Company to attract and retain talented human resources by offering them the opportunity to acquire a continuing equity interest in the Company, which will reflect their efforts in building the growth and the profitability of the Company.

In view of the phenomenal growth and success JSW Cement Limited during last couple of years, the Company rolled out the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (JSWCL ESOP-2021) during FY2022. The primary objective of this plan are a) attract & retain talent b) drive sustainable business growth and c) provide a wealth creation opportunity to its employees.

The said plan was recommended by ESOP Committee in its meeting held on November 8, 2021 and was approved by the Board and the Members of the Company in their meeting held on November 9, 2021 and November 30, 2021 respectively.

A detailed note on the JSW Cement Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 and JSWCL ESOP-2021 are provided in the Notes to Accounts (Refer Note No. 39 (e) of Standalone Accounts) of the Annual Report.

During the year under review, the details of options granted to Whole-time Directors/Directors/KMPs of the Company are as follows:

1. Mr. Nilesh Narwekar – Whole-time Director & CEO – was granted 2,49,590 options under Grant -1 of JSWCL ESOP-2021
2. Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon– Director- Finance & Commercial & CFO – was granted 2,54,954 options under Grant -1 of JSWCL ESOP-2021
3. Mr. K. Swaminathan–Director– was granted 1,93,768 options under Grant -1 of JSWCL ESOP-2021
4. Ms. Sneha Bindra– Company Secretary– was granted 10,370 options under Grant -1 of JSWCL ESOP-2021

17. Credit Rating:

During the year, the Company's credit rating was reaffirmed as "A+" for long-term loan and "A1" for short-term loan by India Ratings and CRISIL LTD.

18. Awards:

The Company has received awards and accolades from the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations/ Associations detailed of which are mentioned hereunder:

a. The Company strives to improve the green cover surrounding its plant facilities by planting saplings and has also contributed to reduced GHG emissions by installing solar lights and implementing several energy efficiency measures in plant operations. All these significant efforts were recognised in the form of following awards:

- Nandyal unit was awarded with **"Excellence in Environment Management"** for outstanding Policy, Practices and Results on the journey of Excellence in Sustainable business during 16th CII ITC Sustainability Awards 2021.
- Nandyal unit has won **"Apex India Green Leaf Award 2021"** under **"Gold Category"** for outstanding achievement in **"Waste Management"**.
- Nandyal Mines received the following awards and accolades during the **"Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation Week - 2021-22 under 'Large Mechanized Mines Group – C'**
    1. Waste Dump Management - **First Prize**
    2. Mineral Conservation - **First Prize**
    3. Publicity and Propaganda - **First Prize**
    4. Overall Performance - **First Prize**
- Vijayanagar unit has won **"Greentech Energy Conservation Award 2021"**
- Vijaynagar unit has also won **"Apex India Green Leaf Award 2021"** under **"Gold Category"** for Environment Excellence.
- Dolvi unit has won **"Apex India Green Leaf Award 2021"** under **"Gold Category"** for its environmentally friendly product 'M - Sand' in Eco-Innovation category.
- Salboni unit was awarded with **"Apex India Green Leaf Award 2021"** under **"Gold Category"** for Environment Excellence.

b. At JSW Cement, the health and safety of the people is of paramount importance and the Company makes every possible effort to ensure the same at all the plant facilities and workplace. This year the Company begged the following awards for its outstanding performance in Occupational Health & Safety management:

- Vijayanagar unit received the Greentech Safety India Award 2021 for outstanding achievements in Safety Excellence.
- Vijayanagar unit also received Apex India Occupational Health & Safety Gold Award 2021
- Nandyal mines received the following awards and accolades during the 'Mines Safety Week – 2021, Zone - IV - Group B1
- Contractual work Vis Safety & Safety is my Responsibility Card - **First Prize**
- Occupational Health, Welfare Amenities & Preparation of SOP's and Implementation - **First Prize**

19. Policy:

The Company has adopted various policies which has been available on website (jsw cement.in/aboutjsw- cement/ organization) of the Company. The brief detail of few policies are as under:

- **Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism:**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has adopted Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism ("the Policy").

This Policy aims to provide an avenue for employees to raise their concerns that could have grave impact on the operations, performance, value and the reputation of the Company and it also empowers the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors to investigate the concerns raised by the employees. The policy provides adequate safeguards against victimization or unfair treatment of employees who avail the vigil mechanism.

- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy:**

As a responsible and proactive corporate, the Company has adopted a CSR Policy in compliance of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The company aims to follow a complete life cycle approach, focusing, inter alia, on women empowerment through education, sanitation and a range of such access related issues that hinder a holistic development of the communities. Specific interventions recommended by the policy are efficient maternal and child health care with enhanced access to improved nutrition services; early childhood/ pre-primary education and its effective completion till secondary education; better access to life skill education for adolescents; and enhancing of the output of prevalent occupations along with vocation education.

The Company decided its priority towards villages in the immediate vicinity of the plant locations defined as Direct Influence Zone (DIZ). However, certain programs might have been expanded beyond this geographical preview for upscaling and defined as Indirect Influence Zone (IIZ). Details of the CSR initiatives under taken by the Company pursuant to provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in **"Annexure-C"** to this report.

- **Nomination & Remuneration Policy:**

The Board of Directors has framed a policy named as Nomination Policy and Remuneration Policy which lays down a framework in relation to criteria for selection and appointment of Board Members, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the Company as well as remuneration to be paid to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the Company.

While recommending the Candidate for appointment, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall assess the candidate against a range of criteria, i.e. qualification, age, experience, positive attributes, independence, relationships, diversity of gender, background, professional skills and personal qualities, required to operate the position successfully and has discretion to decide adequacy of such criteria for the concern position. All candidates shall be assessed on the basis of the merit, related skills and competencies. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, creed or sex. Further the committee shall also recommend to the Board remuneration to be paid to such candidates with following broad objective:

(a) Remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors,

(b) Motivate KMP and other employees and to stimulate excellence in their performance,

(c) Remuneration is linked to Company's performance, individual performance and such other factors considered relevant from time to time,

(d) The policy balances fixed and variable pay and reflects short and long term performance objectives.

- **Risk Management Policy:**

The Company has a Risk Management Policy aimed to ensure resilience for sustainable growth and sound corporate governance by having a process of risk identification and management in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.The Company is faced with risks of different types, all of which need different approaches for mitigation. Details of various risks faced by the Company are provided in MDA section of this Annual Report. Based on the Risk Management Policy, a standardized Risk Management Process and System was implemented across the JSW group. Risk plans have been framed for all identified risks with mitigation action, target dates and responsibility. Risk Management Committee closely monitor and review the risk plans. The Committee meets every half-year to review key strategic and tactical risks, identify new risks and assess the status of mitigation measures.

- **Board Evaluation Policy:**

Board Evaluation is a good governance practice. It comprises of both assessment and review. This include analysis of how the Board and its committees are functioning, the time spent by the Board considering the matters and whether the terms of reference of the Board & committees have been met.

Independent Directors play an important role in the governance processes of the Board. The evaluation of Individual Director focus on the contribution of Director in the Board and Committee. The performance of Individual Director is assessed against a range of criteria including the ability of director in creating shareholder value, development of strategies, major risk affecting the company and listen and respect the idea of fellow director and member of the management.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Independent Director(s) on the Board of the Company shall evaluate the performance of Non-Independent Director(s) and review the performance of the Chairperson. Nomination and Remuneration Committee constituted under section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been made responsible for review of self-evaluation of Directors and to carry out evaluation of every Director's performance.

The Board believes, the evaluation process should be used constructively as a mechanism to improve Board effectiveness, maximise strengths and tackle weaknesses.

20. Corporate Governance:

The Company consistently endeavors to follow corporate governance guidelines and best practices sincerely and disclose the same transparently. The Board is conscious of its inherited responsibility to disclose timely and accurate information on the Company's operations, performance, material corporate events as well as on leadership and governance matters relating to the Company.

The report on the Company's Corporate Governance practices is given as **"Annexure-D"** to this Annual Report.

21. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

The Company has a balanced mix of Executive and Non- Executive Directors. As at March 31, 2022, the Board comprises of 13 Directors of which three are Executive Directors, ten are Non-Executive Directors including one Woman Director. The Company has four Independent Directors on the Board. All Independent Directors meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

The Independent Directors have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed under Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise and they hold highest standards of integrity.

Appointment/Re-appointment of the Directors

The Board of Directors, based on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC) appointed Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni, Non-Executive Director (DIN: 00725144) as an Independent Director of the Company, to hold office for the first term of 5 years with effect from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026 , and the same was approved in the 15th AGM by the shareholders of the Company.

Based on the recommendation of the NRC, and approval of the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Company, taking into account his credentials, expertise and experience, appointed Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon (DIN: 01282681) as a Non-Executive Director of the Company with effect from April 16, 2021.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on February 12, 2021, based on the recommendation of the NRC and based on her performance evaluation, re-appointed Mrs. Sutapa Banerjee (DIN: 02844650) as Independent Director for 2nd term of 5 years with effect from April 22, 2021 to April 21, 2026, taking into account their past performance, contributions, expertise and experience, and was approved by the Members of the Company in the 15th Annual General Meeting;

Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) ceased to be the Whole-time Director consequent to his superannuation on April 30, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company, based on the recommendation of the NRC re-designated him as Non-Executive Director of the Company with effect from May 1, 2021.

Mr. Parth Jindal (DIN: 06404506) Managing Director of the Company was re-appointed for the period of 5 years with effect from June 20, 2021 to June 19, 2026 by the Board of Directors of the Company at its Meeting held on May 1, 2021, based on the recommendation of the NRC and approved by the Members at the 15th Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (DIN: 03578016) was re-appointed as a Whole-time Director of the Company designated as Director – Finance & Commercial and CFO for period of 3 years from May 8, 2021 to May 7, 2024 by the Board of Directors of the Company at its Meeting held on May 1, 2021 based on the recommendation of the NRC and approved by the Members at the 15th Annual General Meeting.

Based on the recommendation of the NRC, the Board of Directors, taking into account his credentials, expertise and experience, appointed Mr. Sumit Banerjee (DIN: 00213826) as Independent Director of the Company for the first term of 5 years from with effect from July 28, 2021, which was approved by the Members of the Company at the 15th Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on July 28, 2021, based on the recommendation of the NRC appointed Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari (DIN: 02376365) as a Nominee Director of the Company w.e.f July 28, 2021 representing Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited which was approved by the Members of the Company at the 15th Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on August 30, 2021, based on the recommendation of the NRC appointed Mr. Utsav Baijal (DIN: 02592194) as a Nominee Director of the Company w.e.f August 30, 2021 representing AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd., which was approved by the Members of the Company at the 15th Annual General Meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Kantilal Narandas Patel (DIN: 00019414) and Mr. Biswadip Gupta (DIN: 00048258) retires by rotation at the forthcoming 16th Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers themselves for re-appointment.

Necessary resolutions for approval of the appointment/ re-appointment of the aforesaid Directors have been included in the Notice of the forthcoming 16th Annual General Meeting of the Company. The Directors recommend the same for approval by the Members.

22. Directors' Responsibility Statement:

Pursuant to the requirement of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors confirm that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. Committee of Board:

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

24. Meetings of the Board:

During the year, twelve board meetings were convened and held the details of which are given in the Corporate Governance Report. The intervening gap between the meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

25. Auditors and Auditor's Report:

a. Statutory Auditors:

M/s HPVS & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai was appointed as Statutory Auditors for the period of five years with effect from 12th Annual General Meeting to 17th Annual General Meeting.

b. Cost Auditors:

Pursuant to Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government and accordingly such accounts and records are made and maintained.

Pursuant to Section 148(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014, the Board, at its meeting held on May 1, 2021 has on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, re-appointed M/s. R. Nanabhoy & Co., Cost Accountants to conduct the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company for FY 2022 on a remuneration of ₹ 3,00,000 plus out of pocket expenses, travelling and other expenses (which would be reimbursable at actuals) plus taxes, wherever applicable. The remuneration is subject to the ratification of the Members in terms of Section 148 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and accordingly was placed and approved by the Shareholders at the 15th Annual General Meeting. The due date for filing the Cost Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 was September 30, 2021, and the Cost Audit Report was filed in XBRL mode on August 27, 2021.

Further, the Board, at its meeting held on May 4, 2022 has on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, appointed M/s. Kishore Bhatia & Associates, Cost Accountants to conduct the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company for FY 2023 on a remuneration of ₹ 3,30,000 (Rupees Three Lakh Thirty Thousand)plus taxes as applicable and reimbursement of actual travel and out-of-pocket expenses in terms of section 148(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014. The remuneration is subject to the ratification of the Members in terms of Section 148 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and is accordingly placed before the Shareholders for ratification.

c. Secretarial Auditor:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the Board has appointed M/s. S. K. Jain & Co., Practicing Company Secretary to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2021-22. The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed as **"Annexure-E"** and forms an integral part of this Report. The Report does not contain any observations or qualification requiring explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

26. Compliance with Secretarial Standards:

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

27. Material Change and Commitments:

In terms of section 134(3)(l) of the Companies Act, 2013, except as disclosed elsewhere in this report, no material changes and commitments which could affect the company's financial position have occurred between March 31, 2022 and the date of the report.

28. Significant and material orders passed by the regulators:

No orders have been passed by any Regulator or Court or Tribunal which can have significant impact on the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

29. Annual Return:

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, copies of the Annual Return of the Company prepared in accordance with Section 92(1) of the Act read with Rule 11 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 are placed on the website of the Company and are accessible at the web-link www.jswcement.in.

30. Reporting of frauds:

There was no instance of fraud during the year under review, which required the Statutory Auditors to report to the Audit Committee and / or Board under Section 143(12) of the Act and Rules framed thereunder.

31. Conservation of energy, technology absorption and innovation:

The information required pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 regarding conservation of energy, technology absorption, adoption or innovation is attached hereto as **"Annexure-F"** and forms part of this report.

Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo

The Foreign Exchange earnings of the Company for the year under review amounted to ₹ 16.35 crore (Standalone) and ₹ 291.78 crore (Consolidated). The foreign exchange outflow of the Company for the year under review amounted to ₹ 133.77 crore (Standalone) and ₹ 264.11 crore (Consolidated).

32. Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace:

Pursuant to the requirements under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has enacted a Policy and duly constituted Internal Complaints Committees across locations. To build awareness in this area, the Company has been conducting induction / refresher programmes in the organisation on a continuous basis.

33. Human Resource:

As the country continued to grapple with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company continued to complement the government's efforts with its unprecedented support in the fight against this pandemic. The Company continued to undertake several relief measures across our manufacturing locations and markets that it caters to. Through collaborative efforts with JSW group we supported communities with oxygen concentrators, distribution of N-95 masks and vaccination doses camps.

The initiative "We Care" providing round the clock, on call medical guidance and support, in collaboration with our in-house medical staff, touched more than 10,000 lives.

In FY 2022, the people strategy of the company continued to focus on supporting the business imperatives. A glimpse of HR interventions with the internal & external stakeholders for the year are as under –

- **Business Continuity During COVID-19 –** 'We care' touched lives beyond just our employees and associates and included channel partners and their families as well as local communities. The Company continued to follow all protocols of social distancing, sanitization, thermal screening, awareness sessions, vaccination drives at all places in our Offices & Manufacturing sites.
- **Building on the Sales Transformation Journey –** Kshamata se Saksham ki oor - Kshamata, was launched in FY 21 and as the names suggests, was aimed at improving our go to market strategy and overall sales and marketing capabilities. We continued to build on the capability journey by launching Saksham – our initiative towards improving capability of the sales and marketing teams. Through engagement sessions with key stakeholders and market visits, competency framework for all unique roles were developed. The framework looked at current and future business requirements, internal and external dimensions and comprised of functional and behavioural competencies.
- **Employee Capability Building –** Capability building has become a high strategic priority for the organization. The Company focuses on Employee development by enhancing their skills and knowledge and fostering a culture of continuous learning. This contributes to operational stability by retaining expertise, providing business performance continuity, reducing cost and alleviating succession planning. Various technical and behavioral workshops were conducted as per the training needs identified. Keeping in view of the pandemic situation, we continued to build on e-learning initiatives.
- **Employee Engagement –** The Company has always focused on keeping people as the core of all business decisions. Rewards and Recognition, Leadership Connect, Events and Celebrations etc form the core of our engagement with people. During the year, the launched its first ever Employee Engagement Survey under the aegis of Awaaz in the month of October 2021. In line with our strategic pillar of embracing digital the Awaaz survey was launched online, in association with an external partner, enabling employees to give on-the go feedback on key drivers of engagement. The survey received a phenomenal response and saw 88% employees come forward to share their feedback. The survey findings were presented to the leadership team followed by dissemination to all employees spread across various locations. A structured Awaaz – Action Planning workshops were conducted across all sales and marketing zones and manufacturing locations. These workshops, based on Large Scale Interactive Processes, involved employees from across demographics coming together for a day to look at critical areas of focus and the action planning for each of the identified area.
- **Diversity & Inclusion –** The year also saw the Company focusing on making the organization more diverse and inclusive through induction of women employees. The Human Resources team along with the functional managers focused on scouting talent for all lateral positions. A special initiative was undertaken and 11 women candidates from science background were recruited to be trained as future Quality Control professionals. They have undergone a structured induction program comprising of classroom based as well as on-the job training for a period of 6 months. Upon successful completion of the program, these 11 trainees will be absorbed across various locations.

34. Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S):

The Company's primary objective is to achieve OH&S by providing training to its employees through various training programs. Some of the safety measures are as follows:

- "Cement Group Safety Council" meeting was conducted monthly and the progress of safety management system of all locations was reviewed by the Management.
- Prepared Job Safety Analysis (JSA) for all routine and non-routine activities and explaining the hazards and implementing the mitigation measures to avoid any unwanted incidents while performing the task at all locations.
- Prepared, approved, displayed and explained the Cardinal and General Safety Rules to all employees.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Lock Out & Tag Out (LOTO), Permit to Work (PTW), working at height (WAH) and Confined space entry (CSE) task force teams have prepared the procedure and training modules and have also commenced the training programme in all locations including Jajpur plant.
- All senior employees have been trained on Safety Observation procedure (SO). SO tours have been carried out as per schedule in all operating locations. The schedule compliance was 83%.
- To ensure Contractor Safety Management (CSM), all contractors go through the Pre-qualification Assessment before being awarded.
- Rewarding safe working employees to encourage the safety culture in all locations.
- Training the drivers on defensive driving techniques on daily basis through plants Road and Rail subcommittee.
- All major incidents investigating and preventative actions are implementing to avoid the reoccurrence and reviewed by executive committee on monthly basis. There are no fatal incidents during the financial year.
- LTIFR (Lost time injury frequency rate) was 0.10 (lowest ever last five years).
- The Company followed COVID-19 protocols at all locations to avoid the spread of the infection.
- Full pledged safety management system was implemented at all our units & project sites for better safety.
- As per the Factories Act, medical checkup conducted to all our associates and employees.
- First aid and Firefighting training imparted to all our essential employees.
- 13,221 near miss reported against the target of 10,000 near misses.
- 2,29,953 training hours (on the job & off the job) imparted to improve the associates and employee's knowledge and safe work systems.
- Consequence management system implementing strictly to main the safety culture.

35. Particulars of Employees:

Disclosure pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 forms a part of this Report. However, as per first proviso to Section 136(1) of the Act and second proviso of Rule 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Report and Financial Statements are being sent to the Members of the Company excluding the said statement. Any Member interested in obtaining a copy of the said statement may write to the Company Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company.

36. IBC Code and One-time Settlement:

There is no proceeding pending against the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC Code). There has not been any instance of one-time settlement of the Company with any bank or financial institution.

37. Acknowledgements:

Your Directors would like to express their appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from the Government authorities, banks and other financial institutions, vendors, suppliers, customers, shareholders and all other stakeholders during the year under review.

Your Directors also wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the committed services of all the employees.

For and on behalf of the Board
JSW Cement Limited

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Date: May 4, 2022
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE A

FORM AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries/Associate Companies/Joint Ventures

₹ cr except % of shareholding

Sr. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries/ Associate Companies/Joint Ventures	Financial year ended	Exchange rate	Share capital (paid-up)	Reserves and Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Invest-ments	Turnover	Profit before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit after taxation	% of shareholding
1	Utkarsh Transport Private Limited – wholly-owned subsidiary	2022	-	1.01	10.30	43.24	52.53	-	9.82	-5.68	1.15	-4.52	100.00
2	Shiva Cement Limited – subsidiary	2022	-	39.00	-81.72	898.36	941.08	-	3.47	-34.52	-9.00	-25.52	59.32
3	JSW Green Cement Private Limited – wholly-owned subsidiary	2022	-	0.01	0.04	37.02	37.05	-	34.47	-0.04	-0.007	-0.03	100.00
4	JSW Cement FZE, Fujairah, UAE – wholly-owned subsidiary	2022	20.61	208.72	45.78	1,353.20	1,098.70	-	563.54	-38.61	-	-38.61	100.00
5	JSW One Platforms Limited – Joint Venture	2022	-	0.34	16.47	34.47	17.66	-	16.21	-8.37	-	-8.37	15.00

For and on behalf of the Board
JSW Cement Limited

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Date: May 4, 2022
Place: Mumbai

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

ANNEXURE B

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto:

1. **Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis** – Not Applicable
2. **Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis** – For details of transactions during the year refer note 39 (i) of the financial statements. The materials transactions are as under:

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Duration of Contract	Salient Terms	Date of approval by the Board/ Audit Committee	Amount paid as advance, if any
Nature of Contract					
Purchase of Goods and Services					
JSW Steel Limited	Others	5 years Yearly	Purchase of LD Slag, Coal Fine, Steam Coal, Fly Ash, Flue Dust, TMT/ Plate, AL. slag, BF gas	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on February 9, 2021	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	1 year	Purchase of Iron roofing Sheet		
Shiva Cement Limited	Subsidiary		Others		
JSW Cement FZE	Subsidiary		Clinker		
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	Subsidiary		Power		
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	Others		Cargo Handling Services		
Amba River coke Limited	Others		Coke Oven Gas		
Utkarsh Transport Services Private Limited	Subsidiary		Transport Services		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others		Business Support Services		
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others		Brand Loyalty Fess		
JSW Energy Limited	Others	15 to 25 years depending upon the agreements for different places	Power		
JSW Processor and Traders Private Limited	Others	2 year	Job work services	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on November 9, 2021	
Lease of Property					
JSW Steel Limited	Others	5 to 10 years depending upon the agreements for different places	Lease Agreements and/ or Leave License Agreement	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on February 9, 2021	-
JSW Bengal Steel Limited					
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited					
Sale of Capital Goods					
Shiva Cement Limited	Subsidiary	-	Capital Goods sold	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on February 9, 2021	-
Sale of Goods and Services					
JSW Steel Limited	Others	Based on the Requirements	Cement, RMC GGBS, and Slag	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on February 9, 2021	-
JSW Steel Coated					
JSW Energy Limited					
JSW Jaigad Port Limited					
JSW Paints Private Limited					
JSW Techno Project Management					
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited					
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited					
JSW Vijaynagar Metallic Limited					
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	Subsidiary				
Rendering of services					
Shiva Cement Limited	Subsidiary	18 months	Project Management Services	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on May 1, 2021	-

For and on behalf of the Board
JSW Cement Limited

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Date: May 4, 2022
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE C

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES

[Pursuant to Rule 9 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014]

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company: **The Company's CSR Policy is available on the Company's website at www.jswcement.in**

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation/Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Mr. Kantilal N. Patel	Non-Executive Director	3	3
2.	Mr. Nirmal K. Jain	Independent Director	3	3
3.	Mr. Biswadip Gupta	Non-Executive Director	3	3
4.	Mr. Jugal K. Tandon	Independent Director	3	3
5.	Ms. Sutapa Banerjee	Independent Director	3	3

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company:
The Company's CSR Committee; CSR Policy and CSR Project are disclosed on: www.jsw.in

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report).
Not Applicable

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
1.	2020-21	N.A	N.A
2.	2019-20	N.A	N.A
3.	2018-19	N.A	N.A
	TOTAL		

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹ **272.63 crore**

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹ **5.45 crore**
   (b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: **Nil**
   (c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year: **Nil**
   (d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): ₹ **5.45 crore**

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
5.22 crore	22.63 lacs	April 28, 2021	-	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against **ongoing projects** for the financial year:

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Name of the Project	(3) Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	(4) Local area (Yes/ No)	(5) Location of the project: State	District	(6) Amount spent for the project (in ₹ Cr)	(7) Mode of implemen--tation Direct (Yes/No)	(8) Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency: Name	CSR registration number
1.	Improving Living Conditions	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive healthcare and sanitation and making availability of safe drinking water.	Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.15	No	Bhoruka Charitable Trust	CSR00000576
				West Bengal	Paschim Midinipur	1.78	Yes		
				Odisha	1. Jajpur 2. Sundargarh				
2.	Promoting Social Development	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects	Yes	West Bengal	Kurnool	0.26	No	Banipur Sahayog	CSR00011193
				Andhra Pradesh	Paschim Midinipur	0.67	Yes		
				Odisha	1. Jajpur 2. Sundargarh				
3.	Addressing Social Inequalities	Supporting livelihood activities and supporting marginalized communities	Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.05	No	Nava Youth Association	CSR00012253
				Odisha	1. Jajpur 2. Sundargarh	0.21	No	BAIF	CSR00000259
				West Bengal	Paschim Midinipur	0.71	Yes		
4.	Addressing Environmental Issues	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water	Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.00			
				West Bengal	Paschim Midinipur				
				Odisha	1. Jajpur 2. Sundargarh				
5.	Promotion of sports	Sports infrastructure development, Honorarium to coordinators & players, Training & nutrition to sports person	Yes	Odisha	1. Jajpur 2. Sundargarh	0.06	Yes		
6.	Rural Development	Rural roads, drains and other infrastructure development projects	Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1.24	Yes		
				West Bengal	Paschim Midinipur				
				Odisha	1. Jajpur 2. Sundargarh				
7	Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan	Construction/ maintenance of toilets, sanitation and waste management	Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.04	Yes		
				West Bengal	Paschim Midinipur				
				Odisha	1. Jajpur 2. Sundargarh				
	TOTAL					**5.17**			

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against **other than ongoing projects** for the financial year:

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Name of the Project	(3) Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	(4) Local area (Yes/ No)	(5) Location of the project: State	District	(6) Project duration	(7) Amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	(8) Amount spent in the current financial Year (in ₹)	(9) Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	(10) Mode of implemen--tation Direct (Yes/No)	(11) Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency: Name	CSR Registration number
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads : **₹ 0.05 crore**

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable : **NA**

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) : **₹ 5.22 crore**

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any

(in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	5.45 crore
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	5.22 crore
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	NIL
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	NIL

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: **NA**

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in ₹)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer	
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for **ongoing projects** of the preceding financial year(s):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details).:

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).:	Not applicable
(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset:	Not applicable
(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc:	Not applicable
(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset):	Not applicable

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).
Not applicable

We hereby confirm that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K. N. Patel
(DIN: 00019414)
Chairperson of CSR Committee

N. K. Jain
(DIN: 00019442)
Chairman

Date: May 4, 2022
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE D

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Report on Corporate Governance for the Year 2021–22

1. Company's Governance Philosophy:

The principles of Corporate Governance are based on transparency, accountability and focus on the sustainable success of the Company over the long-term. Your Company feel proud to belong to a Group whose visionary founders laid the foundation stone for good governance long back and made it an integral principle of the business. Responsible corporate conduct is integral to the way we do our business. Our actions are governed by our values and principles, which are reinforced at all levels within the Company. Your Company are committed to doing things the right way which means taking business decisions and acting in a way that is ethical and is in compliance with applicable legislation and also acknowledge individual and collective responsibilities to manage business activities with integrity. Your Company keep governance practices under continuous review and benchmark ourselves to best practices.

The Board of Directors are responsible for and committed to sound principles of Corporate Governance in the Company. The Board of Directors plays a crucial role in overseeing how the Management serves the short and long-term interests of members and other stakeholders. This belief is reflected in our governance practices, under which we strive to maintain an effective, informed and independent Board.

2. Board of Directors:

2.1 Appointment and Tenure:

The Directors of the Company are appointed by the shareholders at General Meetings. All Executive Directors other than the Managing Director are subject to retirement by rotation and at every Annual General Meeting, 1/3rd of such Directors as are liable to retire by rotation, if eligible, generally offer themselves for re-election, in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and that of the Articles of Association of the Company. The Executive Directors on the Board serve in accordance with the terms of their agreement of service with the Company.

2.2 Board Composition, Category of Directors, Meetings and attendance record of each Director:

The Company has a balanced mix of executive and Non-Executive Independent Directors. As of March 31, 2022, the Board of Directors comprises of 13 Directors, of which 10 are Non-Executive, including 1 woman directors. The Chairman is Non-Executive (Independent) Director of the Company. The number of Independent Directors is 4.

All Independent Directors are persons of eminence and bring a wide range of expertise and experience to the Board thereby ensuring the best interest of stakeholders and the Company. A brief profile of the Directors is available on the Company's website www.jswcement.in.

In the opinion of the Board, all the Directors continue to make effective and valuable contribution towards fulfilling the Board agenda and devote sufficient time to discharge their responsibilities as Directors of JSW Cement Ltd. All Directors had high level attendance during FY 2022. All Independent Directors meet with the criteria of independence as prescribed both under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Act. No Director is related to any other Director on the Board in terms of the definition of "relative" as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013. None of the Directors on the Board are Directors/Independent Directors of more than seven listed entities and none of the Wholetime Directors are Independent Directors of any listed company.

The details of composition of the Board as at March 31, 2022, the attendance record of the Directors at the Board Meetings held during financial year 2021-22 and at the last Annual General Meeting (AGM), as also the number of Directorships held by them in other Companies are given here below:

The size and composition of the Board during the financial year 2021-22 along with the number of other directorship held by the Directors in other Companies are given below:

Category	Name of Director	Position	Date of Joining the Board	No. of Board Meetings held	No. of Board Meetings attended	Attendance at 15th AGM held on September 28, 2021	No. of other Directorships in Indian Companies
Executive Director	Mr. Parth Jindal	Managing Director	June 20, 2016	12	11	-	11
	Mr. Nilesh Narewekar	Whole Time Director & CEO	August 08, 2017	12	11	Yes	3
	Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon	Director Finance & Commercial and CFO	May 08, 2018	12	12	Yes	3
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Kantilal N. Patel	Director	March 29, 2006	12	12	Yes	9
	Mr. Biswadip Gupta	Director	February 09, 2016	12	11	-	12
	Mr. Jugal K. Tandon	Director	April 16, 2021	12	12	-	1
	Mr. K. Swaminathan	Director	August 03, 2019	12	12	-	-

Category	Name of Director	Position	Date of Joining the Board	No. of Board Meetings held	No. of Board Meetings attended	Attendance at 15th AGM held on September 28, 2021	No. of other Directorships in Indian Companies
Independent Director	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	Chairman	June 22, 2012	12	12	Yes	5
	Ms. Sutapa Banerjee	Director	April 22, 2016	12	12	-	9
	Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni	Director	February 02, 2012	12	11	Yes	1
Part of the Year							
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari	Nominee Director of Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited	July 28, 2021	7*	7	-	4
	Mr. Utsav Baijal	Nominee Director of AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd.	August 30, 2021	4*	3	-	12
Independent Director	Mr. Sumit Banerjee	Director	July 28, 2021	7*	7	-	4

Notes:

1. During the financial year 2021-22, 12 Board meetings were held and the gap between two meetings did not exceed 120 days. Board meetings were held on May 01, 2021, May 28, 2021, June 15, 2021, July 16, 2021, July 28, 2021, August 02, 2021, August 23, 2021, August 30, 2021, October 14, 2021, November 09, 2021, December 20, 2021 and February 02, 2022.
2. *No. of Board Meetings indicated is with reference to the date of joining/cessation of the Director.
3. During the period under review the appointment/ re-appointment of Directors is as follows:
   - Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni (DIN: 00725144) was appointed as an Independent Director for first term of 5 years w.e.f. April 01, 2021.
   - Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon (DIN: 01282681) ceased to be an Independent Director of the Company on completion of his second term on March 31, 2021. He was appointed as an Non-Executive Director (additional) of the Company on April 16, 2021 and the same was approved by the shareholders in the 15th AGM.
   - Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) ceased to be the Whole-time Director due to superannuation, however was re-designated as Non-Executive Director of the Company w.e.f. May 01, 2021.
   - Ms. Sutapa Banerjee (DIN: 02844650) was re-appointed as an Independent Director for 2nd term of 5 years w.e.f. April 22, 2021 and the same was approved by the shareholders in the 15th AGM
   - Mr. Parth Jindal (DIN: 06404506) has been re-appointed as a Managing Director for period of 5 years w.e.f. June 20, 2021 and the same was approved by the shareholders in the 15th AGM
   - Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (DIN: 03578016) was been re-appointed as a Whole-time Director for period of 3 years from May 08, 2021 and the same was approved by the shareholders in the 15th AGM.
   - Mr. Sumit Banerjee (DIN: 00213826) was been appointed as an Independent Director for the first term of 5 years w.e.f. July 28, 2021 and the same was approved by the shareholders in the 15th AGM.
   - Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari (DIN: 02376365) appointed as a Nominee Director of the Company w.e.f. July 28, 2021 and the same was approved by the shareholders in the 15th AGM.
   - Mr. Utsav Baijal (DIN: 02592194) appointed as a Nominee Director of the Company w.e.f. August 30, 2021 and the same was approved by the shareholders in the 15th AGM.

2.3 Resignation of Independent Director:

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

2.4 Board Meetings, Board Committee Meetings and Procedures:

A. Institutionalized decision-making process:

The Board of Directors oversees the overall functioning of the Company. The Board provides and evaluates the strategic direction of the Company, management policies and their effectiveness and ensures that the long-term interest of the stakeholders are being served. The Managing Director is assisted by the Executive Directors/ Senior Managerial Personnel in overseeing the functional matters of the Company. The Board has constituted Eight Committees, namely, Audit Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Project Review Committee, Finance Committee, Risk Management Committee, Sustainability Committee, ESOP Committee.

B. Scheduling and selection of Agenda Items for Board Meetings:

i. A minimum of four Board Meetings are held every year. Dates for the Board Meetings in the ensuing quarter are decided well in advance and communicated to the Directors. The Agenda along with the explanatory notes are sent in advance to the Directors. Additional meetings of the Board are held when deemed necessary to address the specific needs of the Company. In case of business exigencies or urgency of matters, resolutions are passed by circulation.

ii. The meetings are usually held at the Company's Registered Office at JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns & travel restrictions, few Board Meetings were held through VC. All divisions/departments of the Company are advised to schedule their work plans well in advance, with regard to matters requiring discussion/approval/decision at the Board/Committee meetings. All such matters are communicated to the Company Secretary in advance so that the same can be included in the Agenda for the Board/ Committee Meetings.

iii. In addition to items which are mandated to be placed before the Board for its noting and/ or approval, information is provided on various significant issues.

iv. The Board is given presentations covering Company's Financials, Sales, Production, Business Plan, Subsidiary's performance, Competitor's Performance and Risk Management practices before taking on record the Quarterly/ Half Yearly/ Nine Monthly/ Annual financial results of the Company. The Board is also provided with Audit Committee observations on the Internal audit findings and matters required to be included in the Director's Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.

C. Distribution of Board Agenda material:

Agenda and Notes on Agenda are circulated to the Directors, in advance, in the defined Agenda format through an email and/or e-portal. All material information is incorporated in the Agenda papers for facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting. Where it is not practical to attach any document to the Agenda, the same is uploaded on the e-portal or sent through an email before the meeting with specific reference to this effect in the Agenda. In special and exceptional circumstances, additional or supplementary item(s) on the Agenda are considered.

D. Recording Minutes of proceedings at Board and Committee Meetings:

The Company Secretary records the minutes of the proceedings of each Board and Committee meeting. Draft minutes are circulated to all the members of the Board/Committee for their comments. The final minutes are entered in the Minutes Book within 30 days from conclusion of the meeting and are signed by the Chairman. A copy of the signed Minutes certified by the Company Secretary are circulated to all members within fifteen days after those are signed.

E. Post-Meeting Follow-up Mechanism:

The Company has an effective post meeting follow-up, review and reporting process mechanism for the decisions taken by the Board/Committees. The important decisions taken at the Board/ Committee meetings are communicated to the concerned functional heads promptly. Action Taken Report on decisions of the previous meeting(s) is placed at the immediately succeeding meeting of the Board/ Committee for noting by the Board/ Committee members.

F. Compliance:

While preparing the Agenda, Notes on Agenda, Minutes etc. of the meeting(s), adequate care is taken to ensure adherence to all applicable laws and regulations including the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Rules made thereunder and secretarial standards issued by the ICSI.

2.5 Directors and Officers Insurance (D&O):

As a good corporate governance practice, the Company has taken D&O for all its Directors for such quantum and for such risks as determined by the Board of Directors.

2.6 Meetings of Independent Directors:

The Independent Directors of the Company meet as and when required before the Board Meeting without the presence of Executive Directors or management personnel. These meetings are conducted in an informal and flexible manner to enable the Independent Directors to discuss matters pertaining to the affairs of the Company and put forth their views to the Managing Director.

During the year under review, the Independent Directors met on March 28, 2022, inter alia, to discuss:

- Evaluation of the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board of Directors as a whole;
- Evaluation of the performance of the Executive Directors of the Company;
- Evaluation of the quality, content, and timelines of flow of information between the Management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to perform its duties effectively and reasonably. All the Independent Directors were present at the Meeting.

2.7 Fulfilment of the independence criteria by the Independent Directors:

Independent Directors are non-executive directors as per section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 along with rules framed thereunder. Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board of Directors has confirmed that they meet the criteria of independence. Further, the Independent Directors have declared that they have complied with Rule 6(1) & (2) of the Companies (Appointment of Directors) Rules, 2014.

2.8 Performance evaluation:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, a Board Evaluation Policy has been framed and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) and by the Board. The Board carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, the Independent Directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of the Committees of the Board. The performance evaluation of all the Directors was carried out by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors. The purpose of the Board evaluation is to achieve persistent and consistent improvement in the governance of the Company at the Board level with the participation of all concerned in an environment of harmony. The Board acknowledges its intention to establish and follow "best practices" in Board governance in order to fulfil its fiduciary obligation to the Company. The Board believes the evaluation will lead to a closer working relationship among Board members, greater efficiency in the use of the Board's time, and increased effectiveness of the Board as a governing body. A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board, who were evaluated on parameters such as level of engagement and contribution, independence of judgement, and safeguarding the interest of the Company. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

3. Committee of the Board:

The Board Committees are set up under the formal approval of the Board to carry out clearly defined roles which are considered to be performed by members of the Board, as a part of good governance practice. The Chairman of the respective Committees informs the Board about the summary of the discussions held in the Committee meetings. The minutes of the meetings of all Committees are placed before the Board for review. The Board Committees can request special invitees to join the meeting, as appropriate.

The Board has established the following statutory and non-statutory Committees:-

3.1 Audit Committee:

The Board has constituted a well-qualified Audit Committee. All the members of the Committee are Non-Executive Directors with majority of them are Independent Directors including Chairman and its composition meet the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. They possess sound knowledge on accounts, audit, finance, taxation, internal controls etc.

(a) Composition and Meetings:

The Committee comprises of five Non-Executive Directors of which four are Independent Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain, Chairman of Audit Committee, has attended the Annual General Meeting for answering the shareholders queries. The Committee meetings were held on April 30, 2021, May 01, 2021, July 30, 2021, August 02, 2021, November 08, 2021, November 09, 2021, February 01, 2022 and February 02, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2022, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. N. K. Jain – Chairman	Independent Director	8/8
Mr. J. K. Tandon	Non-Executive Director	7/8
Mrs. Sutapa Banerjee	Independent Director	8/8
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni	Independent Director	7/8
Mr. Sumit Banerjee	Independent Director	4/4*

* No. of Audit Committee meetings indicated is with reference to date of joining of the Director. The Audit Committee was re-constituted on August 02, 2021.

(b) Invitees/Participants:

1. The Managing Director, Whole Time Director & CEO, Director Finance and Commercial & CFO and GM (Finance and Accounts) are the permanent invitees to all Audit Committee meetings.
2. Head of Internal Audit department attends all the Audit Committee meetings to give their presentation and briefs the Committee on all the points covered in the Internal Audit Report as well as the other related issues that comes up during the discussions.
3. During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors have attended the Audit Committee meetings when Annual Financial Results were approved.
4. The representatives of the Cost Auditors have attended the Audit Committee Meeting when the Cost Audit Report was discussed.
5. The Director- Finance & Commercial and CFO, Head of Manufacturing and Head of Logistics attend the Committee meetings to give their presentation and to provide inputs on issues, if any, relating to internal audit findings and raised by Committee members.
6. Other executives are invited to attend the meeting as and when required.

(c) Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of the Audit Committee as prescribed by Board pursuant to section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 inter alia includes:

- the recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company.
- to review and monitor the auditor's independence & performance and effectiveness of audit process.
- examination of the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon.
- approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties.
- scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments.
- valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever necessary.
- evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems.
- monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.
- The powers of the Audit Committee inter alia include:
- to discuss any related issues with the internal and statutory auditors and the management of the Company.
- to call comments of the auditors about internal control systems, the scope of audit, including their observations and review of financial statement before submission to the Board.
- to investigate into any matter in relation to items specified in roles and responsibilities and for this purpose shall have power to obtain professional advice from external sources and have full access to information contained in the records of the Company.

3.2 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee:

(a) Composition and Meetings:

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprises of five Non-Executive Directors of which two are Independent Directors and its composition meets with the requirement of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on April 30, 2021, July 30, 2021, November 08, 2021.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2022, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. K. N. Patel – Chairman	Non-Executive Director	3/3
Mr. N. K. Jain	Independent Director	3/3
Mr. Biswadip Gupta	Non-Executive Director	3/3
Mr. J. K. Tandon	Non-Executive Director	3/3
Mrs. Sutapa Banerjee	Independent Director	3/3

(b) Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole Time Director & CEO, Director Finance and Commercial & CFO are the permanent invitees. CSR Employees of respective plant were also invited to give their presentation.

(c) Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of CSR Committee are:

- Formulate and recommend a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy to the Board in line with the activities which fall within the purview of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013
- The policy shall include the activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII.
- Undertake CSR activities through a registered trust or a registered society or a Company established by the Company or its holding or subsidiary or associate company under section 8 of the Act. Trust, Society or Company which is not established by the Company or its holding or subsidiary or its associate company, shall have an established track record of three years in undertaking similar programs or projects.
- Collaborate with another company for undertaking projects or programs or CSR in a manner that respective companies will report separately on such projects or programs.

- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities.
- Monitoring and reporting mechanism for utilization of funds on such projects and programs.
- Institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the Company.
- Monitoring and reporting mechanism for utilization of funds on such projects and programs.
- Institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the Company.

3.3 Nomination & Remuneration Committee:

(a) Composition and Meetings:

The Committee's comprises of three Non-Executive Directors of which two are Independent Directors and its composition meets the requirements of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on May 01, 2021, May 28, 2021, July 28, 2021, August 30, 2021, November 09, 2021 and February 01, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2022, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni – Chairman	Independent Director	6/6
Mr. N. K. Jain	Non-Executive Director	6/6
Mr. K. N. Patel	Independent Director	6/6

(b) Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole Time Director & CEO, Director- Finance & Commercial & CFO are the permanent invitees. HR head are invited to attend the meeting and give their presentation before the committee.

(c) Terms of Reference:

The terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee which inter alia includes:

- To formulate the policy for determining qualifications, positive attributes, remuneration and independence of a director, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP), senior management and other employees.
- To ensure, while formulating the policy, that:
- The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors & KMP.
- Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks.
- Remuneration involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives of the company.
- To identify persons who are qualified to become directors, KMP and senior management.
- To recommend to the Board their appointment and removal
- To lay down criteria to carry out evaluation of performance.
- To attend the General Meetings of the Company.

3.4 Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) Committee:

(a) Composition and Meetings:

The Committee's comprises of four Non-Executive Directors of which two are Independent Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on November 08, 2021, February 01, 2022 and March 24, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2022, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. N. K. Jain – Chairman	Independent Director	3/3
Mr. K. N. Patel	Non-Executive Director	2/3
Mr. Pankaj R. Kulkarni	Independent Director	3/3
Mr. J. K. Tandon	Non-Executive Director	3/3

(b) Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole Time Director & CEO, CFO are the permanent invitees.

(c) Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of ESOP Committee are:

- Determine the number of Options to be Granted, to each employee and in the aggregate, and the time at which such Grant shall be made.
- Determine the vesting and/or lock ¬in ¬period of the Grant made to any employee and/or any conditions subject to which such vesting may take place.
- Determine the employees eligible for participation in the Plan in compliance of the proposed Scheme.
- Modify the current Grant/Exercise price, if need be and also to fix/modify the Grant/Exercise price in respect of the subsequent grants.
- Determine the performance parameters for Grant and/or Vesting of Options granted to an Employee, under the Plan.
- Assess the performance of an Employee for granting/determining the Vesting of the Options.
- Lay down the conditions under which Options vested in Employees may lapse in case of termination of employment for fraud, misconduct or where an Employee joins competition etc.
- Determine the Exercise Period within which the Employee should exercise the Options and that Options would lapse on failure to exercise the Option within the Exercise Period.
- Specify time period within which the Employee shall Exercise the Vested Options in the event of termination or resignation of an Employee.
- Lay down the procedure for making a fair and reasonable adjustment to the number of Options and to the Exercise Price in case of Change in the Capital Structure and/or Corporate Action.
- Provide for the right of an Employee to exercise all the Options Vested in him at one time or at various points of time within the Exercise Period.
- Decide the number of Shares of Common Stock which may be issued under each Option.
- Lay down the method for satisfaction of any tax obligation arising in connection with the Options or such Shares.
- Lay down the procedure for cashless exercise of Options, if any.
- Provide for the Grant, Vesting and Exercise of Options in case of Employees who are on long leave or whose services have been seconded to any other company or who have joined Holding company or a Subsidiary or an Associate company at the instance of the Employer Company, and
- Generally exercise such powers as may be necessary or expedient in connection of the implementation or administration of the Plan.

3.5 Project Review Committee:

(a) Composition and Meetings:

The Project Review Committee comprises of Six Non-Executive Directors of which four are Independent Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on April 30, 2021, July 30, 2021, November 08, 2021 and February 01, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2022, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. J.K. Tandon – Chairman	Non-Executive Director	4/4
Mr. N. K. Jain	Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Biswadip Gupta	Non-Executive Director	4/4
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni	Independent Director	4/4
Mrs. Sutapa Banerjee	Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Sumit Banerjee	Independent Director	2/2*

* No. of Project Review Committee meetings indicated is with reference to date of joining of the Director. The Audit Committee was re-constituted on August 02, 2021.

(b) Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole Time Director & CEO, CFO are the permanent invitees. Head of Project and Plants Head along with Chief Manufacturing officer are invited to given presentation on the status of the on-going projects. Other employees are invited whenever required.

(c) Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of Project Review Committee are:

(a) To review discuss and approve various projects of the Company with a project cost not exceeding ₹ 2000 (Two thousand crore).

(b) To recommend the projects which are having project cost of more than ₹ 2000 (Two Thousand crore) for the approval of the Board.

(c) To closely monitor the progress of projects, cost of projects and implementation schedule with the objectives of timely project completion within the budgeted project outlay.

(d) To consider deviations, if any, with a comprehensive note detailing the reasons for such deviation and its impact on viability parameters.

(e) To ensure the project will be completed on time and within the budget allocated by the Board.

(f) To approve necessary deviation in sub-project cost subject to total cost of project should not increase the cost of project approved by the Board.

(g) To review new strategic initiatives.

(h) To authorize officers or any other persons to initial, sign and execute on behalf of the Company various project contracts viz. appointment of project consultants, supply of plant and machinery, civil works, supervision etc.

(i) To authorize officers or any other persons to initial, sign and execute applications, letters, papers and deeds and documents with Central Government Authorities, State Government Authorities and various Statutory Bodies under various acts applicable for setting up projects including incentive applications.

(j) To participate in Bidding and tendering process of Coal, Flyash, GGBS, Limestone, water and other Mining Blocks.

(k) To authorize any person as authorized signatory to initial, sign, execute all documents, papers, instruments with relation to and during the bidding and tendering process.

(l) To issue Bank Guarantee, Power of Attorney or any other documents and instruments whatsoever in nature as required by Tender Document issued by Government of India.

(m) To authorize any employee not below the AGM level to sign the document under the Common Seal of the Company as authorized signatory along with Directors of the Company in case Company Secretary and CFO of the Company is not available in the city where document is required to be signed.

(n) To do all such acts deeds as specified in Tender Documents.

(o) To exercise such powers as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time.

3.6 Risk Committee:

(a) Composition and Meetings:

The Risk Committee comprises of four Non-Executive Director of which two are Independent Director. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on August 02, 2021 and February 01, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2022, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. N. K. Jain – Chairman	Independent Director	2/2
Mr. J. K. Tandon	Non-Executive Director	2/2
Mr. Kantila N. Patel	Non-Executive Director	2/2
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni	Independent Director	1/2

(b) Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole Time Director & CEO and CFO are the permanent invitees. Head of Group Risk Team are invited to give their presentation before the Committee. Chief Manufacturing Officer are invited to address the queries raised by Risk Team or Committee members. Other employees are invited wherever required.

(c) Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of Risk Committee are:

(a) To formulate and recommend to the Board Risk Management Policy for approval.

(b) To review the Risk Management Policy from time to time and recommend to the Board for review.

(c) Implement the Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board.

(d) To access the Company's risk profile and Key area of Risk in particular.

(e) To recommend to the Board adoption of risk assessment and rating procedures.

(f) To periodically review risk assessment and minimization procedure to ensure that Executive Management controls risk through means of defined framework

(g) Provide a methodology to identify and analyze the financial impact of loss to the organization, employees, the public, and the environment.

(h) To access and recommend to the Board acceptable level of risk.

(i) To review and nature and level of Insurance Coverage.,

(j) Prepare risk management and insurance budgets and allocate claim costs and premiums to departments and divisions.

(k) To define risk appetite of the Company and review the risk profile of the Company from time to time to ensure that risk is not higher than the risk appetite approved by the Board.

(l) Provide for the establishment and maintenance of records including insurance policies, claim and loss experience.

(m) To exercise such powers as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time.

(n) To exercise such powers as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time.

3.7 Finance Committee:

(a) Composition and Meetings:

The Finance Committee was reconstituted on August 06, 2020 and comprises of one Executive Director and two Non-Executive Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on June 15, 2021, June 30, 2021, July 28, 2021, August 30, 2021, November 12, 2021, December 20, 2021, December 22, 2021 and March 05, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2022, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. K. N. Patel – Chairman	Non-Executive Director	8/8
Mr. Nilesh Narwekar	Executive Director	8/8
Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon	Non-Executive Director	8/8

(b) Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole Time Director & CEO and CFO are the permanent invitees. Head of Group Risk Team are invited to give their presentation before the Committee. Chief Manufacturing Officer are invited to address the queries raised by Risk Team or Committee members. Other employees are invited wherever required.

(c) Terms of Reference:

The roles and responsibilities approved by the Board, for the functioning of Finance Committee, inter alia include:

(a) To avail credit/financial facilities of any description including refinancing (hereinafter called as "Facilities") from Banks/Financial Institutions/ Bodies Corporate (hereinafter referred to as 'Lenders') upon such security as may be required by the 'Lenders' and agreed by the Committee including any alteration of sanction terms, provided, the aggregate amount of such credit/ financial facilities to be availed by the Committee shall not exceed ₹5000 crores.

(b) To Borrow and/or avail facilities including any non-fund based facilities (Letter of Credits/ Bank Guarantees, etc) on behalf of / for the benefit of its subsidiaries Companies, domestic as well as overseas, upto an amount of ₹ 300 crores within the overall limit of amount not exceeding ₹5000 crores as delegated to the Committee as per clause (a) on the terms and conditions as required by banks/ financial institutions and/or such further modification/changes in the terms and conditions and as may be agreed from time to time.

(c) To alter/vary terms, conditions, repayment schedules including premature payments of the credit/ financial facilities availed from Lenders, with or without premium on such payments.

(d) To hypothecate/pledge/ create charge on movable and immovable properties/ assets of the Company and to initial, sign, execute necessary deeds, documents, agreements, writings etc. to avail the said facilities.

(e) To invest and deal with fund of the Company upon such security (not being shares of the Company) or without security in such manner as the Committee may deem fit, and from time to time to vary or realize such investments, provided that all investments shall be made and held in the Company's name and provided further that monies to be invested and dealt with as aforesaid by the Committee shall not exceed ₹ 2000 crore and decide the authorized persons to take all necessary actions in that regard.

(f) To grant loans or give guarantee or provide security in respect of loans given to Individuals/Bodies Corporate including Subsidiaries, Domestic and overseas and/ or to place deposits with other Companies/ Firms upon such security or without security in such manner as the Committee may deem fit and from time to time vary/ recover such loans/deposits, provided however, that the aggregate amount of such loans/deposits shall not at any time exceed ₹ 2000 crore including the limit if any utilized under para (e) .

(g) To allow financial commitment for Overseas Direct Investment in form of Bank Guarantee, performance guarantee, Corporate Guarantee, Letter of Credits, Standby Letter of Credits and any other non-fund based facilities by creation of charge (pledge / mortgage / hypothecation) on the movable / immovable property or other financial assets on behalf or for the benefit of overseas wholly owned subsidiaries for the amount not exceeding ₹ 1000 crore within the overall limit of amount not exceeding ₹ 2000 crore as delegated to the Committee as per clause (f). "

(h) To open Current Account(s), Collection Account(s), Operation Account(s), invest/renew/withdraw fixed deposits/time deposits/margin money deposits or any other deposits as per requirement, or any other Account(s) with Banks whether in Indian Rupees or in Foreign Currencies, whether in India or abroad, and also to close such accounts, which the Committee may consider necessary and expedient and to decide/appoint/change/remove the authorized signatories and mode of operation of the bank accounts; to authorize persons for internet banking and modifications in the signatories and mode of operation from time to time.

(i) To avail guarantees/letter of credits/enter into bill purchase schemes with any of the banks/institutions.

(j) To appoint/replace Credit Rating Agencies and to apply, review and accept Credit Ratings.

(k) To authorize officers or any other persons to sign and execute Letter of Indemnity (LOI) on behalf of the Company, for all export & import documentation purpose, including for releasing cargo without original Bills of Lading, for clean Bills of Lading, any changes required to be made in Bills of Lading and any changes required to be made in discharge port as against what is declared in Bills of Lading.

(l) To allot/transfer/transmission of securities of the Company to promoter(s) and / or non-promoter(s) and / or any individuals, body corporate, any other incorporated or un-incorporated entities whether resident or non-resident.

(m) To allot/redeem Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs), to change/modify/alter the terms of issued NCDs/to create security/additional securities/modification in security created for allotment of debentures, to delegate power for creation of security viz signing of Debenture Trust Deed, other Documents and relevant papers, to appoint R&T agents, to appoint Depository(s) and to delegate powers for signing agreements in relation to the Depository, to issue debenture certificates or allotment of debentures in demat mode and to do all other acts and deeds incidental thereto allot/redeem debentures, to change/modify/alter the terms of issues.

(n) To authorize officers or other persons for the purpose of acquisition of land, dealing and registration with the statutory authorities.

(o) To authorize officers or other persons to deal with as Goods and Service Tax, Excise, Service Tax, Customs, Income Tax, profession Tax, Commercial Tax, State & Central Sales tax, VAT authorities and such other State and Central Government authorities, on such terms and conditions and limitations as the said Committee shall determine and initial, Sign execute all applications, papers, contracts, deeds and documents in this regard.

(p) To appoint Occupier under various acts applicable to the factory and to appoint Factory Manager pursuant to Factories Act, 1948 and authorized them to initial, sign, execute all necessary applications, forms, contracts, deeds and documents pursuant to various acts applicable to the factory located at various places within the territory of India.

(q) To authorize officers or any other persons to issue, sign and give indemnities, bonds, guarantees or documents of similar nature having financial exposure to the State and Central Government Authorities and also to accept, enter into and sign any compromise in relation to the direct or indirect tax matters.

(r) To issue power of attorneys, open/close branch offices, authorize persons for signing Vakalatnama, authorize persons to attend meeting pursuant to section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, affixation of Common seal.

(s) To do all acts, deeds and things as the Committee deem fit and consider necessary by exercising the powers of the Board which the Committee may lawfully exercise by virtue of the powers hereinabove conferred.

(t) To exercise such powers as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time.

3.8 Sustainability Committee:

(a) Composition and Meetings:

The Sustainability Committee comprises of two Executive Directors and three Non-Executive Independent Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on July 30, 2021.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2022, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon – Chairman	Non-Executive Independent Director	1/1
Mr. Parth Jindal	Managing Director	1/1
Mr. Nilesh Narwekar	Executive Director	1/1
Ms. Sutapa Banerjee	Non-Executive Independent Director	1/1
Mr. Sumit Banerjee	Non-Executive Independent Director	N.A

(b) Invitees/Participants:

The CFO and Sustainability team members are the permanent invitees. Sustainability Team gives their presentation before the Committee. Other employees are invited wherever required.

(c) Terms of Reference:

The roles and responsibilities approved by the Board, for the functioning of Finance Committee, inter alia include:

1. Responsible for adoption of National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, 2011 (NVGs) in business practice of JSW Cement.
2. Reviews adoption of all sustainability related policies/standards.
3. Oversee management processes to ensure compliance with policies/standards.
4. Review audits and assurance reports on how policies/standards are implemented.
5. Review the progress of business sustainability initiative and progress at JSW Cement.
6. Review the annual business responsibility report and present to the Board for approval.

4. General Meetings:

a. Annual General Meetings:

The date and time of Annual General Meetings held during last three years, and the special resolution(s) passed thereat, are as follows:

AGM	Date	Time	Venue	Special Resolution
15th	September 28, 2021	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	(a) Re-appointment of Mr. Parth Jindal as a Managing Director for a period of 5 years (b) Re- appointment of Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon as Whole-time Director for a period of 3 years (c) Re-appointment of Mrs. Sutapa Banerjee as an Independent Director for second term of 5 years
14th	September 28, 2020	11.00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	(a) Appointment of Mr. Nilesh Narwekar as Whole Time Director and CEO for a period of 3 years (b) Appointment of Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain as Independent Director for a term of 3 years with effect from April 01, 2020 to March 31, 2023 (c) Appointment of Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon as Independent Director for a term of 1 year with effect from April 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021
13th	September 27, 2019	11.00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Appointment of Mr. K. Swaminathan as Whole Time Director and designated as Director – Sales & Marketing

b. Extra-ordinary General Meeting:

The details of date, time and venue of Extra-Ordinary General Meetings (EGMs) of the Company held during the preceding three years and the special resolutions passed thereat are as under:

EGM	Date	Time	Venue	Particulars
	December 20, 2021	5:00 pm	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	(a) Approval of Issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares to the AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd. and Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited (b) Approval for Adoption of restated Articles of Association of the Company
	November 30, 2021	5:00 pm	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	(a) Approval of Issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares to the Investor (b) Approval of JSWCL Employees Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), 2021 (c) Approval for provision of money by the Company for purchase of its own shares by the Trust/Trustees for the benefit of eligible employees under the "JSWCL Employees Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) - 2021" (hereinafter referred to as the "JSWCL ESOP 2021"):
	August 30, 2021	4:00 pm	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Approval for Adoption of restated Articles of Association of the Company
	August 24, 2021	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Approval of Issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares to the Investor
	July 28, 2021	3:00 pm	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Approval for Adoption of restated Articles of Association of the Company
	July 19, 2021	1:00 pm	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	(a) Reclassification and Consequential Amendment of the Capital Clause in Memorandum of Association (b) Increase in Authorised Share Capital of the Company (c) Approval of Issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares to the Investor
	May 26, 2021	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	(a) Modification in the borrowing powers of the Company in terms of provisions of Section 180(1)(c) of Companies Act, 2013 (b) Creation of Security(ies) in terms of provisions of Section 180(1)(a) of Companies Act, 2013
	November 23, 2020	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Investment by the Company subscribing to 8% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares to be issued by Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited
	June 22, 2020	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Approval of amended JSWCL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016
	February 11, 2019	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Resolution pursuant to section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013
	June 06, 2018	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Resolution pursuant to section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013
	27th January 2018	10.00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051	Resolution pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

5. DISCLOSURES:

5.1 There were no materially significant related party transactions, i.e. transaction of the Company with its Promoters, Directors or the Management or relatives etc., that conflict with the interests of the Company.

5.2 The Company follows Accounting Standards issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and there are no statutory audit qualifications in this regard.

5.3 The Company has laid down procedures to inform Board members about the risk assessment and minimisation process which are periodically reviewed.

5.4 There are no Inter-se relationships between Directors of the Company.

6. Means of Communications:

Timely disclosure of consistent, comparable, relevant and reliable information on corporate financial performance is at the core of good governance.

6.1 Annual Report: The Annual Report containing, interalia, Audited Annual Accounts, Directors' Report, Corporate Governance Report, Auditors' Report and other important information is sent to Members and others entitled thereto. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) Report forms part of the Annual Report.

7. GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION:

7.1 Corporate Identity Number (CIN):

U26957MH2006PLC160839

7.2 ISIN number: INE718I01012

7.3 Registrar & Share Transfer Agents:

KFIN Technologies Private Limited,
Selenium, Tower B, Plot No. - 31 & 32,
Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Serilingampally Hyderabad Rangareddi
Telangana – 500032.

7.4 Shareholding pattern of the Company as on March 31, 2022:

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	No. of shares	% of holding
1.	Adarsh Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	89,30,67,500	90.54
2.	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	2,65,90,226	2.70
3.	Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	4,66,42,340	4.73
4.	JSL Limited	200,52,114	2.03
5.	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited*	10	0.00
6.	JSW Investments Private Limited*	10	0.00
7.	Reynold Traders Private Limited*	10	0.00
8.	Magnificient Merchandise & Advisory Services Private Limited*	10	0.00
9.	Vinamra Consultancy Private Limited*	10	0.00
	TOTAL	**98,63,52,230**	**100.00%**
Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares			
1.	Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited	75,000,000	46.87
2.	AP Asia Opportunities Holdings Pte. Ltd	75,000,000	46.87
3.	State Bank of India	10,000,000	6.25
	Total	**160,000,000**	**100.00%**

* Nominees of JSW Investment Private Limited.

7.5 Green Initiative for Paperless Communications:

As a responsible corporate citizen, the Company welcomes and supports the 'Green Initiative' undertaken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, enabling electronic delivery of documents including the Annual Report, to shareholders at their e-mail address previously registered with the DPs/Company/RTAs. To support the "Green Initiative" taken by the MCA and to contribute towards greener environment, The Company is sending Notices and Agenda to Directors through email and after meeting circulating compliance related documents through e-mail. Shareholders who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far are requested to register their e-mail addresses. Those holding shares in demat form can register their e-mail address with their concerned DPs and forward the same to Company's Registrar in the event they have not done so earlier for receiving notices/documents through Electronic mode.

7.6 Registered Office:

JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

7.7 Plant Locations:

i. Vijayanagar:

P. O. Vidyanagar, Toranagallu Village, Sandur Taluk, Bellary DistrictDistrict Bellary – 583 123, Karnataka.

ii. Nandyal

Village Bilakalaguduru, Gadivemula Mandal, Nandyal, Dist. Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh - 518 501.

iii. Dolvi

Survey No. 96/1, 96/2, 97/0, Village Khar Karavi, Dolvi, Taluka - Pen, District – Raigad Maharashtra - 402 107.

Survey No. 107/B, 109, 114-118, Village Khar Karavi, Dolvi, Taluka - Pen, District – Raigad Maharashtra - 402 107.

iv. **Salboni**
Ankur Complex, Vill- Jambedia, Po- Sayedpur (Viya Salboni), PS- Salboni, Dist:- Paschim Midnapur, Pin 721306, West Bengal.

v. **Jajpur**
Kalinganagar Industrial Area, Jajpur, Odisha – 759024.

vi. **Shiva**
Village Telighana, PO:Birangatoli, Kurta, District - Sundargarh, Odisha.

8. Other Disclosure:

8.1 Credit Rating
During the year, the Company's credit rating was reaffirmed as "A+" for long-term loan and "A1" for short-term loan by India Ratings and CRISIL LTD.

8.2 Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism:
The Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism has been formulated by the Company with a view to provide a mechanism for directors and employees of the Company to approach the Ethics Counsellor / Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board to report genuine concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Code of Conduct or ethics policy or any other unethical or improper activity including misuse or improper use of accounting policies and procedures resulting in misrepresentation of accounts and financial statements.

The Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism also provides safeguards against victimization or unfair treatment of the employees who avail of the mechanism. The Company affirms that no personnel have been denied access to the Audit Committee.

8.3 Internal Control:
The Company has a formal system of internal control testing which examines both the design effectiveness and operational effectiveness to ensure reliability of financial and operational information and all statutory/regulatory compliances. The Company's business processes are on SAP- ERP platforms and has a strong monitoring and reporting process resulting in financial discipline and accountability.

8.4 Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards:
The Company has followed Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") in the preparation of the Financial Statements, as per the roadmap announced by Ministry of Corporate Affairs Companies. The significant accounting policies which are consistently applied have been set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

8.5 There are no cases where the Board had not accepted any recommendation of any Committee of the Board which is mandatorily required during the Financial Year 2021-22.

8.6 Total fees for all services paid by the Company on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor was ₹ 0.37 crores.

For and on behalf of the Board
JSW Cement Limited

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Date: May 4, 2022
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE E

FORM NO. MR - 3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
For the financial year ended March 31, 2022
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
JSW Cement Limited.
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East),
Mumbai - 400051.

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the Compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good Corporate Governance practice by **JSW CEMENT LIMITED** (hereinafter called **"the Company"**). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our Opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period **April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022** ("the reporting period") complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

1. I have examined the Books, Papers, Minute Books, Forms and Returns filed by the Company and other records maintained by the Company as given in **Annexure I**, for the period **April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022** according to the provisions of:

   (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder;

   (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made thereunder;

   (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations & the Bye-laws framed thereunder;

   (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of External Commercial Borrowings, Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment;

   (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

      (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; **(Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)**

      (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; **(Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)**

      (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; **(Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)**

      The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**

      (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; **(Not Applicable since the Company has not applied for listing of its any class(es) of securities at any Stock Exchanges)**

      (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 **(Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)**

      (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; **(Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)**

      (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; **(Not Applicable since Company has not issued any debt securities which requires to be listed on any Stock Exchanges)**

      (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; **(Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)**

      (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy Back of Securities) Regulations, 1998; **(Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)**.

II. Other laws specifically applicable to the Company are:

   (a) The Mines Act, 1952;

   (b) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 2015;

   (c) The Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972;

   (d) The Explosives Act, 1884;

   (e) The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011;

III. I have relied on the Representation made by the Company and its Officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under other applicable Acts, Laws and Regulations to the Company. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the Management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis. The list of major head/groups of Acts, Laws and Regulations as generally applicable to the Company is as per **Annexure II**.

I further Report that:

I have also examined Compliance with the applicable clauses of Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013;

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above.

I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

With the consent of all the Directors, Notices of Board Meetings at a Shorter Notice along with detailed Notes on each Agenda items were sent to the Directors and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through and recorded as part of the Minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the year/audit period under report, the Company has undertaken the following events/ actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc.

I further Report that during the Audit Period the Company has the following specific events:

1. Modification in Borrowing power of the Company in terms of Section 180(1)(c) of Companies Act:

   The members of the Company at Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on May 26, 2021 have approved the increase in borrowing limit of the Company from ₹ 5,000 Crore (Rupees Five Thousand Crore only) to ₹ 5,200 Crore (Rupees Five Thousand and Two Hundred Crore only) (apart from the temporary loans obtained from the Company's bankers in the ordinary course of business).

2. Creation of Security in terms of provisions of Section 180(1)(a) of Companies Act, 2013

   The members of the Company at Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on May 26, 2021 have approved to secure the amount borrowed by the Company, in excess of the paid-up share capital and free reserves of the Company by creation of security by way of mortgage, hypothecation, pledge, charge as created under section 180(1)(c). Therefore, the limit has been increased from ₹ 5,000 Crore (Rupees Five Thousand Crore only) to ₹ 5,200 Crore (Rupees Five Thousand and Two Hundred Crore only).

3. Reclassification of Preference Shares and Increase in Authorised Share Capital of the Company:

   The members of the Company at Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on July 19, 2021 have approved the reclassification of Preference Shares and increase in the Authorised Share Capital as under:

   (i) Reclassification of Existing 2,50,00,000 (Two Crore Fifty Lakhs only) Preference Shares of ₹ 100 (Rupees One Hundred) amounting to ₹ 2,50,00,00,000 (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty Crore Only) into 2,50,00,000 (Two Crore Fifty Lakhs) Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of ₹ 100 (Rupees One Hundred) each amounting to ₹ 2,50,00,00,000 (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty Crore Only).

   (ii) After reclassification of Preference Shares as above, Clause V of Memorandum of Association has been altered as under:

   "The Authorised Share Capital of the Company is INR 35,00,00,00,000 (Rupees Thirty- Five Hundred Crore) consisting of 1,80,00,00,000 (One Hundred and Eighty Crore) Equity Shares of Face Value of INR 10 (Rupees Ten) and 17,00,00,000 (Seventeen Crore) Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Face Value of INR 100 (Rupees One Hundred) each."

4. The Members of the Company in Extra- Ordinary General Meeting held on July 28, 2021 have approved and adopted the amended and re-stated Articles of Association of the Company to incorporate the terms of Shareholder's Agreement dated June 22, 2021 executed by and amongst the Company, Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited and Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited.

5. The Members of the Company in Extra- Ordinary General Meeting held on August 30, 2021 have approved and adopted the amended and re-stated Articles of Association of the Company to incorporate the terms of Shareholder's Agreement dated July 27, 2021 executed by and amongst the Company, AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd, Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited and Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited.

6. The Members of the Company in Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on December 20, 2021 have approved and adopted the amended and re-stated Articles of Association of the Company to incorporate the terms of Shareholder's Agreement dated November 30, 2021 executed by and amongst the Company, AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd., Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited, Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited and State Bank of India.

7. The Members of the Company in the Annual General Meeting held on September 28, 2021 have approved appointment/reappointment of Managerial Personnel as under:

   i. Mr. Parth Jindal was reappointed as Managing Director of the Company for a term of 5 Years with effect from June 20, 2021 to June 19, 2026.

   ii. Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon was reappointed as the Whole Time Director of the Company for a term of 3 Years with effect from May 8, 2021 to May 7, 2024.

   iii. Ms. Sutapa Banerjee was reappointed as Independent Director of the Company for a term of 5 Years with effect from April 22, 2021 to April 21, 2026.

   iv. Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni was appointed as Independent Director of the Company for a term of 5 Years with effect from April 01, 2021 to March 31, 2026.

   v. Mr. Sumit Banerjee was appointed as Independent Director of the Company for a term of 5 Years with effect from July 28, 2021 to July 27, 2026.

   vi. Mr. Jugal Tandon was appointed as Non-Executive Director of the Company.

   vii. Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari was appointed as Nominee Director of the Company pursuant to Shareholder's Agreement with Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited.

   viii. Mr. Utsav Baijal was appointed as Nominee director of the Company pursuant to Shareholder's Agreement with AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd.

   ix. Mr. K. Swaminathan's designation was changed from whole Time Director of the Company to Non-Executive Director due to reaching the age of Superannuation.

8. The Finance Committee of the Company, with the power delegated by the Board of Directors, have allotted 5,00,00,000 (Five Crore) Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Face Value ₹ 100 each amounting to ₹ 5,00,00,00,000 (Five Hundred Crore) on July 28, 2021 to Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited.

9. The Finance Committee of the Company, with the power delegated by the Board of Directors, have allotted 5,00,00,000 (Five Crore) Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Face Value ₹ 100 each amounting to ₹ 5,00,00,00,000 (Five Hundred Crore) on August 30, 2021 to AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd.

10. The Finance Committee of the Company, with the power delegated by the Board of Directors, have allotted 1,00,00,000 (One Crore) Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Face Value ₹ 100 each amounting to ₹ 1,00,00,00,000 (One Hundred Crore) on December 20, 2021 to State Bank of India.

11. The Finance Committee of the Company, with the power delegated by the Board of Directors, have allotted 2,50,00,000 (Two Crore and Fifty Lakh) Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Face Value ₹ 100 each amounting to ₹ 2,50,00,00,000 (Two Hundred and Fifty Crore) to AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd. and Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited each on December 22, 2021.

12. The Members of the Company have approved JSWCL Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), 2021 and resolved to implement the plan through 'Employees ESOP Trust'. A provision of ₹ 65.52 Crore or such higher amount as maybe decided by the Board has been made to enable the trust to acquire or subscribe to Equity Shares of the Company for implementation of JSWCL Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), 2021, in one or more tranches.

For **S. K. Jain & Co.**

CS. Dr. S. K. JAIN
Practicing Company Secretaries
UDIN: F001473D000241911
(FCS – 1473 /COP – 3076)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2022

ANNEXURE - I

1. Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company.
2. Annual Report for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2021.
3. Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, ESOP Committee, Finance Committee, Risk Committee, Project Review and Sustainability Committee along with Attendance Register held during the Financial Year under review.
4. Minutes of General Body Meetings held during the Financial Year under review.
5. All Statutory Registers.
6. Agenda papers submitted to all the Directors /Members for the Board Meetings and Committee Meetings.
7. Declarations received from the Directors of the Company pursuant to the provisions of Section 184 of the Companies Act, 2013 and attachments thereto during the Financial Year under Report.

ANNEXURE – II

List of applicable laws to the Company

i. The Factories Act, 1948;

ii. The Industrials Disputes Act, 1947;

iii. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

iv. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;

v. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

vi. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;

vii. The Sexual Harassment Act, 2013;

viii. The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961;

ix. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;

x. The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1970;

xi. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923;

xii. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;

xiii. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;

xiv. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;

xv. The Water (Cess Act), 1977;

xvi. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

xvii. The Standard of Weights and Measure Enforcement Act, 1985;

xviii. The Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 1986;

xix. The Karnataka Welfare Fund Act, 1965;

xx. Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975;

xxi. The West Bengal Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1979;

xxii. Karnataka Tax and Profession, Trade, Callings and Employment Act, 1976;

xxiii. Andhra Pradesh Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1987;

xxiv. The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989;

xxv. The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules; 1989;

xxvi. The West Bengal Factories Rules, 1958;

xxvii.The Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963;

xxviii. The Andhra Pradesh Factories Rules,1950;

xxix. The Karnataka Factories (Amendment) Rules, 2016;

ANNEXURE – III

Registered & Corporate Office

JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East),
Mumbai – 400051.

Mills:

Vijayanagar Works:
P.O. Vidyanagar, Torangallu Village,
Sandur Taluk, Bellary District,
Karnataka – 583275.

Nandyal Works:
Village Bilakalaguduru,
Gadivemula Mandal,
Nandyal, Dist. Kurnool,
Andhra Pradesh – 518501.

Dolvi Works:
Unit 1,
Survey No. 96/1, 96/2, 97/0,
Village KharKaravi, Dolvi,
Taluka – Pen,
District – Raigad,
Maharashtra – 402107.

Unit 2,
Survey No. 107/B, 109, 114-118,
Village KharKaravi, Dolvi,
Taluka-Pen, District – Raigad,
Maharashtra – 402107.

Salboni Works
Ankur Complex, Vill – Jambedia,
Po – Sayedpur (ViyaSalboni),
PS – Salboni,
District – Paschim Medinipur,
West Bengal – 421147.

Jajpur
Kalinga Nagar,
Industrial Complex,
Danagadi, Jajpur
Odisha – 755019

ANNEXURE F

ENERGY CONSERVATION – FY2022

A. NANDYAL

1. Replacing Diesel with PPF in kiln saved ₹ 47.30 Lakhs.
2. Consumption of Fly ash generated from TPP in Cement production, saved 13,686 tons of clinker.
3. Use of limestone in OPC production, saved 41,498 tons clinker.
4. Coal consumption reduced after utilizing 34,047 MT of waste (liquid/Solids) as alternate fuel from pharmaceutical companies & biomass, which saved ₹ 1,577.57 Lakhs.
5. Electrical energy consumption reduced from 1.20 kWh/t to 1.15 kWh/t in limestone crushing saved ₹ 9.36 Lakhs.
6. Electrical energy consumption reduced from 37.40 kWh/t to 34.47 kWh/t in coal grinding saved ₹ 44.44 Lakhs.
7. Electrical energy consumption reduced from 1.67 kWh/t to 1.46 kWh/t in cement packaging saved ₹ 24.28 Lakhs.
8. Purchasing of low cost power (Open Access power), difference in unit cost of ₹ 0.42, savings achieved ₹ 14.62 Lakhs.
9. Usage of Solar power, difference in unit cost of ₹ 1.41, savings achieved ₹ 126.44 Lakhs
10. Operation of 18.0MW TPP to minimize the usage of costly power (Grid power) and saved an amount of ₹ 500.61 Lakhs.
11. Usage of more OFF PEAK power (Low cost) from Grid and saved an amount of ₹ 70.54 Lakhs

B. VIJAYANAGAR

1. Reduction of specific power consumption in RP GGBS grinding from previous 30.93 Kwh/MT to 30.23 Kwh/MT and resulted in saving of ₹ 114.1 Lakhs
2. Reduction of specific power consumption in VRM OPC grinding from previous 28.23 Kwh/MT to 28.06 Kwh/MT and resulted in saving of ₹ 4.3 Lakhs
3. Reduction of specific power consumption in VRM CPC grinding from previous 29.13 Kwh/MT to 27.94 Kwh/MT and resulted in saving of ₹ 15.2 Lakhs
4. Reduction of specific heat consumption in VRM CPC grinding from previous 42.53 Kcal/kg to 41.38 Kcal/kg and resulted in saving of ₹ 3.45 Lakhs
5. Reduction of specific oil consumption in RP GGBS grinding from previous 0.061 Lt/MT to 0.044 Lt/MT and resulted in saving of ₹ 18.5 Lakhs
6. VRM bag house discharge standby air slide fan motor kept in off condition, resulted in saving of ₹ 2.69 Lakhs.

C. Jajpur

1. IEX Utilization by Daily bidding with Proper planning of Plant operation – Saving of ₹ 41.87 Lakhs.
2. HT Capacitor Installation from September 2021 – Units 1,91,988 KWH – Savings of ₹ 13.06 Lakhs
3. Compressor Utilization in BH and BF – Units 3,59,460 KWH – Savings of ₹ 24.44 Lakhs
4. Power Savings on Utilization of LED Lights – Units 2,53,750 KWH – Savings of ₹ 17.26 Lakhs
5. RP GGBS power consumption reduced by 1.6% from 32.88 units/ton to 32.33 kWh/T saving ₹ 8.94 Lakhs
6. LDO/PPF consumption reduced by 43.57% in GGBS grinding from 0.78 ltr/t to 0.44 ltr/t savings of ₹ 38.72 Lakhs
7. LDO/PPF consumption reduced by 41.79% in PPC grinding from 0.67 ltr/t to 0.39 ltr/t savings of ₹ 24.89 Lakhs
8. By addition of 7% AOD in GGBS, achieved savings of ₹ 204.09 Lakhs

D. DOLVI

1. Process Optimization of VRM-1 (Slag Grinding) resulted in reduction of specific power consumption from 35.04 Kwh/MT to 33.84 Kwh/MT with savings of ₹ 9.78 Lakhs per annum.
2. Process Optimization of VRM-2 (OPC Grinding) resulted in reduction of specific power consumption from 34.19 Kwh/MT to 33.47 Kwh/MT with savings of ₹ 14.39 Lakhs per annum.
3. Process Optimization of Blender resulted in reduction of specific power consumption from 1.54 Kwh/MT to 1.42 Kwh/MT with savings of ₹ 4.90 Lakhs per annum.
4. Process Optimization of Packing plant resulted in reduction of specific power consumption from 1.55 Kwh/MT to 1.43 Kwh/MT with savings of ₹ 17.11 Lakhs per annum.
5. Fuel Optimization of Roller Press (Slag Grinding) resulted in reduction of specific Heat consumption from 71.27 KCal/Kg to 67.52 KCal/Kg with savings of ₹ 78.56 Lakhs per annum.
6. Fuel Optimization of VRM-1 (Slag Grinding) resulted in reduction of specific Heat consumption from 85.10 KCal/Kg to 76.20 KCal/Kg with savings of ₹ 13.54 Lakhs per annum.
7. Percentage Reduction of MSEB Consumption from 2.00% to 1.00% of the total consumption-(Reduced Energy Charges by – ₹ 0.05 / Kwh).
8. Installation of VFD in Packing Plant Bag filters and saved energy ₹ 10.24 Lakhs per annum.

F. SALBONI

1. Coal consumption in RP GGBS has reduced from 15.84 kg/MT to 15.29kg/MT saving ₹ 50.27 Lakhs.
2. LDO consumption in RP GGBS has reduced from 0.34 Ltrs./MT to 0.27 Ltrs./MT saving ₹ 33.51 Lakhs.
3. Coal consumption in RP OPC has reduced from 9.98 kg/MT to 9.27 kg/MT saving ₹ 39.46 Lakhs.
4. LDO consumption in RP OPC has reduced from 0.43 Ltrs./MT to 0.38 Ltrs. /MT saving ₹ 12.85 Lakhs.
5. 137,450 kWh of power savings by modifications and replacing various drives (list attached) resulting a savings of ₹ 12.84 Lakhs.
6. Solar power generation/consumption increased from ₹ 58.14 Lakhs unit to ₹ 61.43 lakh units

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of JSW Cement Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **JSW Cement Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2022, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2022, its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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

The Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Capital Expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (as described in notes 4 & 4.6 of the standalone financial statements)	
The Company has incurred significant expenditure on capital projects, as reflected by the total value of additions in property plant and equipment and capital work in progress in notes 4 & 4.6 of the standalone financial statements. The Company is in the process of executing projects for expansion of existing capacity. These projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. We considered Capital expenditure as a key audit matter due to: • Significance of amount incurred on such items during the year ended 31st March 2022. • Judgement and estimate required by management in assessing assets meeting the /capitalisation criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. • Judgement involved in determining the eligibility of costs including borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs for capitalisation as per the criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We obtained an understanding of the Company's capitalisation policy and assessed for compliance with the relevant accounting standards. • We obtained understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to capital expenditure and capitalisation of assets. • We performed substantive testing on a sample basis for each element of capitalised costs including inventory issued to contractors for the purpose of these projects and physical verification performed by management alongwith reconciliation and directly attributable cost, including verification of underlying supporting evidence and understanding nature of the costs capitalised. • In relation to borrowing costs we obtained the supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model. • We assessed accounting for costs incurred when projects are suspended or delayed for any reasons including the global pandemic. • We obtained understanding on management assessment relating to progress of projects and their intention to bring the asset to its intended use.

Information Other than the Standalone financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Standalone financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in sub-section (5) of Section 134 of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 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 Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, with reference to these standalone financial statements refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of sub-section (16) of Section 197 of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid / provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2015, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 39(a) of the standalone financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

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 persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall,

- 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall,

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate on the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-cluse (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.

For **H P V S & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOFR1264

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May 2022

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of JSW Cement Limited of even date)

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:

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment on the basis of available information.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of property, plant and equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company, except for the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in the 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 the Company
Leasehold land at Karnataka – Sub leased from JSW Steel Limited (Lessor)	3.86 crore	Government of Karnataka	No	From October 2007	Lessors Approval for Proposal 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) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(i) (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory by the Management, as compared to book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements including clarifications provided by the banks, the quarterly returns / statements along with subsequent revisions filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

(ii) (a) During the year the Company has made investments, provided / stood guarantees and granted unsecured loans, details of which are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Investments	Guarantees	Loans
A. Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year			
- Subsidiaries	22.35	1138.03	301.60
- Related parties	6.72	-	-
- Others	79.50	-	70.30
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases			
- Subsidiaries	218.56	1718.50	450.32
- Related Parties	6.72	-	-
- Others	79.50	-	70.30

The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans or security to any other entity during the year.

(b) During the year the investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans, investments and guarantees to companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided security or granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(c) The Company has granted loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans / advances in nature of loans which were granted to same parties and which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (iii) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under section 185 of the act. The Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of the grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under Section 148 of the Act. We have broadly reviewed the records maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not required to make a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a year of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount# (₹ in Crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise	Cenvat Credit, Penalty and Interest	1.94	2008-09	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) Tirupati, Kurnool, Bengaluru & Belgaum
		1.43	2009-10	
		0.83	2011-12	
		0.07	2012-13	
		1.73	2013-14	
		2.72	2014-15	
		6.79	2015-16	
		0.26	2016-17	
Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment & Conditions of Service) Act,1996	Cess	2.00	2008-09	Commissioner of Labour, Kurnool
Customs	Classification of Imported Coal	22.51	2012-13	Commissioner of Customs (Import), Guntur and Chennai
Sales Tax	VAT on sale to SEZ units	3.57	2014-15	Appellate Deputy Commissioner, Tirupati
Income Tax	Disallowance of addition to Fixed Assets	0.39	2008-09 and 2016-17	Case redirected to Assessing Officer

#Net of amounts paid under protest

(viii) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest 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) The money raised by way of the term loans from banks and financial institutions have been applied by the Company during the year for the purpose for which it was raised.

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

(e) On an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

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

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has made a private placement of compulsory convertible preference shares during the year in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. Out of the total amounts raised during the year, only part of the amount has been utilised for the purpose for which such funds were raised and the balance unutilized amount shall be utilised in the next financial year.

(xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions during the year with the related parties were approved by the Audit Committee and are in compliance with section 177 of the Act where applicable and since the said transactions were in the ordinary course of business of the company and were at arm's length basis, the provisions of section 188 are not applicable, and the details have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is 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 Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under 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 not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Notes to the Standalone financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a year 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 year of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section (5) of section 135 of the Act.

(b) All amounts that are unspent under sub section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 39 (I) to the standalone financial statements.

The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **H P V S & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOFR1264

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May 2022

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSW Cement Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31st March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements 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.

For **H P V S & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOFR1264

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May 2022

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March, 2022

₹ Crore

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
I Assets			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	3,034.12	2,983.30
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4.6	421.34	234.82
(c) Right of use	5	193.66	205.10
(d) Intangible assets	6	64.32	17.67
(e) Intangible assets under development	6	0.38	3.96
(f) Investments in subsidiaries	7	417.05	386.27
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	587.76	453.85
(ii) Loans	9	317.19	43.58
(iii) Other financial assets	10	60.18	75.46
(h) Income tax assets	11	1.10	1.10
(i) Other non-current assets	12	228.18	136.64
Total non-current assets		**5,325.28**	**4,541.75**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	13	327.10	259.09
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	14	721.23	527.05
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	134.35	60.78
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	16	322.19	10.32
(iv) Loans	9	248.55	178.03
(v) Other financial assets	10	405.79	325.85
(c) Other current assets	12	260.88	142.64
Total current assets		**2,420.09**	**1,503.76**
Total assets		**7,745.37**	**6,045.51**
II Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	17	986.35	986.35
(b) Other equity	18	1,127.60	761.89
Total Equity		**2,113.95**	**1,748.24**
Liabilities			
Non current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	3,292.63	1,688.91
(ii) Lease liabilities	20	175.26	185.22
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	12.75	19.55
(b) Provisions	22	77.22	43.02
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	225.30	118.73
Total non-current liabilities		**3,783.16**	**2,055.43**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	523.40	1,018.82
(ii) Lease liabilites	20	14.51	13.68
(iii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	31.94	20.51
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	716.74	707.08
(iv) Derivative liability	26	-	0.23
(v) Other financial liabilities	27	428.23	360.98
(b) Other current liabilities	28	106.04	111.23
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)		27.40	9.31
Total current liabilities		**1,848.26**	**2,241.84**
Total liabilitites		**5,631.42**	**4,297.27**
Total Equity and liabilities		**7,745.37**	**6,045.51**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOFR1264

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May 2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ Crore

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
I	Revenue from operations	29	4,099.22	3,416.77
II	Other income	30	225.19	76.09
III	**Total Income (I+ II)**		**4,324.41**	**3,492.86**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of raw material consumed	31	1,008.29	778.76
	Purchases of stock in trade	32	26.94	19.25
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade	33	(22.83)	45.93
	Employee benefits expense	34	217.53	191.08
	Power and fuel		598.70	387.77
	Freight and handling expenses		955.87	756.67
	Other expenses	35	592.82	455.68
			3,377.32	**2,635.14**
	Less: Captive consumption		(5.09)	(5.45)
	Total Expenses (IV)		**3,372.23**	**2,629.69**
V	**Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (III - IV)**		**952.18**	**863.17**
VI	Finance costs	36	283.60	277.57
VII	Depreciation and amortization expense	37	169.95	154.28
VIII	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (V-VI-VII)**		**498.63**	**431.32**
IX	**Exceptional Items**			-
	ESOP Expense	39 e	-	35.40
	Profit before tax		**498.63**	**395.92**
	Tax expenses			
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax		174.24	138.07
X	**Total tax expenses**	23	**174.24**	**138.07**
XI	**Profit for the year (VIII - IX-X)**		**324.39**	**257.85**
XII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		(0.66)	1.00
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		55.47	11.93
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(19.15)	(4.51)
	Other comprehensive income for the year (XII)		**35.66**	**8.42**
	Total comprehensive income for the year (XI + XII)		**360.05**	**266.27**
XIII	**Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)**			
	- Basic (In ₹)	39 k	3.29	2.61
	- Diluted (In ₹)		3.29	2.61

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOFR1264

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May 2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE)

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

Equity Share Capital (A)

₹ Crore

Particular	Total
Balance at 1st April 2020	**986.35**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31st March 2021	**986.35**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31st March, 2022	**986.35**

Other equity (B)

₹ Crore

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Items of Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	Total
	Retained Earnings	Share option outstanding reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**463.55**	**6.11**	**(8.79)**	**460.87**
Profit for the year	257.85	-	-	257.85
Share based payments	-	34.76	-	34.76
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	0.65	-	7.76	8.41
Transfer from OCI to Retained Earning (Regrouping)	0.68	-	(0.68)	-
Balance at 31st March 2021	**722.73**	**40.87**	**(1.71)**	**761.89**
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	**722.73**	**40.87**	**(1.71)**	**761.89**
Profit for the year	324.39	-	-	324.39
Share based payments	-	5.66	-	5.66
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(0.42)	-	36.08	35.66
Transfer from OCI to Retained Earning	-		-	-
Total	**323.97**	**5.66**	**36.08**	**365.71**
Balance at 31st March, 2022	**1,046.70**	**46.53**	**34.37**	**1,127.60**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOFR1264

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May 2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ Crore

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
A.	**Cash Flows from Operating Activities:**		
	PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**498.63**	**395.92**
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	150.98	154.28
	Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	0.32	5.42
	Interest Income	(77.81)	(53.88)
	Unwinding of interest on financial asset carried at amortised cost		(0.79)
	Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	(0.55)	(0.24)
	Interest expense	250.04	267.49
	Share based payment expense	10.49	9.57
	Non- cash expenditure	18.20	16.03
	Gain from remeasurement of Financial lianility	(124.21)	-
	Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	4.03	3.65
	Exceptional Item	-	35.40
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**730.12**	**832.85**
	Movements in Working Capital:		
	(Increase) in trade receivables	(68.02)	(108.89)
	(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(194.77)	143.70
	(Increase) in financial and other assets	(224.90)	(126.54)
	Increase in Trade payables and other liabilities	78.72	59.11
	Cash flow used in Operations	**321.15**	**800.23**
	Income taxes paid (net)	(68.73)	(57.02)
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**252.42**	**743.21**
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities:**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets including under development and capital advances	(474.66)	(284.39)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.01	24.51
	Interest received	85.53	17.93
	Investment in equity shares of subsidiary	(22.35)	(225.68)
	Investment Others	(86.22)	
	Investment in term deposit	(311.71)	(8.29)
	Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.55	0.24
	Proceeds from Sale of non -current investments	12.50	-
	Loan given to subsidiary (net)	(280.31)	(9.96)
	Loan given to related parties	-	0.59
	Loan given to Others	(70.30)	(1.55)
	Loan given to related parties repaid	1.83	-
	Loan given to Others repaid	4.66	18.72
	NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(1,140.47)**	**(467.88)**
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities:**		
	Proceeds from issue of complusory convertible preference share	1,600.00	-
	Proceeds from non-current borrowings	965.66	-
	Repayment of non-current borrowings	(769.84)	(280.72)
	Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	(567.35)	314.13
	Payment for lease liabilities	(16.56)	(34.53)
	Interest paid on borrowings	(250.13)	(285.36)
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**961.78**	**(286.48)**
	NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	**73.73**	**(11.15)**
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**62.81**	**73.96**
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR [Refer Note 15 and 16]	**136.54**	**62.81**

* Includes current/ non-current

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

Reconciliation forming part of cash flow statement

Particulars	1st April 2021	Cash Flow (net)	New Leases	Others	31st March 2022
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	2,059.31	1,799.18		(124.21)	3,734.28
Borrowings Current	655.55	(567.35)		-	88.20
Finance Lease liabilities	198.90	(16.56)	10.34	(2.91)	189.77

Particulars	1st April 2020	Cash Flow (net)	New Leases	Others	31st March 2021
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	2,340.05	(280.72)		(0.02)	2,059.31
Borrowings Current	341.43	314.13		(0.01)	655.55
Finance Lease liabilities	214.16	(34.53)	16.39	2.88	198.90

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statement

Notes:
1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the" indirect method"as set out in IND AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows
2. Others comprises of upfront fees amortisation

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOFR1264

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May 2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

NOTES

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

1. General Information

JSW Cement Limited ("the Company") is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement, ground granulated blast furnace slag and clinker and trading of allied products. The Company is operating ~ 4.00 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Vijayanagar- Karnataka, ~ 4.20 million tonne per annum cement manufacturing unit at Bilkalguduru village near Nandyal- Andhra Pradesh, ~ 2.50 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Dolvi Maharashtra, ~ 3.00 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Salboni village in West Bengal and ~ 1.20 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Jajpur in Odissa.

JSW Cement Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India on March 29, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

I. Statement of Compliances

Standalone Financial Statements of the company which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended with effect from 1st April, 2017, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 "the Act") to the extent notified and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The aforesaid financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 4th May 2022.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year, as explained in the accounting policies below which are consistently followed except where a new accounting standard or amendment to the existing accounting standards requires a change in the policy hitherto applied. Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, "as amended", as applicable to the Standalone Financial Statements have been followed.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

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

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

The Financial Statement is presented in INR which is the functional currency of the company. All the values are rounded off to Crore unless otherwise stated

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

NOTES

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

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

III. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, incentives, volume rebates, outgoing taxes on sales. Any amounts receivable from the customer is recognized as revenue after the control over the goods sold are transferred to the customer which is generally on dispatch/delivery of goods.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 30 days and 60 days depending on the specific terms agreed to with the customer concerned, which is consistent with market practice.

Contract Balances

i) **Contract assets**

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

ii) **Contract liabilities**

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

iii) **Refund liabilities**

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

Dividend and interest income

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

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

IV. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 - Leases. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. For operating leases rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the terms of the relevant lease.

V. Foreign Currency Transactions

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

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for:

a) 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;

b) exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (xvii)(B)(e));

c) exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements upto March 31, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable Property, Plant and equipment to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable Property, Plant and equipment, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period/up-to the date of settlement of such monetary item, whichever is earlier and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

VI. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition and construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. . If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. In case if the 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.

The Company suspends capitalisation of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

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

VII. Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant or subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the costs, which it is intended to compensate or when the performance obligation is met.

Government grants related to income under State Investment Promotion Scheme linked with VAT / GST payment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable.

NOTES

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

Government Grant relating to tangible Property, Plant and equipment are treated as deferred income and released to statement of profit and loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned

VIII. Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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.

Defined contribution plan:

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the Company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Defined benefit plans:

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 period. 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 statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period 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 profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position 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.

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for each completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Short-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 period 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.

Long term employee benefits:

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.

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

IX. Share based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 39e.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Company has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes.

X. Taxation

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

NOTES

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

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.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

XI. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant & equipment has put into the operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which cost are incurred. Major shutdown and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activity undertaken improves the economic benefit expected to arise from the assets.

Spares parts, servicing equipment and standby equipment which can be used only in connection with a particular Plant & Equipment of the Company and their use is expected to be irregular, are capitalised at cost.

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.

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

Capital Work-In-Progress

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss, as capital work in progress. Upon completion,such properties are transferred to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation commences. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognised.

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

Assets in the course of construction or which are not ready for its intended use are shown as Capital Work-in-progress ("CWIP") for capitalisation and includes cost of material consumed, erection charges thereon along with other related expenses incurred for the projects. Expenditure attributable to Property, Plant and equipment are identified and allocated on a systematic basis to the cost of related assets. Interest during construction and expenditure (net) allocated to construction are apportioned to CWIP based on the closing balance of specific assets or part of asset being capitalised. The balance if any, left after such capitalisation is kept as a separate item under CWIP schedule. Claims for price variation/ escalation in case of contracts are accounted for on acceptance of claims.

Apart from costs related directly to the construction of an asset, indirect expenses incurred up-to the date of commencement of commercial production which are incidental and related to construction are capitalized as part of the construction cost. Income, if any, earned during the construction period is reduced from the indirect costs.

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.

Depreciation
Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful lives and residual value prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice by a technical expert engaged by the management, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc. in order to reflect the actual usage

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Sr. No.	Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Plant and Machinery	3 to 65 years
2	Factory Building	3 to 65 years
3	Non-Factory Building	3 to 65 years

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

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of installation and in the case of a new project from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions / disposals is provided on pro-rata basis up-to the date of deduction/disposal. In respect of an asset for which impairment loss, if any, is recognised, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. The Company identifies and determines cost of each component / part of the asset and depreciates separately, if the component / part have a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has a useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. Assets less than 5000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Spares, servicing equipment and standby equipment, which are capitalised, are depreciated over the useful life of the related Property, plant and equipment. The written down value of such spares is charged to statement of profit and loss, on issue for consumption.

Freehold lands are not depreciated.
Expense Incurred for improvement of leasehold assets which are expected to have future economic benefit are capitalized and amortise over the term of the lease.

Capital assets whose ownership does not vest with the Company are amortised based on the estimated useful life as follows:

Sr. No.	Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Switching substation	35 years
2	Railway Siding	15 years
3	Road	25 years
4	Leasehold improvement	3 years
5	Residential complex	10 years

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

XII. Intangible Assets
The cost of Intangible Assets 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 acquiring the asset which is ready for its intended use.

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

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for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain/loss on de-recognition are recognised in statement of profit and loss

a) Mining rights -Site restoration costs
The Company provides for the expenses to reinstate the quarries used for mining. The total estimate of restoration expenses is apportioned over the estimate of mineral reserves and a provision is made based on the minerals extracted during the year. Mines restoration expenses are incurred on an ongoing basis and until the closure of the mine. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of restoration and the estimate of restoration expenditure. The total estimate of restoration expenses is reviewed periodically, on the basis of technical estimates

Useful lives and amortization of intangible Assets
Estimated useful lives of the intangible Assets are as follows.

Sr. No.	Nature of Assets	Useful life of assets
1	Software	3 years
2	Mining rights	Period of mining lease

Expenditure on software is amortised on Straight Line Method over the period of three years from the date it is put to use.

Mines assets amortisation
The mines asset is charged to profit or loss over the life of the asset through depreciation over the life of the operation

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised. Such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

XIV. Inventories
Inventories are valued after providing for obsolescence as follows:

i) Raw material, stores & spares, packing material and fuels are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost, if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value

ii) Work-in-progress and Finished Goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of finished goods and work-In –progress include cost of direct material and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing cost.

iii) Waste/Scrap inventory is valued at net realisable value.

iv) Obsolete, defective and unserviceable stock is duly provided for wherever applicable.

v) Cost includes cost of purchase price, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition

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

XV. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
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.

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If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed 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.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. However, major contingent assets (if any) are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

i) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for

ii) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid

iii) funding related commitment to associate and joint venture companies; and

iv) other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management

Commitments include the amount of purchase orders (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

XVI. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are shown at cost less accumulated impairment losses if any. Where the carrying amount of an investment in greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

XVII. Financial Instruments

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

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issues and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

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b) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and subsequently to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL.)

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

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

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

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

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognized in statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in Standalone statement of profit or 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 recognized 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The

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difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

d) Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e) Effective interest method

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

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

b) Equity instruments

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

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

c) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 capital expenditure. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date. These are normally settled up to 12 months (for raw materials) and up to 60 months (for capital expenditure). These arrangements for raw materials are recognized as Acceptances (under trade payables) and the arrangements for capital expenditure are recognised as other financial liabilities.

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 or loss.

d) Reclassification of financial assets and financials liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss at the reclassification date.

e) **Derivative financial instruments:**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in statement of profit and loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.The contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are not considered as derivative instruments.

f) **Hedge accounting**

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency, interest rate and commodity risk, as either cash flow hedge, fair value hedge or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign currency risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to hedged risk.

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss. in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

g) **Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to setoff the recognised amounts and there is an intention to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously on a net basis.

XVIII. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

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

XIX. Segment reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the management.

XX. Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

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XXI. Financial Guarantee contracts:

The Company provides certain guarantees in respect of the indebtedness of its subsidiary, claims under the contract or other arrangements in the ordinary course of business. The Company evaluates such arrangement and elects to account it as a financial guarantee contract. Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the contract and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortization over the period of guarantee.

XXII. Statement of cash flows:

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables, transactions of a non-cash nature;

ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, and unrealised foreign currency gains and losses etc.; and

iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

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

XXIII. Exceptional items:

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and recent accounting pronouncement

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make 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 period 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.

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different from the actual outcomes and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and associates

Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries, associates are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, Management have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilization of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations of the investee companies etc.for arriving at the futute cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating units, and discount rates in order to calculate the present value of such cash flows.. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

iii) Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognized nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

iv) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

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v) **Fair value measurements**

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

vi) **Income Taxes**

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/ recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future.

vii) **Leases**

If an arrangement contains a lease, the parties to the arrangement shall apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to the lease element. Therefore, the Company is required to separate payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. However, Management has concluded that it is impracticable to separate both the elements reliably and has recognized an asset and a liability at an amount equal to the carrying value of the specified asset in the books of the lessor. Subsequently, the liability has been reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charges on the liability recognized using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of interest over the tenure of the arrangement. The total payments less payments made towards lease obligation and imputed finance charges have been considered to be the consideration for elements other than lease.

In case of arrangements which are identified to be in the nature of finance lease, the management concluded that it is impracticable to derive the relative fair values of lease and other elements of the arrangement and has accordingly determined the consideration for elements other than lease as a residual post appropriation of lease payments derived based on lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest on the lease obligation corresponding to the respective gross asset values in the books of lessor.

viii) **Defined benefits plans**

The cost of defined benefit plan and other post employment benefits and the present value of such obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations and mortality rates etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

ix) **Expected credit loss**

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the amount receivable having regard to, the past collection history of each party, ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

B) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards / amendments under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23rd March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below:

(a) Ind AS 16 | Property, plant and equipment – The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022

(b) Ind AS 37 | Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022, although early adoption is permitted.

(c) Ind AS 103 | Business combinations – The amendment adds a new exception in Ind AS 103 for liabilities and contingent liabilities.

(d) Ind AS 109 | Financial instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

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

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

C) Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policy

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

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

ii) **Mines restoration obligation**

In determining the fair value of the Mines Restoration Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to mining reserve, discount rates, the expected cost of mines restoration and the expected timing of those costs.

iii) **Incentives under the State Industrial Policy**

The Company units at Salboni in West Bengal & Jajpur in Odisha are eligible for incentives under the respective state government policy/ scheme for aviling incentives in the form of VAT/ SGST reimbursement.

The Government of West Bengal introduced a scheme called the West Bengal State Support Industries Scheme, 2013 ("WBSSIS 2013") to encourage and increase investment in the state. WBSSIS 2013 promised various incentives and reliefs to industries. Banking on the promises made in the WBSSIS 2013, the Company has set up a plant in West Bengal, investing more than INR 600 Cr. After applying to receive incentives under the scheme, the Company received registration certificate ("RC") in part I. However, even after complying with all the conditions and regularly following up with the government bodies, JSWCL has not received the RC in part II which is required to avail the benefits of the scheme. The government authorities are silent on the Company's application. The Company has filed writ petition before the Kolkata High court to direct the state government to issue RC in part II and grant all benefits eligible under WBSSIS 2013.

The Government of Odisha vide their Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015 ("IPR 2015") provided for benefit of reimbursement of net VAT paid by an industrial unit, which fell in the priority sector (including a new unit or the expansion of an existing unit). A Resolution dated 18th August 2020 ("Amendment Resolution") was issued by the Industries Department of the Government of Odisha to amend IPR 2015, thereby excluding cement manufacturing / grinding units etc. from availing the benefit of reimbursement of Net SGST with effective from 1 July 2017. JSWCL has filed a writ petition before the Odisha High Court challenging the amendment to the IPR 2015 in December 2020.

The management has evaluated the impact of conditions under both the industrial Policies and taken legal advice on tenability of the position. Based on the position and the legal advice, the Company believes that it is eligible to receive SGST reimbursements under both the Industrial Policy and accordingly has recognised incentive income and the cumulative incentive receivable is considered to be good and recoverable.

iv) **Compulsory Convertible Preference shares**

The Company has issued Compulsorily convertible preference share (CCPS) which is convertible into equity shares at mutually agreed date or on IPO date after the initial lock-in period. The conversion into equity shares will be at the fair market price to be determined on the date of conversion. Judgement is required to determine whether a) CCPS are converted into fixed number of shares of the company and to be classified as equity or b) CCPS are converted into variable number of shares which would meet the definition of a financial liability and thus classify CCPS as financial liability instruments.

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

4. Property, plant and equipment

₹ Crore

Description of Assets	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipment	Vehicle	Switching station	Residential complex	Leasehold improvement	External road	Railway siding	Total Property, plant and equipment
I. Cost / Deemed cost													
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	35.81	625.10	2,219.85	5.65	7.10	7.96	3.08	16.36	14.85	4.15	84.33	19.00	3,043.24
Additions	0.66	105.64	310.89	1.25	0.66	1.23	0.25	36.33	0.04	0.27	-	-	457.22
Discard/Disposal		(25.05)	(10.64)	(0.18)		(0.14)	(0.10)						(36.11)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**36.47**	**705.69**	**2,520.10**	**6.72**	**7.76**	**9.05**	**3.23**	**52.69**	**14.89**	**4.42**	**84.33**	**19.00**	**3,464.35**
Additions	32.25	37.05	111.30	0.58	1.81	1.45	2.38	-	-	-	10.09	-	196.91
Discard/Disposal		(0.27)	(4.93)	(0.11)		(0.15)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.09)	-	-	(5.57)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**68.72**	**742.47**	**2,626.47**	**7.19**	**9.57**	**10.35**	**5.59**	**52.69**	**14.89**	**4.33**	**94.42**	**19.00**	**3,655.69**
II. Accumulated depreciation													
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	-	30.31	290.87	1.46	2.75	2.40	0.95	2.70	1.60	0.64	10.09	3.62	347.39
Depreciation expense for the year	-	12.66	108.27	0.83	1.76	1.41	0.41	2.11	1.49	1.05	3.37	1.41	134.77
Eliminated on disposal/ discard of assets	-	(0.56)	(0.46)	(0.01)	-	(0.03)	(0.05)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.11)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**-**	**42.41**	**398.68**	**2.28**	**4.51**	**3.78**	**1.31**	**4.81**	**3.09**	**1.69**	**13.46**	**5.03**	**481.05**
Depreciation expense for the year		13.32	117.49	0.81	1.92	1.50	0.47	2.25	1.49	1.03	3.83	1.41	145.52
Eliminated on disposal/ discard of assets		(0.03)	(4.85)	(0.02)	-	(0.05)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.03)	-	-	(5.00)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**-**	**55.70**	**511.32**	**3.07**	**6.43**	**5.23**	**1.76**	**7.06**	**4.58**	**2.69**	**17.29**	**6.44**	**621.57**
Carrying value													
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**68.72**	**686.77**	**2,115.15**	**4.12**	**3.14**	**5.12**	**3.83**	**45.63**	**10.31**	**1.64**	**77.13**	**12.56**	**3,034.12**
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**36.47**	**663.28**	**2,121.42**	**4.44**	**3.25**	**5.27**	**1.92**	**47.88**	**11.80**	**2.73**	**70.87**	**13.97**	**2,983.30**

4.1 Asset include Gross Block of ₹ 622.04 Crore (previous year ₹ 612.19 Crore) constructed on lease land under sub-lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹ 0.60 Crore.

4.2 At Vijayanagar, the leasehold land, the sublease agreements with JSW Steel Limited for 150 acres has expired on 24.10.2017. JSW Steel is in the process of converting the title of 1700 acres (wherein 150 acres is part of) from leasehold to freehold by purchasing the said land as per the terms of their lease-cum sale deed with State Government of Karnataka. JSW Steel Ltd has undertaken to enter into lease agreement for the said 150 acres land with the Company for mutually agreed period after the Sale Deed with State Government of Karnataka for land purchase is executed in their favour. Gross carring value under Right of use is 3.86 Crore.

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

4.3 Asset include Gross Block of ₹ 416.56 Crore (previous year ₹ 413.03 Crore) constructed on lease land under lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited,for 20.55 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹ 2.30 Crore.

4.4 Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowing, the detail relating to which have been described in note 19

4.5 Property, plant and equipment include assets with net block of ₹ 147.27 Crore (previous year ₹ 147.25 Crore) for which ownership is not in the name of the company

4.6 Capital work in progress includes borrowing cost ₹ 14.31 Crore (As at 31 March 2021: ₹ Nil Crore)

CWIP Aging Schedule

As at 31st March, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	324.05	59.50	16.87	20.92	421.34
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**324.05**	**59.50**	**16.87**	**20.92**	**421.34**

As at 31st March, 2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	176.78	22.76	26.79	8.50	234.82
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**176.78**	**22.76**	**26.79**	**8.50**	**234.82**

1. Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year 164.66 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2021: 456.56 crore)

5. Right of Use assets

₹ Crore

Description of Assets	Leasehold Land	Leasehold Property	Plant and machinery	Total Right of use assets
I. Transferred to right of use				
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	23.68	30.50	183.82	238.00
Additions	0.76	10.14		10.90
Deductions	(0.69)	(2.59)	(9.57)	(12.85)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**23.75**	**38.05**	**174.25**	**236.05**
Additions		10.29		10.29
Deductions		(5.02)		(5.02)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**23.75**	**43.32**	**174.25**	**241.32**
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	2.46	7.34	4.90	14.70
Depreciation expense	2.20	7.75	7.22	17.17
Elimination on disposal of asset		(0.92)		(0.92)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**4.66**	**14.17**	**12.12**	**30.95**
Depreciation expense	2.29	9.73	6.95	18.97
Elimination on disposal of asset		(2.26)		(2.26)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**6.95**	**21.64**	**19.07**	**47.66**
Carrying value				
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**16.80**	**21.68**	**155.18**	**193.66**
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**19.09**	**23.88**	**162.13**	**205.10**

NOTES

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

Lease:

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of agreement by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. The Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount and discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities.

Interest on lease liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Leasehold land	0.71	0.94
Leasehold property	2.31	2.33
Power plant	14.34	13.09
Total	**17.36**	**16.36**

The Company incurred ₹ 5.99 crore for the year ended March 31, 2022 towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 39.27 crore for the year ended March 31, 2022, including cash outflow for short term and low value leases. The Company has lease term extension options that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course. The Company does not have any lease restrictions and commitment towards variable rent as per the contract.

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

6. Intangible assets

₹ Crore

Description of Assets	Software	Mining Rights	Total Intangible Assets
I. Cost / Deemed cost			
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	6.59	8.93	15.52
Additions	0.29	8.82	9.11
Disposal/Discard			-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**6.88**	**17.75**	**24.63**
Additions	22.35	29.76	52.11
Disposal/Discard			-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**29.23**	**47.51**	**76.74**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	3.91	0.71	4.62
Amortization Expenses for the year	1.88	0.46	2.34
Eliminated on disposal/discard of assets			-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**5.79**	**1.17**	**6.96**
Amortization Expenses for the year	4.54	0.92	5.46
Eliminated on disposal/discard of assets			-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**10.33**	**2.09**	**12.42**
Net Carrying value			
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**18.90**	**45.42**	**64.32**
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**1.09**	**16.58**	**17.67**

Company has recognised Mining Rights as required under IND AS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment for decommissioning liability to be incurred towards mines restoration expenditure, for deriving the cost of the asset company has discounted the value over the lease period of the mines.

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

Intangible under development

As at 31st March, 2022

Intangible under development	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
Project Temporary Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.38**

As at 31st March, 2021

Intangible under development	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	3.96	-	-	-	3.96
Project Temporary Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.96**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.96**

7. Investments in subsidiaries

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments		
Quoted - Subsidiary (Cost or deemed cost)		
Shiva Cement Limited	179.12	179.12
11,56,66,750 (31st March 2021: 11,56,66,750) of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up		
Unquoted -Subsidiary (Cost or deemed cost)		
JSW Cement FZE	218.56	196.21
732,930 (31st March 2021: 6,63,199) of AED 150 each fully paid-up		
Utkarsh Transport Limited	1.01	1.01
1,010,000 (31 March 2021: 1,010,000) of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up		
JSW Green Cement	0.01	0.01
10,000 (31 March 2021: 10,000) of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up		
Addition on account of corporate guarantee		
JSW Cement FZE	9.92	9.92
Shiva Cement Limited	8.43	-
Total	**417.05**	**386.27**
Quoted		
Aggregate book value	187.55	179.12
Aggregate market value	437.80	270.08
Unquoted		
Aggregate carrying value	229.50	207.15
Investment at cost	**417.05**	**386.27**

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

8. Investments (non current)

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments		
Quoted- others (At fair value through OCI)		
JSW Energy Limited	78.60	23.13
26,29,610 (31st March 2021: 26,29,610) of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up		
Unquoted- others		
(B) Joint Venture (At deemed cost)	6.72	-
JSW One platforms Limited		
39,168 (31 March 2021: Nil) of ₹ 10 each		
(C) Investment in Preference Shares (At fair value through Profit and loss)		
Subsidiary		
(i) Unquoted 1% Optionally convertible,cumulative, redeemable preference share		
Shiva Cement Limited	100.00	100.00
10,000,000 (31 March 2021: 10,000,000) of ₹ 100 each		
Others		
(ii) Unquoted 8% non convertible, non cumulative redeemable preference shares		
Everbest Consultancy service Pvt Ltd.	40.71	35.22
100,000,000 (31 March 2021: 100,000,000) of ₹ 10 each		
(D) Investment in Debenture		
(i) Unquoted Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Debentures redeemable at premium		
(at Amortised cost)		
JSW Sports Limited	283.00	295.50
28,300 debentures (31 March 2021: 29,550) of ₹ 100,000 each		
(ii) Unquoted Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures (At fair value through Profit and loss)		
Algebra Endeavour Private Limited	78.73	-
7,950,000 debentures (31 March 2021: Nil) of ₹ 100 each		
(E) Investment in government securities (Unquoted (others) (at amortised cost))		
National Saving Certificate - Pledged with Commercial Tax Department ₹ 3,000 (31st March 2021: ₹ 3,000)	-	-
Total	**587.76**	**453.85**
Quoted		
Aggregate book value	78.60	23.13
Aggregate market value	78.60	23.13
Unquoted		
Aggregate carrying value	509.16	430.72
Investment at amortised cost	289.72	295.50
Investment at fair value through Profit and loss	219.44	135.22
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	78.60	23.13

9. Loans

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Unsecured considered good				
Loans to:				
- Related parties *	20.00	1.83	-	20.00
- Other body corporates	-	-	95.42	26.77
- Subsidiary	297.19	38.75	153.13	131.26
- Others	-	3.00	-	-
Total	**317.19**	**43.58**	**248.55**	**178.03**

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
* All the above loans have been given for business purpose only.Refer Note 39 (i)				
Note:				
Considered good (Unsecured)	317.19	43.58	248.55	178.03
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans which are credit impaired	-	-	-	-

10. Other financial assets (unsecured, considered good)

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Interest receivable on				
Loan to related party (Refer note 39 (i))	-	-	1.71	2.03
Loan to Other body corporate	-	-	8.61	5.31
Loan to Subsidiaries (Refer note 39 (i))	-	-	8.85	50.18
Investment classified as amortised cost	-	-	54.13	25.97
Others	-	-	4.09	1.63
Rent receivable from related party (Refer note 39 (i))	-	-	8.42	8.42
Security deposits	10.51	19.32	24.31	2.52
Insurance claims receivable	-	-	-	9.31
Deferred Financial asset - Investment in Preference Share	49.67	56.14	6.48	6.48
Other receivable			21.16	14.99
Government grant income receivable	-	-	268.03	199.01
Total	**60.18**	**75.46**	**405.79**	**325.85**

11. Income tax assets

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Advance tax and Tax Deducted at Source	1.10	1.10
Total	1.10	1.10

12. Other assets

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Capital advances (Unsecured, considered good)	157.73	93.99	-	-
Advance other than capital advance				
Advance to suppliers	-	-	115.70	68.24
Security deposits	28.29	27.43	94.63	-
Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)				
Gratuity	-	-	-	0.11
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	-	-	25.84	49.12
Prepaid expenses	42.16	15.22	16.90	15.23
Advance to employees	-	-	0.64	0.43
Other receivables	-	-	7.17	9.51
Total	**228.18**	**136.64**	**260.88**	**142.64**

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

*Capital Advance

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Capital Advance considered good, Secured	157.73	93.99	-	-
Capital Advances considered good, Unsecured	-	-	-	-
Capital Advances which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Capital Advances-credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	157.73	**93.99**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Total	**157.73**	**93.99**	**-**	**-**

13. Inventories

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Raw materials (includes stock in transit ₹ 4.55 Crore; previous year: 4.37 Crore) (at cost)	78.94	48.06
Semi finished goods (at cost)	16.57	7.19
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	33.76	20.31
Traded Goods	0.07	0.32
Stores and spares (includes stock in transit ₹ Nil Crore; previous year: 0.67) (at cost)	144.62	129.62
Fuel (at cost)	53.14	53.59
Total	**327.10**	**259.09**

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the company as at 31st March 2022 (refer note 24)

Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Cost of material consumed	1,008.29	778.76
Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and stock in trade	(22.83)	45.93
Stores and spares	50.03	39.17
Fuel	71.64	170.89
Total	**1,107.13**	**1,034.75**

14. Trade Receivables

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Receivable considered good, Secured	96.83	80.94
Trade Receivable considered good, Unsecured	624.40	446.11
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	1.16	0.56
Trade Receivables-credit impaired	0.34	0.34
	722.73	**527.95**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(1.50)	(0.90)
Total	**721.23**	**527.05**

Trade receivable are secured by the funds received from Del credere agent (refer note 27)

Trade receivables have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the company as at 31 March, 2022 (refer note 24)

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

Debts amounting to ₹ 7.73 Crore (previous year:₹ 11.13 Crore) are due by private companies in which director is a director

NOTES

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

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 38.

Trade receivables from related parties details has been described in note 39.

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 90 days with or without security.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company has internal standard operating practice of assessing the credit worthiness based on experience in cement business, securities offered and credit risk covered by sales promoters. The Company also has the practice of periodically assessing the performance of customer and rerating the customer.

Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good						
- Disputed						
- Undisputed	681.28	17.60	22.35	-	-	721.23
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
- Disputed						
- Undisputed	-	0.32	0.84	-	-	1.16
Trade receivables - credit impaired						
- Disputed						
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.34

As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good						
- Disputed						
- Undisputed	509.88	4.22	12.95	-	-	527.05
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
- Disputed						
- Undisputed	-	0.03	0.53	-	-	0.56
Trade receivables - credit impaired						
- Disputed						
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.34

Unbilled dues for the financial year 2021-22 0.67 cr (previous financial year Nil)

15. Cash and cash equivalents

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balances with banks in current accounts	134.29	60.73
Cash on hand	0.06	0.05
Total	**134.35**	**60.78**

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

16. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Lien marked balances		
In term deposits*	2.19	2.03
Term deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	320.00	8.29
	322.19	10.32

* Lien for bank guarantee margin

17. Equity Share Capital

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Authorised Capital		
1,800,000,000 (31st March 2021: 1,250,000,000) Equity shares of ₹10 each	1,800.00	1,250.00
170,000,000 (31st March 2021: 25,000,000) Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1,700.00	250.00
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid Up Capital		
986,352,230 (31st March 2021: 986,352,230) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	986.35	986.35
	986.35	986.35

17.1 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	98,63,52,230	98,63,52,230
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the year	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**98,63,52,230**	**98,63,52,230**

17.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The Company has a single class of ordinary equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

17.3 Details of aggregate shareholding by holding company

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited - Holding Company		
893,067,550 (31 March 2021 893,067,550) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	893.07	893.07

17.4 Shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate equity share in the company

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shareholding				
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited - Holding company	89,30,67,550	90.54%	89,30,67,550	90.54%

17.5 Shares alloted by Company for consideration other than cash: Nil

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

17.6 Shares held by promoters and promoter group at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021		% change during the year
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding	
Promotor:					
Adarsh Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	89,30,67,550	90.54	89,30,68,050	90.54	-
Promotor Group:					
JSW Investments Pvt. Ltd.	0	-	4,15,89,726	4.22	(4.22)
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	4,66,42,340	4.73	4,66,42,340	4.73	-
JSL Limited	2,00,52,114	2.03	50,52,114	0.51	1.52
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	2,65,90,226	2.70	-	-	2.70

18. Other equity

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Retained earning	1,046.70	722.73
Share option outstanding reserve	46.53	40.87
Other comprehensive income:		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	34.37	(1.71)
	1,127.60	761.89

Retained earning

Retained earnings comprise balances of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end and balances of remeasurement of net defined benefit plans.

Share option outstanding reserve

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

Equity instrument through other comprehensive income:

The fair value change of the equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in Equity instruments through

19. Non Current Borrowings

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Term Loans (at amortised cost)				
Secured				
From banks	1,731.19	1,693.55	427.73	365.77
From Financial Institution	89.57	-	10.00	-
Less: Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	(3.92)	(4.64)	(2.53)	(2.50)
Other Loans (at Fair value through profit and loss)				
Unsecured				
Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,475.79	-	-	-
Total	**3,292.63**	**1,688.91**	**435.20**	**363.27**

NOTES

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

Rupee Term Loan from banks (Secured)

As on 31 March 2022		As on 31 March 2021		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
398.16	73.62	472.13	48.01	Four quarterly installments of ₹ 18.40 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 32.75 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 38.68 Cr in FY25 Three quarterly installments of ₹ 37.47 Cr in FY26	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
-	72.20	72.45	108.10	Two quarterly installments of ₹ 27.02 Cr in FY23 one quarterly installments of ₹ 18.15 Cr in FY23	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
417.88	90.98	859.50	118.28	Four quarterly installments of ₹ 22.75 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 26.31 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 27.82 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 25.13 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 19.99 Cr in FY27 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 4.62 Cr in FY28 One installment of ₹ 2.43 in FY29	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
47.94	47.94	95.88	47.94	Four quarterly installments of ₹ 11.99 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 11.99 Cr in FY24	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
71.18	18.85	133.59	23.44	Four quarterly installments of ₹ 4.71 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.36 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.53 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.53 Cr in FY26 One quarterly installments of ₹ 5.53 Cr in FY27	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
40.00	20.00	60.00	20.00	Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY25	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
43.76	17.50			Two half yearly installments of ₹ 8.75 Cr in FY23 Two half yearly installments of ₹ 8.75 Cr in FY24 Two half yearly installments of ₹ 8.75 Cr in FY25 One half yearly installments of ₹ 8.75 Cr in FY26	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
121.50	27.00			Four quarterly installments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY27 Two quarterly installments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY28	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
300.00	-			Single Repayment in Q3 FY 25	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
290.78	59.64			Four quarterly installments of ₹ 14.28 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 16.62 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 18.80 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 19.38 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 18.43 Cr in FY27	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
1,731.19	**427.73**	**1,693.55**	**365.77**		

NOTES

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

As on 31 March 2022		As on 31 March 2021		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
Term loan from Financial Institution (Secured)					
89.57	10.00			Two quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY27 Two quarterly installments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY28	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
1,820.76	**437.73**	**1,693.55**	**365.77**		

* Borrowing have been drawn at rate of interest at 7.10% - 8.45%

During the year, the Company has raised ₹ 1600 cr by way of issue of compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of face value ₹ 100 each. CCPS will be compulsorily convertible into equity shares of the company (equity share with face value of ₹ 10 each). The CCPS conversion will be on mutually agreed date or on IPO date. The CCPS conversion will be at the fair value on conversion date.

CCPS carries an annual coupon of 0.01% to be paid as cumulative preferential dividend as and when declared by the Company's Board of directors. Based on the criteria defined in IND AS 109, CCPS classified as financial liability

20. Lease Liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Lease liabilities	175.26	185.22	14.51	13.68
Total	**175.26**	**185.22**	**14.51**	**13.68**

Lease liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Opening liability	198.90	214.16
Additions	10.34	16.39
Interest accrued	17.36	16.36
Lease principal payments	(16.56)	(34.53)
Lease interest payments	(17.36)	(16.36)
Reversal	(2.91)	2.88
Closing liability	**189.77**	**198.90**
Breakup of lease liability:		
Current	14.51	13.68
Non Current	175.26	185.22

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
Less than 1 years	29.20
1-5 years	111.70
More than 5 years	247.51
	388.41

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

21. Other non-current financial liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Payable for capital projects	-	5.80
Guarantee Liability	12.75	8.41
Share based payment payable	-	5.34
Total	**12.75**	**19.55**

22. Non-current provisions

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 39 g)	1.82	-
Leave encashment (Refer note 39 g)	8.45	9.74
Other provisions		
Mines restoration expenditure	66.95	33.28
Total	**77.22**	**43.02**

Note 22.1 Movement of provisions during the year as required by Ind AS- 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Mines Restoration expenditure (to be settled at Mines closure)		
Opening Balance	33.28	23.17
Add: Unwinding of discount on mine restoration expenditure	4.92	2.66
Add: Additional asset created on account of revision of estimates	29.76	8.82
Add: Reversal of provision	(1.01)	(1.37)
Closing Balance	**66.95**	**33.28**

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

23. Income tax

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. Each entity is assessed to tax on taxable profits determined for each fiscal year beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31. For each fiscal year, the company's profit or loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the minimum alternative tax ("MAT")

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Such adjustments generally relate to depreciation of fixed assets, disallowances of certain provisions and accruals, deduction for investment allowance, the set-off of tax losses and depreciation carried forward and retirement benefit costs. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2021-22 is 17.47%. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

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

Income tax expense:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Current tax:		
Current Tax	86.77	69.07
Earlier year tax provision		
Deferred tax:		
Deferred Tax (Asset) / Liability	193.39	142.58
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	(86.77)	(69.07)
Total deferred tax	**106.62**	**73.51**
Total tax expense	**193.39**	**142.58**

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Profit Before Tax	**498.63**	**395.92**
Enacted Tax rate in India	34.95%	34.95%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	174.25	138.35
Tax effect of:		
Income exempt from taxation	-	(0.08)
Expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	71.44	63.30
Expense allowed in determining taxable profit	(173.74)	(131.76)
Increase/(reversal) of Unabsorbed Depreciation	(71.94)	(69.81)
Total Tax effect	**(174.24)**	**(138.35)**
Deferred tax on account of		
Property, Plant & Equipment & Other Intangible Asset	38.48	46.97
(Increase)/reversal of Unabsorbed Depreciation	103.02	90.00
Financial Assets, Liabilities and Other Item	32.74	1.10
Deferred Tax	**174.24**	**138.07**
Deferred tax on OCI	**19.15**	**4.51**
Tax Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**193.39**	**142.58**
Effective Tax Rate	**38.8%**	**36.0%**

There are certain income-tax related legal proceedings which are pending against the Company. Potential liabilities, if any have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matter.

Deferred tax assets / liabilities
Significant component of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognizes in the financial statements as follows

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31st March 2021	Recognized/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognized in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March 2022
Property plant & Equipment	(604.56)	(34.00)	-	(638.56)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	176.63	(105.66)		70.97
Provision for Employee benefit	3.37	-	0.23	3.60
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	76.86	(31.82)	-	45.04
Investment at FVTOCI	(4.17)	(2.60)	(19.38)	(26.15)
Others	(0.45)	(0.16)	-	(0.61)
Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and loss account	**(352.32)**	**(174.24)**	**(19.15)**	**(545.71)**
MAT Credit entitlement	233.59	86.82		320.41
Balance at the end of the year	**(118.73)**	**(87.42)**	**(19.15)**	**(225.30)**

NOTES

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

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31st March 2020	Recognized/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognized in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March 2021
Property plant & Equipment	(557.60)	(46.96)	-	(604.56)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	266.64	(90.01)		176.63
Provision for Employee benefit	2.97	0.74	(0.34)	3.37
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	77.76	(0.90)	-	76.86
Investment at FVTOCI	-	-	(4.17)	(4.17)
Others	0.49	(0.94)	-	(0.45)
Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and loss account	**(209.74)**	**(138.07)**	**(4.51)**	**(352.32)**
MAT Credit entitlement	164.52	69.07		233.59
Balance at the end of the year	**(45.22)**	**(69.00)**	**(4.51)**	**(118.73)**

Deferred tax assets on carry forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset.

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

24. Current Borrowings (at amortised cost)

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Secured loans		
Loan repayable on demand		
From bank -working capital loan	38.20	280.55
Unsecured loans		
Loan repayable on demand		
From bank -working capital loan	-	245.00
Commercial Papers	-	50.00
From Related parties	50.00	80.00
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 19)	435.20	363.27
Total	**523.40**	**1,018.82**

24.1 Details of security

Working capital loan obtained from bank is secured by pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of Stocks of Raw Materials, Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress, Consumable Stores and Spares and Trade Receivables of the Company, both present and future

Loan repayable on demand are secured on first pari passu charge on the Company's current assets by way of hypothecation.

NOTES

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

Borrowings have been drawn at following rate of interest

Particulars	Rates of Interest (p.a)
Cash Credit (including unsecured working capital loan)	7.27% to 8.60%
Short Term Loan	12.00%
Commercial paper	7.90%

25. Trade Payables

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprise and Small enterprise	31.94	20.51
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Acceptances	131.52	183.72
Other than acceptances	585.22	523.36
Total	**748.68**	**727.59**

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

Refer note 39 (i) with respect to amount payable to Related Parties.

Trade payable ageing schedule
As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	29.95				29.95
Others	346.57	8.00	1.35	0.86	356.78
Disputed - MSME	1.99				1.99
Disputed - Others					-
Total	**378.51**	**8.00**	**1.35**	**0.86**	**388.72**
Add: Acceptances					131.51
Add: Unbilled					228.45
Total					**748.68**

As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	20.51	-	-	-	20.51
Others	307.04	5.24	-	-	312.28
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**327.55**	**5.24**	**-**	**-**	**332.79**
Add: Acceptances					183.72
Add: Unbilled					211.08
Total					**727.59**

NOTES

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

Disclosure pertaining to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (as per information available with the Company):

₹ Crore

Sl No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
1	Principal amount due outstanding as at 31st March	31.94	20.51
2	Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	-	4.92
3	Interest due on (2) above and unpaid as at 31st March	-	0.04
4	Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
5	Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6	Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
7	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31st March	-	-
8	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

26. Derivative liability

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Forward contract (refer note 39 f)	-	0.23
Total	**-**	**0.23**

27. Other current financial liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.13	0.22
Payable for capital projects		
- Acceptances	2.01	0.32
- Other than acceptances	79.15	84.50
Security Deposit received	236.27	189.79
Allowance for financial guarantee	2.67	0.34
Share based payments payable	11.17	4.87
Del Credre Finance payable	96.83	80.94
Total	**428.23**	**360.98**

Acceptances include credit availed by the company from banks for payment to suppliers for capital items purchased by the company. The arrangements are interest bearing and are payable within one year.

Movements In Allowances For Financial Guarantees

₹ Crore

Particulars	Amount
As at 31 March 2021	8.75
Additional created during the year	8.43
Written off	(1.76)
As at 31 March 2022	**15.42**

28. Other current liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Current dues of long-term employee benefits	2.60	1.25
Advances from customers	2.57	10.97
Statutory liabilities	99.89	98.58
Other Payables	0.98	0.43
Total	**106.04**	**111.23**

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

29. Revenue From Operations

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
A. Sale of Products		
Finished goods	3,910.89	3,283.35
Traded	77.99	40.16
B. Other operating revenue		
Scrap sale	29.64	18.96
Job Work Income	11.68	3.76
Total revenue from contracts with customers (A+B)	**4,030.20**	**3,346.23**
C. Government grant income	69.02	70.54
Total (A+B+C)	**4,099.22**	**3,416.77**

Incentive under west bengal incentive scheme

The Company unit at Salboni in West Bengal is eligible for incentives under the State Industrial Policy in the form of SGST refunds. The Company recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 90% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of West Bengal.

Incentive under Odissa scheme

The Company unit at Jajpur in Odissa is eligible for incentives under the Odissa Industrial Policy Resolution - 2015 in the form of SGST refunds. The Company recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 100% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of Odissa.

Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of products with the contracted price

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Contracted Price	4,584.70	3,734.65
Less: Trade Discount, Volume, Rebate etc.	(595.82)	(411.14)
Sale of Products	**3,988.88**	**3,323.51**

Revenue recognised from Contract liability (Advances from Customers):

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Closing Balance of Contract Liability	2.57	10.97

The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2022.

Product wise turnover

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Cement	2,758.52	2,480.11
GGBS	1,013.67	709.89
Screen Slag	38.47	43.87
RMC	85.37	48.90
Others	92.85	40.74
Total	**3,988.88**	**3,323.51**

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The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customer	3,988.88	3,323.51
Other operating revenue	110.34	93.26
Total revenue from operations	**4,099.22**	**3,416.77**
India	4,082.87	3,402.45
Outside India	16.35	14.32
Total revenue from operations	**4,099.22**	**3,416.77**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	4,099.22	3,416.77
Total revenue from operations	**4,099.22**	**3,416.77**

30. Other Income

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Interest income on financial assets		
Interest income from loan to Related party (refer note 39 (i))	27.41	17.88
Interest income from Others	20.85	8.38
Interest on Debentures	29.55	28.41
Guarantee commission	1.76	1.14
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.55	0.24
Gain on Financial assets	5.49	-
Write Back of excess provision	4.45	7.54
Insurance claim income	7.25	12.11
Project Management fees	3.00	-
Derivative Liability for CCPS- FVTPL	124.21	-
Miscellaneous income	0.67	0.39
Total	**225.19**	**76.09**

31. Cost of raw material consumed

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Inventory at the beginning of the year	48.06	177.31
Add: Purchases	1,039.17	649.51
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(78.94)	(48.06)
Total	**1,008.29**	**778.76**

32. Purchases Of Stock in trade

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Granulated Blast Furnace Slag	26.10	8.55
Cement	0.84	10.70
Total	**26.94**	**19.25**

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

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	20.31	44.32
Semi finished goods	7.19	29.11
	27.50	**73.43**
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	33.76	20.31
Semi finished goods	16.57	7.19
Total Inventories at the end of the year	**50.33**	**27.50**
Total	**(22.83)**	**45.93**

34. Employee benefits expense

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Salaries and wages	192.90	169.96
Employee stock option expense	10.49	9.57
Contributions to provident fund and other funds (Refer note 39 g)	6.91	6.27
Gratuity expense (Refer note 39 g)	2.00	1.90
Staff welfare expenses	5.23	3.38
Total	**217.53**	**191.08**

35. Other expenses

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Consumption of stores and spares	50.03	39.17
Packing Cost	130.21	104.82
Repairs and maintenance expenses:		
-Repairs to buildings	2.31	1.98
-Repairs to machinery	53.31	40.35
-Job Work charges	20.10	10.61
-Others	8.30	9.29
Rent	1.98	1.43
Rates and taxes	2.55	2.40
Insurance	9.59	8.47
Legal & professional	37.43	36.36
Advertisement & publicity	75.01	51.44
Commission on sales	61.83	50.72
Rebates & discounts	34.08	8.55
Selling & distribution expenses	6.47	5.78
Branding fees	6.87	5.02
Auditors remuneration (Refer note 39 j)	0.37	0.35
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.32	5.42
Postage & telephone	0.94	1.03
Printing & stationery	0.41	0.59
Travelling expenses	16.99	16.79
Corporate social responsibility expense (Refer note 39 l)	5.23	4.88
Software and IT related expenses	9.59	3.38
Net loss on foreign currency translation and transactions	2.34	0.77

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Donation	1.02	1.77
Port handling charges	17.67	11.01
Miscellaneous expenses	37.87	33.30
Total	**592.82**	**455.68**

36. Finance Costs

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Interest expenses	226.11	250.05
Interest on lease liabilities	17.36	16.36
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	4.03	3.65
Unwinding of discount on mines restoration expenditure	4.92	2.66
Deferred Financial asset expenses	6.48	2.16
Fair Value Loss arising from Financial Asset	0.77	-
Other borrowing cost	23.93	2.69
	283.60	**277.57**

Interest expenses cost includes interest paid on security deposit received from dealers, ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

37. Depreciation And Amortization Expense

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	136.09	125.24
Depreciation of Asset constructed on property not owned by company	9.44	9.44
Depreciation on Right of use assets	18.97	17.26
Amortization of Intangible assets	5.46	2.34
	169.96	**154.28**

38. Financial instruments

A. Capital risk management

The objective is to maintain a strong credit rating healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity. The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and align maturity profile of its debt commensurate with life of the asset and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
Long term borrowings	3,292.63	1,688.91
Short term borrowings	523.40	1,018.82
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(134.35)	(60.78)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(322.19)	(10.32)
Net Debt	3,359.49	2,636.63
Total Equity	**2,113.95**	**1,748.24**

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₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
Gearing ratio	**1.59**	**1.51**

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the company that are managed as capital (Refer note 17 and 18)

(ii) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings. (refer note 19 and 24)

B. Categories of financial instruments

₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Carrying Values	Fair Value	Carrying Values	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	134.35	134.35	60.78	60.78
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	322.19	322.19	10.32	10.32
Trade receivables	721.23	721.23	527.05	527.05
Loans	565.74	565.74	221.61	221.61
Non current investments	289.72	289.72	295.50	295.50
Other financial assets	465.97	465.97	401.31	401.31
Total financial assets at amortised cost (A)	**2,499.20**	**2,499.20**	**1,516.57**	**1,516.57**
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Non current investments	78.60	78.60	23.13	23.13
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (B)	**78.60**	**78.60**	**23.13**	**23.13**
Measured at fair value through other Profit and loss account				
Non current investments	219.44	219.44	135.22	135.22
Total financial assets at fair value through profit and loss account (C)	**219.44**	**219.44**	**135.22**	**135.22**
Total Financial assets (A+B+C)	**2,797.24**	**2,797.24**	**1,674.92**	**1,674.92**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Long term borrowings	1,816.84	1,816.84	1,688.91	1,688.91
Short term borrowings	523.40	523.40	1,018.82	1,018.82
Trade payable	748.68	748.68	727.59	727.59
Other financial liabilities	630.75	630.75	579.66	579.66
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**3,719.67**	**3,719.67**	**4,014.98**	**4,014.98**
Measured at fair value through profit and loss				
Long term borrowings	1475.79	1,475.79	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	**1,475.79**	**1,475.79**	**-**	**-**

A. Risk management framework

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

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B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

i. 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.

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Management and the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate.

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Fixed rate borrowings	50.00	155.00
Floating rate borrowings	3,772.48	2,559.87
Total borrowings	**3,822.48**	**2,714.87**
Total Net borrowing	3,816.03	2,707.73
Add: Upfront fees	6.45	7.14
Total borrowings	**3,822.48**	**2,714.87**

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

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2022 would decrease / increase by ₹ 30.71 Crore (for the year ended 31 March 2021: decrease / increase by ₹ 27.84 Crore). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

iii. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the 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.

Company's credit risk arises principally from the trade receivables, loans, cash & cash equivalents.

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

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed centrally by the Company and subject to established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an individual credit limits defined in accordance with the assessment.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10.0% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated. A single largest customer has total exposure in sales of 2.71%.The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.

As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

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

Our historical experience of collecting receivables indicate a low credit risk. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets.

As per policy receivables are classified into different buckets based on the overdue period ranging from 6 months – one year to more than one year. There are different provisioning norms for each bucket which are ranging from 2% to 5%.

The movement in allowance for Expected Credit Loss is as follows:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	**0.56**	**0.78**
Change in allowance for trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	0.60	-
Trade receivable written off during the year		0.22
Balance as at the end of the year	**1.16**	**0.56**

Cash and cash equivalents:

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Company policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

The Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no 15

Loans and investment

The Company's centralised treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the business. The treasury function focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits assigned for each of the counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

iv. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. . The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Liquidity exposure as at 31st March 2022

₹ Crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	134.35	-	-	134.35
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	322.19	-	-	322.19
Trade receivables	721.23	-	-	721.23
Loans	248.55	317.19	-	565.74
Non current investments	-	-	587.76	587.76
Other financial assets	405.79	60.18	-	465.97
Total Financial assets	**1,832.11**	**377.37**	**587.76**	**2,797.24**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	3,080.75	211.88	3,292.63
Short term borrowings	523.40	-	-	523.40
Trade payable	748.68	-	-	748.68
Other financial liabilities	442.74	188.01	-	630.75
Total financial liabilities	**1,714.82**	**3,268.76**	**211.88**	**5,195.46**

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

Liquidity exposure as at 31st March 2021

₹ Crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	60.78	-	-	60.78
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10.32	-	-	10.32
Trade receivables	527.05	-	-	527.05
Loans	178.03	43.58	-	221.61
Non current investments	-	-	453.85	453.85
Other financial assets	325.85	75.46	-	401.31
Total Financial assets	**1,102.03**	**119.04**	**453.85**	**1,674.92**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	1,477.03	211.88	1,688.91
Short term borrowings	1,018.82	-	-	1,018.82
Trade payable	727.59	-	-	727.59
Other financial liabilities	374.89	204.77	-	579.66
Total financial liabilities	**2,121.30**	**1,681.80**	**211.88**	**4,014.98**

Collateral

The Company has pledged part of its trade receivables in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Company. There is obligation to return the securities to the Company once these banking facilities are surrendered.

The amount of guarantees given on behalf of Subsidiaries included in note 39 represents the maximum amount the Company could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on expectation at the end of the reporting year, the Company considers that it is more likely that such an amount will not be payable.

Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March, 2021	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Investment in Equity Shares measured at FVTOCI	78.60	23.13	Level 1	Quoted Bid Prices in an active market.
Investment in Preference shares measured at FVTPL	40.71	35.22	Level 3	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Investment in Debentures measured at FVTPL	78.73	-	Level 3	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Borrowing measured at fair value through profit and loss	1,475.79	-	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Derivative (Assets)/ Liabilities	-	0.23	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3:

₹ Crore

Particulars	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input of fair value
Investment in Preference shares	DCF Method	Discounting Rate of 10.50%	0.50%	0.5% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value of ₹ 0.16 Crore
Investment in debentures	DCF Method	Discounting Rate of 11%	0.50%	0.5% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value of ₹ 0.09 /₹ 1.93 Crore.

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Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value Measurement

₹ Crore

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Balance as on 31.03.2021	35.22
Addition made during the year	84.99
Allowance for loss	0.77
Balance as on 31.03.2022	**119.44**

The carrying amount of Trade Receivable, Trade Payable, Capital Creditors, Cash and Cash Equivalents and other Bank Balances are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March, 2021	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures				
Carrying value	283.00	295.50	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Fair value	283.00	295.50		
Loans				
Carrying value	565.74	221.61	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Fair value	565.74	221.61		
Long term borrowings				
Carrying value	2,252.04	2,052.18	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Fair value *	2,252.04	2,052.18		

* In view of management, Value as per amortised cost is fair value

iv Foreign currency risk management

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

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivables in foreign currency. In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Company has a policy to hedge its payable up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts.

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

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

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Currency exposure as at 31st March 2022

Particulars	CHF	USD	EURO	AED	INR	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	134.35	134.35
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	322.19	322.19
Trade receivables	-	5.32	-	-	715.91	721.23
Loans	-	-	-	11.37	554.37	565.74
Non current investments	-	-	-	218.56	369.20	587.76
Other financial assets	-	-	-	0.12	465.85	465.97
Total Financial assets	**-**	**5.32**	**-**	**230.05**	**2,567.19**	**2,802.56**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-	3,292.63	3,292.63
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	523.40	523.40
Trade payable	0.07	-	-	-	748.61	748.68
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	630.75	630.75
Total financial liabilities	**0.07**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,195.39**	**5,195.46**

Currency exposure as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	CHF	USD	EURO	AED	INR	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	60.78	60.78
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	10.32	10.32
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	527.05	527.05
Loans	-	-	-	-	221.61	221.61
Non current investments	-	-	-	196.21	257.64	453.85
Other financial assets	-	-		2.99	398.32	401.31
Total Financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**199.20**	**1,475.72**	**1,674.92**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-	1,688.91	1,688.91
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	1,018.82	1,018.82
Trade payable	-	6.77	0.07	-	720.75	727.59
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	579.66	579.66
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**6.77**	**0.07**	**-**	**4,008.14**	**4,014.98**

V) Commodity price risk

The Company purchases its raw material in the open market from third parties. The Company is therefore subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of Clinker. The Company purchased substantially all of its Clinker from third parties in the open market during the year. If Clinker import price had been 1 US Dollar higher / lower and all other variables were constant, the company's profit for the year ended 31st March 2022 would decrease / increase by ₹ 2.08 Crore (for the year ended 31st March 2021: decrease / increase by ₹ 3.06 Crore).

NOTES

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

39. Other Notes

a) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of disputed claims/ levies:

₹ Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
i)	Differential Custom duty in respect of Import of Steam Coal	22.50	22.50
ii)	Excise Duty & Service tax credit in respect of capital goods and input services	15.76	52.40
iii)	Cess under the Building and other Constructions Workers Act, 1946	2.00	2.00
iv)	VAT exemption on sales made to SEZ unit	3.57	0.05
v)	Income Tax	11.04	0.34
	Total	**54.87**	**77.29**

b) Commitments:

₹ Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
i)	Estimated amount of Contract remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances)	387.23	172.46

c) In the opinion of the Management, the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet in the ordinary course of business. Provisions are for all known liabilities and same is adequate and not in excess of what is required.

d) The company is yet to receive balance confirmations in respect of certain Trade Payables, Advances and Trade Receivables. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the amount at which they are stated.

e) Employee Share Based Payments Plans:

The Company has provided share-based payment schemes to its employees.

The shareholders of the Company in their meeting held on March 30, 2016 formulated the JSW Cement Employee Stock Ownership Plan- 2016 ('ESOP Plan 2016') which was amended by the shareholders in their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on May 21, 2016 and further amended in Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on May 30, 2017. Under the ESOP Plan 2016, all Employees designated as Junior Manager (L08) and above based on defined criteria were to get maximum five annual grants on Grant 1 on 1st April 2016, Grant 2 on 1st April 2017, Grant 3 on 1st April 2018, Grant 4 on1st April 2019 & Grant 5 on 1st April 2020 and the total numbers of grants available under ESOP Plan 2016 were 2,95,90,567.

Under this policy three grants were given 1st on 1st April 2016, 2nd on 1st April 20217 & 3rd on 1st April 2018.

In the ESOP Committee held on 25th March, 2021 Grant 4 & Grant 5 under ESOP Plan 2016 were scrapped and keeping all other conditions in the plan unchanged

As the Company has grown substantially in last 5 years and with an intention that all the employee (including new employee added in last five years) working for the Company should benefit from the Company ESOP Plan, the Company in the Extra-Ordinary meeting held on 30th November 2021 approved the Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2021 ('ESOP Plan 2021'). Under ESOP Plan 2021, all the employees on the company payroll will receive based on defined criteria maximum three grants.

Under the new policy, the Company has given 1st Grant on 1st December, 2021

The total number of grants available under both ESOP plan is 51,913,275 and the key terms of and position grants under both the policy is as under

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

The status of three grants under this plan with other relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2016-17 (Grant 1)	FY 2017-18 (Grant 2)	FY 2018-19 (Grant 3)
Date of Grant	1st April, 2016	1st April, 2017	1st April, 2018
Vesting Period	1 year i.e. from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 31.03.2021	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2021 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2022
Option Granted on 1st April	56,20,950	56,15,072	1,34,88,024
Options Lapsed (upto FY 2018-19)	6,67,791	12,01,314	14,42,517
Options forfeited (by cash payout) (upto FY 2018-19)	8,88,009	-	-
Options Outstanding (01.04.2019) Vested Unvested	40,65150 40,65150 -	44,13,758 - 44,13,758	1,20,45,507 - 1,20,45,507
Options Lapsed (FY 2019-20)	-	2,75,829	10,68,610
Options outstanding (31.03.2020) Vested Unvested	40,65,150 40,65,150 -	41,37,929 20,68,965 20,68,964	1,09,76,897 - 1,09,76,897
Options lapsed (FY 2020-21)	-	63,396	6,17846
Options forfeited (to be settled by cash) (FY 2020-21)	8,64,701	3,30,127	4,08,717
Options outstanding (31.03.2021) Vested Unvested	32,00,449 32,00,449 -	37,44,406 37,44,406 -	99,50,334 49,75,167 49,75,167
Options lapsed (FY 2021-22)	-	28,481	6,58,947
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (FY 2021-22)	3,65,076	3,81,042	6,46,984
Options outstanding (31.03.2022) Vested Unvested	28,35,373 28,35,373 -	33,34,883 33,34,883 -	86,44,403 86,44,403 -
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	68.70	68.50	42.77
Fair Value on date of grant	43.24	40.49	23.49
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are
Weighted average values of the share price	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry
Expected Option life	7 years	6 years	5 years
Risk-Free Interest rate	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of option.
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black Scholes option pricing model	Black Scholes option pricing model	Black Scholes option pricing model
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of the fair value, such as market condition	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) expected option life

NOTES

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

Expenses related to current financial year is debited to Profit & Loss Account ₹ 2.34 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.42 crore). Expenses related to earlier financial years due to change the plan is recognized as Exceptional items current year: Nil (Previous Year: ₹ 35.40 crore)

2] ESOP Plan 2021 plan - Outstanding and relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Grant 1)
Date of Grant	1st December, 2021
Vesting Period	25% in 12 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.12.2022 25% in 16 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2023 25% in 28 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2024
Option Granted on 1st April	55,61,408
Options Lapsed (upto FY 2021-22)	370,657
Options outstanding (31.03.2022) Vested Unvested	51,90,391 - 51,90,391
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	10.00
Fair Value on date of grant	**Vesting date** – **Fair value** 01.12.2022 – 89.40 01.04.2023 – 89.55 01.04.2024 – 90.01
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are
Weighted average values of the share price	Not Applicable
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 35% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry
Expected Option life	7 years
Risk-Free Interest rate	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of option.
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black Scholes option pricing mode
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of the fair value, such as market condition	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) expected option life

Expenses related to current financial year is debited to Profit & Loss Account ₹ 8.14 crore.

f) Derivatives: Hedged Currency Risk Position

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments.

i) The forward exchange contracts entered into by the company and outstanding are as under:

As at	No. of Contracts	Type	USD equivalent (million)	₹ Crore equivalent
31st March,2022	-	-	-	-
31st March,2021	2	Buy	9.71	71.93

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

ii) The foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise as at Balance Sheet date as given below:

Sr. No	Particulars	AED equivalent (million)	CHF equivalent (million)	EURO equivalent (million)	USD equivalent (million)	₹ Crore equivalent
a)	Import of Raw material & Fuel					
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	0.01	0.92	6.84
b)	Trade receivable					
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	0.72	5.32
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Trade payable					
	As at 31st March 2022	-	0.00	-	-	0.07
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Loan given to subsidiary					
	As at 31st March 2022	14.69	-	-	-	11.37
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-	-
e)	Interest Receivable					
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	0.12
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-	-

iii) The foreign currency exposures that have been hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise as at Balance Sheet date are:

Sr. No	Particulars	USD equivalent (million)	₹ Crore equivalent
a)	Suppliers'/ Buyers' Credit		
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-
	As at 31st March 2021	9.69	71.79
b)	Interest Accrued but not due on Suppliers'/ Buyers' Credit		
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-
	As at 31st March 2021	0.02	0.14

g) Employee Benefits:

i) Defined Contribution Plan:

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and National Pension Scheme which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue as per relevant rules / statutes.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans

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 as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act is 5 years.

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation. At the rate of daily salary, as per current accumulation of leave days.

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

Investment risk	The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.
Interest Rate Risk	The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).
Demographic Risk	The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
Salary Escalation Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

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

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March 2022 by external agencies. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

iii) Defined Benefit Plans – Gratuity:

₹ Crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 Funded	As at 31st March 2021 Funded
a.	**Changes in Present Value of obligations:**		
	Opening Balance of present value of obligation	10.95	9.47
	Service Cost	2.08	1.84
	Interest Cost	0.74	0.64
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	0.51	(0.73)
	Benefits paid	(0.82)	(0.27)
	Closing Balance	**13.46**	**10.95**
b.	**Fair Value of Plan assets:**		
	Opening Balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	11.06	7.78
	Expected Return on Plan assets less loss on investments	0.75	0.53
	Actuarial gain / (loss) on Plan Assets	(0.15)	0.26
	Employers' Contribution	0.80	2.76
	Benefits paid	(0.82)	(0.27)
	Closing Balance	**11.64**	**11.06**
c.	**Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet:**		
	Present Value of obligations	(13.46)	(10.95)
	Fair Value of plan asset	11.64	11.06
	Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet (Refer Note 12 and 22)	**(1.82)**	**0.11**
d.	**Expenses during the Year:**		
	Service cost	2.08	1.84
	Interest cost	0.74	0.64
	Expected Return on Plan assets	(0.75)	(0.53)
	Component of defined benefit cost recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss	**2.07**	**1.95**
	Component of defined benefit cost recognized in Other comprehensive income	**0.66**	**(1.00)**
e.	**Break up of Plan Assets as a percentage of total plan assets:**		
	Insurer Managed Funds – Value (99.37%)	11.59	10.99
	Bank (0.63%)	0.05	0.07
f.	**Principal actuarial assumptions:**		
	Rate of Discounting	6.50%	6.8%
	Rate of increase in salaries	6.0%	6.0%
	Attrition Rate	14.0%	2.0%
g.	**Breakup of Plan Assets**		
	HDFC Group Unit Linked Plan - Option B	1.28	1.24
	HDFC Life Stable Management Fund	1.28	1.23
	HDFC Life Defensive Managed Fund	0.77	0.71
	Canara HSBC OBC Life Group Traditional Plan	8.26	7.81
	Bank Balance	0.05	0.07
	Total	**11.64**	**11.06**

The Company has created irrevocable trust named "JSW Cement Employees' Gratuity Trust" for providing gratuity benefits to the employees and current year contribution to the trust is ₹ 0.80 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.76 Crore).

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

iv) Experience adjustments

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 Funded	As at 31st March 2021 Funded	As at 31st March 2020 Funded	As at 31st March 2019 Funded	As at 31st March 2018 Funded
Defined Benefit Obligation	13.46	10.95	9.47	7.28	5.71
Plan Assets	11.64	11.06	7.78	6.21	4.14
Deficit	(1.82)	0.11	(1.69)	(1.07)	(1.57)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities-Loss/(Gain)	0.03	(0.73)	(0.30)	0.08	0.61
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets-Loss/(Gain)	-	-	0.09	(0.05)	(0.01)

a) The Company expects to contribute 3.89 Crore to its gratuity plan for the next year.

b) In assessing the Company's post retirement liabilities, the Company monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables. The base being the LIC Ultimate Tables 2006-08.

c) The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on the yields / rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date.

d) The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

e) Expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of obligation after considering several applicable factors such as composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario etc.

V) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(12.81)	14.17	(9.85)	12.24
Future salary growth (1% movement)	14.17	(12.80)	12.24	(9.83)
Attrition rate (50% attrition rate)	13.39	(13.47)	10.99	(10.89)
Mortality rate (10% mortality rate)	13.46	13.46	10.95	10.94

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 Balance sheet.

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

vi) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash-flows)	5 years	11 Years
1 Year	2.68	0.43
2 to 5 Year	7.23	3.11
6 to 10 Year	5.46	4.18
More than 10 Years	4.39	19.29

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

vii) Provident Fund:

Under defined contribution plans, provident fund, the Company pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Company's provident fund contribution, in respect to employees, is made to a government administered fund and are recognized as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services that the payment covers.

Company's contribution to Provident Fund recognized in statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 4.68 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 4.26 Crore). (refer note 34)

Company's contribution to National pension scheme recognized in statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 0.52 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 0.35 Crore).

Company's contribution to ESIC recognized in statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 0.01 Crore (Previous Year ₹0.02 Crore). (refer note 34)

viii) Compensated Absences

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Present value of obligation	11.05	10.99
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit or loss	1.58	4.23
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.50%	6.80%
Salary escalation (p.a.)	6.00%	6.00%

The Company has a policy on compensated absences with provisions on accumulation and encashment by the employees during employment or on separation from the Company due to death, retirement or resignation. The expected cost of compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

ix) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect

h) Segment reporting:

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacturing and sale of cement and cement related product. As per IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, there are no other reportable business applicable to the company.

The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed as below.

a) Revenue from operations

₹ Crore

Particulars	For Year ended 31st March 2022	For Year ended 31st March 2021
Within India	4,082.87	3,402.45
Outside India	16.35	14.32
Total	**4,099.22**	**3,416.77**

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

b) Non-current operating assets

All non -current assets of the Company are located in India.

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

i) Related parties disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard IND AS-24:
A) List of Related Parties

1.	**Holding Company**
	Adarsh Advisory Service Private Limited
2.	**Subsidiary Company**
	JSW Cement FZE
	Shiva Cement Limited
	Utkarsh Transport Private limited
	JSW Green Cement Private limited
3.	**Enterprises under common control/ exercising significant influence with whom the company has entered into transactions during the year**
	JSW Steel Limited
	JSW Energy Limited
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
	Amba River Coke Limited
	Dolvi Coke Project Limited
	JSW International Tradecorp PTE Limited
	JSW Bengal Steel Limited
	JSW Steel (Salav) Limited
	Descon Limited
	JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited (formerly known as Sapphire Technologies Limited)
	South-West Mining Limited
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
	Gopal Traders Private Limited
	JSW Foundation
	JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited
	JSW Projects Limited
	JSW Severfield Structures Limited
	Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
	JSW Paints Private Limited
	JSW Structural Metal Decking
	JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
	JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
	JSW Bengaluru Football Club
	Epsilon Corban Private Limited
	Epsilon Advanced Materials Private Limited
	JSW Sports Private Limited
	Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited
	JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited
	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited
	JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited
	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited
	JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
	Inspire Institute of Sports
	Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital
	JSW One Distribution Limited
	Neotrax Steel Private Limited
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
	JSW One Platforms Limited
	Algebra Endeavour Private Limited

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

4	**Key Managerial Personnel**
	Mr. Parth Jindal (Managing Director)
	Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (Whole Time Director & CEO)
	Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (Director – Finance & Commercial)
	Ms. Sneha Bindra (Company Secretary)
	Mr Nirmal Kumar Jain (Independent Director)
	Mr Jugal Kishore Tandon (Director)
	Mr Pankaj Kulkarni (Independent Director)
	Ms Sutapa Banerjee (Independent Director)
	Mr Kantilal Patel (Director)
	Mr Sumit Banerjee (Independent Director)

B) Nature of transactions*:

₹ Crore

Transactions during the Year	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Purchase of Goods/ Power & Fuel/ Services:		
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	6.87	7.05
JSW Steel Limited	209.93	133.70
JSW Energy Limited	146.12	117.52
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	1.45	0.23
South – West Mining Limited	0.13	0.04
JSW International Tradecorp PTE Limited	-	23.81
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	4.90	9.91
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	6.74
Amba River Coke Limited	14.66	6.17
JSW Ispat special products Limited	0.32	0.59
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	7.72	7.66
Shiva Cement Limited	1.01	10.61
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	6.77	11.42
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited	-	0.01
JSW Bengaluru Football Club	2.00	0.01
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	20.10	10.61
JSW Paints limited	-	1.35
JSW Cement FZE	21.28	16.51
JSW Green Energy Limited	4.59	-
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	1.47	-
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	0.06	-
Inspire Institute of Sports	0.17	-
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	0.08	-
Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital	0.08	-
	449.71	**363.94**
Lease liability repayment:		
JSW Steel Limited	2.66	2.57
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	1.62	1.54
Descon Limited	0.95	0.95
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	0.73	0.62
Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited	0.54	0.49
Shiva Cement Limited	0.01	0.01
	6.51	**6.18**
Lease Interest cost:		
JSW Steel Limited	0.55	0.79
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	0.80	0.84
Descon Limited	0.24	0.29
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	0.15	0.17
Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited	0.01	0.06
	1.75	**2.15**

NOTES

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

₹ Crore

Transactions during the Year	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Donation/ CSR expense:		
JSW Foundation	0.19	1.38
	0.19	**1.38**
Purchase of Assets:		
JSW Energy Limited		95.67
Shiva Cement Limited	0.12	-
	0.12	**95.67**
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by:		
JSW Steel Limited	76.01	0.23
Shiva Cement Limited	8.00	--
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	0.04	0.01
JSW Energy Limited	4.24	0.82
Tranquil Home and Holding Private Limited	0.02	0.02
	88.31	**1.08**
Sales of Goods / Services:		
JSW Steel Limited	161.60	119.05
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	7.77	8.63
JSW Energy Limited	1.06	2.92
Amba River Coke Limited	0.21	0.50
Dolvi Coke Project Limited	-	-
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	1.82	2.23
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	2.84	0.03
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	0.22
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	0.51
JSW Projects Limited	0.02	0.22
JSW Foundation	0.27	0.16
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	2.11	3.11
Shiva Cement Limited	3.25	0.21
Gopal Traders Private Limited	0.03	0.03
Epsilon Corban Pvt Limited	0.41	0.13
Epsilon Advanced Materials Private Limited	-	0.00
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.31	0.31
JSW Paints Private Limited	0.63	0.44
South – West Mining Limited	0.01	-
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited	52.56	-
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	13.47	-
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	0.83	-
JSW One Distribution Limited	0.08	-
Neotrax Steel Private Limited	2.01	-
	251.29	**138.70**
Sale of Assets:		
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	-	0.05
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	13.08
Shiva Cement Limited	0.25	0.33
	0.25	**13.46**
Interest income on Loan/Deposit given to		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	0.20	0.27
Shiva Cement Limited	24.34	15.87
JSW Cement FZE	0.11	-
JSW Sports Private Limited	29.55	28.41
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	1.87	1.41
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.75	0.24
JSW Paints Private limited	-	0.08
JTPM Metal traders	1.91	1.90
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	0.15	-
	58.58	**48.18**

NOTES

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

₹ Crore

Transactions during the Year	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Interest paid on loan /deposit taken from		
JSW Paints limited	-	1.16
JSW Dharamtar port Private Limited	-	0.07
South West Mining Limited	9.56	1.47
	9.56	**2.70**
Guarantee Commission Income:		
JSW Cement FZE	1.32	1.14
Shiva Cement Limited	0.44	
	1.76	**1.14**
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf:		
JSW Energy Limited	0.11	-
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	0.27	0.40
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	0.53	0.65
JSW Steel Limited	0.00	3.09
JSW Foundation	-	0.00
JSW Cement FZE	0.41	
Shiva Cement Limited	0.02	0.02
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	0.46	0.13
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	3.22	0.19
	5.02	**4.48**
Purchase of Equity Share:		
JSW Cement FZE	22.35	-
JSW One Platforms Limited	6.72	-
Shiva Cement Limited	-	13.30
JSW Energy Limited (Change in Fair Valuation)	55.47	-
	84.54	**35.93**
Guarantee provided by Company on behalf of:		
JSW Cement FZE	72.03	580.47
Shiva Cement Limited	1,066.00	-
	1,138.03	**580.47**
Investment:		
Algebra Endeavour Private Limited (Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures)	78.73	-
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited*	-	100.00
	78.73	**100.00**
Deposit given		
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	1.18	1.29
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	3.00	-
	4.18	**1.29**
Deposit received back		
JSW Bengal Steel	0.28	0.25
	0.28	**0.25**
Loan Taken		
JSW Paints Limited	-	60.00
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	15.00
South West Mining Limited	-	80.00
	-	**155.00**
Loan repaid		
JSW Paints Limited	-	60.00
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	15.00
South West Mining Limited	30.00	
	30.00	**75.00**
Investment redemption:		
JSW Sports Private Limited	12.50	13.50
	12.50	**13.50**

NOTES

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

₹ Crore

Transactions during the Year	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Loan given		
Shiva Cement Limited	251.93	57.84
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	36.04	12.90
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	2.26	4.57
JSW Paints Limited	-	7.50
JSW Cement FZE	11.37	-
	301.60	**82.81**
Loan given- received back		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	1.84	0.59
Shiva Cement Limited	-	65.35
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	19.30	-
JSW Paints Limited	-	7.50
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	2.00	
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	1.66	-
	24.80	**73.44**

* Amount excludes duties and taxes

Compensation to Key Management Personnel

₹ Crore

Nature of transaction	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Short-term employee benefits	13.34	10.03
Sitting fees	1.14	0.44
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	**14.48**	**10.47**

1. The Company has accrued ₹ 1.13 Crore in respect of employee stock options granted to key managerial personnel. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the Current year as defined under Section 2(78) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the options have not been exercised.
2. As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

Terms and Conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31st March 2022, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances of trade receivable from related parties.

Purchases:

The purchases from related parties are in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Loan to Related Party:

a) **Loan to subsidiary –**
The Company had given loans to subsidiaries for general corporate purposes. The loan balances as at March 31, 2022 was Amounting ₹ 450.32 Crore. These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate 9.00%- 9.75% per annum.

b) **Loans to other related parties-**
The Company had given loans to other related parties for general corporate purposes. The loan balances as at March 31, 2022 was Amounting ₹ 20.00 Crore. These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate 9.5% per annum.

NOTES

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

Lease Rent paid to Related Party:

For Vijayanagar Plant-

Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited Vijaynagar works towards construction on lease land under sub-lease agreements, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹ 0.60 Crore.

For Dolvi Plant-

Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited, Dolvi Works towards construction, for 20.55 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹ 2.06 Crore.

The Company had entered into arrangement with JSW Bengal Steel Limited to take on rent Guest House & accommodation facility for business purpose amounting to ₹ 1.62 Crore for period of 10 years, renewable at option of both the parties.

The Company had entered into arrangement with JSW Realty Infrastructure Private Limited for period of 25 years to take on rent accommodation facility for business purpose in its integrated township amounting to ₹ 0.73 Crore, renewable at option of both the parties.

C) Closing balances:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Payables:		
JSW Steel Limited	44.11	6.20
JSW Energy Limited	16.49	31.96
South West Mining Limited	0.02	-
Amba River Coke Limited	9.20	4.15
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	0.48
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	2.86
JSW IP Holding Private Limited	2.69	5.24
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	2.48	1.07
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	2.08	-
Utkarsh Transport private limited	1.65	-
Shiva Cement Limited	0.54	0.16
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	0.61	-
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.03	-
Tranquil Homes & Holding Private Limited	0.05	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd.	-	0.27
JSW Foundation	0.01	0.36
JSW International Tradecorp PTE Ltd.	-	-
Descon Limited	0.09	-
JSW Cement FZE	-	2.25
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	0.10
Inspire Institute of Sports	0.06	-
	80.11	**55.10**
Security and other deposits given		
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	2.00	2.25
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.10	0.10
JSW Steel Limited	104.95	10.32
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	4.46	3.27
Sapphire Airlines Pvt Ltd	3.00	-
	114.51	**15.94**
Advances Given		
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	0.09	0.04
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.08	0.37
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	0.62	0.59
Descon Limited	0.01	0.01
JSW Foundation	-	0.39
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Pvt Ltd	0.50	0.73
JSW Green Energy Ltd	0.32	0.32
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	2.11	0.03
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	0.02
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	4.31	0.77
JSW Steel Limited	23.51	3.90
BHUSHAN POWER & STEEL LIMITED	0.64	-
JSW Energy Limited	4.82	-
JSW STEEL (USA) INC.	0.72	0.72
JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.	0.72	0.72
	38.45	**8.69**

NOTES

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Receivables:		
JSW Steel Limited	121.78	53.56
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	1.82	2.67
Amba River Coke Limited	0.45	0.98
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	0.57	0.03
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	0.39	2.06
JSW Foundation	-	0.07
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	2.27	1.55
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	0.11	0.11
Gopal Traders private limited	0.01	0.01
JSW Projects limited	0.08	0.48
JSW Energy Limited	3.23	3.28
JSW Green Cement Pvt Ltd	7.68	0.06
JSW Processors & Traders Pvt Limited	-	9.43
JSW Paints Private Limited	0.05	0.08
Shiva Cement Limited	11.19	0.42
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.01	-
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	0.20	-
JSW One Distribution Limited	0.03	-
JSW Vijaynagar Metallics	20.08	-
	169.95	**74.79**
Advance received from customers		
Dolvi Coke Project Limited	0.20	0.20
Epsilon Corban Pvt Limited	0.14	0.03
Epsilon Advanced Materials Pvt Ltd	0.01	0.01
JSW Foundation	0.04	-
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	0.01	-
	0.40	**0.24**
Other Receivables		
JSW Steel Limited	10.58	11.38
JSW Cement FZE	1.44	0.72
JSW Green Cement Private Ltd	0.003	1.98
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	0.50	-
Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	0.58	-
	13.103	**14.08**
Lease Liability:		
JSW Steel Limited	3.22	5.33
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	8.09	8.62
Descon Limited	2.07	2.73
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	1.40	1.66
Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited	-	0.43
	14.78	**18.77**
Guarantee provided by Company on behalf of:		
JSW Cement FZE	652.50	580.47
Shiva Cement Limited	1,066.00	-
Loan given		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	1.84
Shiva Cement Limited	393.68	141.75
Utkarsh Transport Private limited	38.38	21.63
JSW Cement FZE	11.38	-
JTPM Metal Trader Private Limited	20.00	20.00
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	6.88	6.62
Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	25.12	-
	495.44	**191.84**

NOTES

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Loan taken		
South West Mining Ltd	50.00	80.00
Interest receivable on Investment in Debenture		
JSW Sports Private Limited	54.13	25.97
Interest Payable on Loan Availed		
South West Mining Ltd		1.36
JSW Paints Ltd	0.02	0.02
	0.02	**1.38**
Interest receivable on Loan given		
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	1.68	1.96
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	0.25
Shiva Cement Limited	6.88	44.98
JSW Cement FZE	0.11	2.99
JTPM Metal Trader Private Limited	1.71	1.78
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.17	0.25
Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	2.47	2.47
Sapphire Airlines Pvt Ltd	0.13	-
	13.15	**54.68**

1. The Closing balance of guarantees provided by the Company on behalf of Subsidiaries represent the gross amount. Please refer note 39 n for net exposure of the Company related to financial guarantees. The differential amount represents loans not drawn or repayments made to the lenders.
2. The transactions are disclosed under various relationships based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.

j) Remuneration to Auditors

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Audit Fees		
Statutory Audit	0.37	0.35
Certification & Out of pocket expenses	0.00	0.01
Total	**0.37**	**0.36**

k) Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

i. Profit attributable to Equity holders of Company

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company:	324.39	257.85
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company for basic earnings	324.39	257.85
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company adjusted for the effect of dilution	**324.39**	**257.85**

NOTES

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

ii. Weighted average number of Equity shares

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Issued ordinary shares at April 1	986,352,230	986,352,230
Effect of shares issued for cash	-	
Weighted average number of shares at March 31 for basic EPS	**986,352,230**	**986,352,230**

iii. Effect of Dilution

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Share Application Money	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Convertible debentures	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at March 31	**986,352,230**	**986,352,230**

iv. Basic and Diluted earnings per share

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Basic earnings per share: (i/ii)	3.29	2.61
Diluted earnings per share: (i/iii)	3.29	2.61

l) Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure:

The Company has incurred an amount of ₹ 5.22 Crore (31 March 2021 ₹ 4.88) towards Corporate social responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is included in other expenses.

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31stMarch 2021
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	5.45	3.52
Amount spend during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset		-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	5.22	4.88
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total	**5.22**	**4.88**
Nature of CSR activities	1. Improving living conditions 2. Promoting social development 3. Rural development projects 4. Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan 5. Addressing social inequalities 6. Promotion of sports	
Amount unspent, if any	0.23	
Details of related party transactions	Donation paid to JSW Foundation, a related party in relation to CSR expenditure	

NOTES

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

m) Corporate Guarantee

The Company has issued corporate guarantee to bank on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by subsidiaries.

Terms of the Guarantee

Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee is issued by Company in favour of lender Indusind Bank Limited as a security towards credit facility provided to subsidiary JSW Cement FZE (Borrower) along with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses and all other monies whatsoever payable by Borrower. Of the total amount of Guarantee provided, ₹ 510.53 crore (Previous Year: ₹ 493.16 Crore) is utilized against loan drawn (refer note 39 (i))

Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee is issued by the Company in favor of Axis Trustee Services Limited (as the Security Trustee) towards Rupee Term Loan availed by the subsidiary Shiva Cement Limited (Borrower) from various banks (viz. Axis Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank, and Bank of India) (Lenders) along with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses, and all other monies whatsoever payable by the Borrower.

Of the total amount of Guarantee provided 309.34 crore is utilized against loan drawn.

Refer below for details of corporate guarantee issued:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Guarantees, JSW Cement FZE	652.50	580.47
Guarantees, Shiva Cement Ltd	1,066.00	-

n) Details of loans, guarantees and investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Act

₹ Crore

Particulars	Party	2021-22		2020-21	
		Max amount O/s during the year	Closing Balance	Max amount O/s during the year	Closing Balance
Loan given	Utkarsh Transport Private Ltd	38.38	38.38	21.63	21.63
	JSW Global Business Solutions Private Ltd	1.84	-	2.42	1.84
	JTPM Metal Traders Private Ltd	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd	25.12	25.12	25.12	25.12
	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd	1.66	0.00	20.37	1.66
	JSW Green Cement Private Ltd	8.88	6.88	6.62	6.62
	JSW Cement FZE	11.37	11.37	-	-
	Shiva Cement Ltd	393.69	393.69	244.60	141.75
	Niwas Residential & Commercial Properties Pvt Ltd	70.30	70.30		
Total		**-**	**565.74**	**-**	**218.62**
Investments	JSW Energy Ltd	78.60	-	-	23.13
	Shiva Cement Ltd – Preference shares	100.00	-	-	100.00
	Shiva Cement Ltd	187.55	-	-	179.12
	Everbest Consultancy service Pvt Ltd.	96.86	-	-	100.00
	JSW Sports Private Ltd	283.00	-	-	295.50
	JSW Green cement private Ltd	0.01	-	-	0.01
	Utkarsh Transport Private Ltd	1.01	-	-	1.01
	JSW Cement FZE	228.48	-	-	206.13
	JSW One Platforms Ltd	6.72	-		
	Algebra Endeavour Private Ltd -Debenture	78.73	-		
Total		**1,060.96**	**-**		**904.90**
Guarantees	JSW Cement FZE	652.50	-	-	580.47
	Shiva Cement Ltd	1,066.00	-		
Total		**1,718.50**	**-**		**580.47**

Details of investment made by the Company are given under note 7 and 8.

NOTES

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

o) Other statutory information:

(1) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

(2) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

(3) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(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

(4) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the 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.

(5) The Company does not have 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.

(6) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(7) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.

(8) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(9) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(10) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.

(11) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(12) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off

NOTES

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

p) Financial Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31st March 22	31st March 21	Variance (%)	Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceding year
Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.09	0.67	62%	Improvement on account of Short term loan repayment
Debt Equity Ratio (times)	Total Borrowings (i.e. Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings)	Total Equity	1.81	1.55	17%	
Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Profit before tax + Depreciation and amortisation expenses + interest on term loans and debenture + Adjustment for non-cash expense and income	Scheduled principal term loans repaid and interest thereon (i.e. excluding prepaid and debt refinanced) + Finance lease liability and interest thereon.	1.13	1.34	-16%	
Return on Equity (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Net worth	17%	16%	4%	
Inventory Turnover ratio (Days)	Average Inventory	Manufacturing cost (including Raw material, power & fuel, and manufacturing overheads)	47	68	-30%	Improvement is on account optimisation of inventory
Debtors Turnover ratio (Days)	Average Trade Receivables	Revenue from operations	57	51	11%	
Trade Payable turnover ratio (Days)	Average Trade payables	Cost of goods sold	79	107	-26%	Improvement is on account better payment cycle followed
Net Capital Turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (current assets – current liabilities)	24.27	-4.53	-635%	Improvement is on account liabilities settled during the year
Net Profit Margin Ratio (%age)	Net profit for the year	Total Income	8.0%	7.7%	4%	
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before tax plus Interest expense and adjustment for non cash income	Total Asset minus Current & non Current Liabilities and Intangible Assets	30.5%	39.6%	-23.1%	

q) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current period's classification in order to comply with the requirements of the amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective 1st April, 2021.

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOFR1264

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May 2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of JSW Cement Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of report of other auditor on separate financial statements and financial information of the subsidiaries and joint venture, referred to in Other Matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its joint venture as at 31st March 2022, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its joint venture 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 obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in sub-paragraph (a) and (b) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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

The Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Capital Expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (as described in notes 4 and 4.6 of the consolidated financial statements)	
The Group has incurred significant expenditure on capital projects, as reflected by the total value of additions in property plant and equipment and capital work in progress in notes 4 & 4.6 of the consolidated financial statements. The Group is in the process of executing projects for expansion of existing capacity. These projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. We considered Capital expenditure as a Key audit matter due to: • Significance of amount incurred on such items during the year ended 31st March 2022. • Judgement and estimate required by management in assessing assets meeting the /capitalisation criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. • Judgement involved in determining the eligibility of costs including borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs for capitalisation as per the criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We obtained an understanding of the Group's capitalisation policy and assessed for compliance with the relevant accounting standards. • We obtained understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to capital expenditure and capitalisation of assets. • We performed substantive testing on a sample basis for each element of capitalised costs including inventory issued to contractors for the purpose of these projects and physical verification performed by management alongwith reconciliation and directly attributable cost, including verification of underlying supporting evidence and understanding nature of the costs capitalised. • In relation to borrowing costs we obtained the supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model. • We assessed accounting for costs incurred when projects are suspended or delayed for any reasons including the global pandemic. • We obtained understanding on management assessment relating to progress of projects and their intention to bring the asset to its intended use.

The Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provision for Mines Restoration - Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2(XV) to the consolidated financial statements: Provision for mine restoration; Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements: use of estimates and judgements – determination of provision for mine restoration to the consolidated financial statements	
The auditors of Shiva Cement Limited ("SCL"), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, have reported a key audit matter on the provision for Mines Restoration relating to mines located at Khaturbahal (Kutra District). The calculation of the provisions requires significant management's judgment because of the inherent complexity in estimating future costs. These costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. The provisions are subject to the effects of any changes in local regulations, Management's expected approach to decommissioning and discount rates. The provision for Mines Restoration was identified as a key audit matter due to the significance of the Management's judgement involved in the determination of forecasted closure and restoration costs, life of mines and discount rate.	In respect of the key audit matter reported by the auditors of SCL, we performed inquiry of the audit procedures performed by them to address the key audit matter. As reported by the subsidiary auditor, in evaluating the reasonability of provisions for closure and restoration costs, they performed a detailed assessment of the Management's assumptions and also performed following audit procedures: • As at 31st March 2022, reviewed the assumptions used by the Management in their calculations and verified the calculations and assessed the assumptions used. • Verified the arithmetical accuracy of the provision based on the assumptions used by the Management for the discount rates, areas to be rehabilitated, the nature of expenses to be incurred (i.e., related to asset or expense). • Assessed the competence of the work of the Management's expert, who produced the cost estimates.

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

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

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its joint venture in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint venture are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and of its joint venture and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint venture are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its joint venture to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its joint venture to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its joint venture to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its joint venture of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

a. We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information in respect of 3 subsidiaries, whose financial statements and other financial information include total assets of ₹ 956.23 crore as at 31st March 2022, total revenues of ₹ 41.21 crore and net cash inflows of ₹ 4.31 crore for the year ended on that date. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, whose financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss of ₹ 1.26 crore for the year ended 31st March 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one joint venture, whose financial statements, other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint venture, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint venture is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

b. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss of ₹ 1.26 crore for the year ended 31 March, 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one joint venture, whose financial statements, other financial information have not been audited and whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this joint venture, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid joint venture is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, this financial statements and other financial information are not material to the group.

c. The consolidated financial statements include a subsidiary incorporated outside India. Its unaudited standalone financial statements are provided by the Management by translating to the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act. The consolidated financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 1,351.66 crore as at 31st March 2022, total revenues of ₹ 542.41 crore and net cash outflows amounting to ₹ 8.07 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. We have relied on the standalone financial statements provided to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary is based on the Management certified standalone financial statements.

Our opinion on the above consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint venture, incorporated in India, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order.

2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint venture, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a. We / the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

    b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of other auditors.

    c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements.

    d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

    e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies and joint venture, none of the directors of the Group companies, its joint venture incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.

    f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and joint venture incorporated in India and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.

    g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of sub-section (16) of Section 197 of the Act, as amended.

       In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditors of the subsidiaries and joint venture incorporated in India, the managerial remuneration for the year ended 31st March 2022 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and joint venture incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule (V) to the Act.

    h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint venture, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

        i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint venture in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 40 (a) to the consolidated financial statements.

        ii. The Group and its joint venture did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at 31st March 2022 for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India.

        iv. (a) The respective Managements of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint venture respectively that, to the best of their 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 Holding company or any such subsidiaries and joint ventures to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint venture ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries and joint venture which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint venture incorporated in India has not declared or paid any dividend during the current year.

For **H P V S & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOIZ7963

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May 2022

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

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

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

Name	CIN	Holding company / subsidiary / associate/ joint venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse	Remarks
JSW Cement Limited	U26957MH2006PLC160839	Holding Company	(i)(c)	Title deed of lease hold land not in the name of the lessee as Approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government) for primary Lessor.
JSW Green Cement Limited	U26990TG2019PTC136901	Subsidiary	(xvii)	Cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year - ₹ 0.01 Crore
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	U60221TG2018PTC124102	Subsidiary	(xvii)	Cash losses in the current and immediately preceding financial year - ₹ 2.92 crore and 0.43 crore
Shiva Cement Limited	L26942OR1985PLC001557	Subsidiary	(vii)(a)	Undisputed statutory dues outstanding for more than six months as on the balance sheet date
Shiva Cement Limited	L26942OR1985PLC001557	Subsidiary	(xvii)	Cash losses in the current and immediately preceding financial year - ₹ 14.05 crore and 20.27 crore

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

Name	CIN	Holding company / subsidiary / associate / joint venture
JSW One Platforms Limited	U51100MH2018PLC314290	Joint Venture

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of JSW Cement Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31st March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") and its joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group and its joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper

management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Group and its joint venture which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matter

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, insofar as it relates to 3 Subsidiaries and 1 joint venture which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries and joint venture incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

For **H P V S & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 22144084AMCOIZ7963

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May 2022

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March, 2022

₹ Crore

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
I ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	3,833.36	3,755.44
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4.6	872.29	289.11
(c) Right of use assets	5	429.93	212.23
(d) Goodwill	40n	233.23	230.30
(e) Intangible assets	6	76.34	26.53
(f) Intangible assets under development	6A	3.95	5.07
(g) Investment in Joint Venture	7	2.53	-
(h) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	481.04	353.85
(ii) Loans	9	20.00	4.83
(iii) Other financial assets	10	61.85	80.04
(i) Deferred tax assets(net)	11	51.87	41.73
(j) Income tax assets (net)	12	1.94	1.56
(k) Other non-current assets	13	452.02	296.08
Total non-current assets		**6,520.35**	**5,296.77**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	14	460.21	349.29
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	15	766.27	619.35
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	16	164.83	95.65
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	17	390.10	39.92
(iv) Loans	9	95.42	47.63
(v) Derivative asset	18	16.53	4.21
(vi) Other financial assets	10	407.03	276.62
(c) Other current assets	13	451.77	221.30
Total current assets		**2,752.16**	**1,653.97**
Total assets		**9,272.51**	**6,950.74**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	19	986.35	986.35
(b) Other equity	20	1,144.30	839.12
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**2,130.65**	**1,825.47**
(c) Non controlling interest		(18.63)	(7.03)
Total Equity		**2,112.02**	**1,818.44**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	4,051.49	2,123.73
(ii) Lease liabilities	22	410.43	190.74
(iii) Other financial liabilities	23	0.24	11.28
(b) Provisions	24	89.44	49.29
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11	225.31	118.73
Total non-current liabilities		**4,776.91**	**2,493.77**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	25	570.57	1,064.87
(ii) Lease liabilities	22	21.86	14.93
(iii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises	26	33.52	20.53
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	26	1,049.28	893.07
(iv) Derivative liability	27	-	0.23
(v) Other financial liabilities	28	570.45	507.69
(b) Provisions	24	0.28	0.36
(c) Other current liabilities	29	110.22	127.53
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		27.40	9.31
Total current liabilities		**2,383.58**	**2,638.53**
Total liabilitites		**7,160.49**	**5,132.30**
Total equity and liabilities		**9,272.51**	**6,950.74**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statement

As per our attached report of even date

For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMC01Z7963

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May,2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ Crore

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
I	Revenue from operations	30	4,668.57	3,861.90
II	Other income	31	194.91	61.73
III	**Total Income (I+ II)**		**4,863.48**	**3,923.63**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of raw material consumed	32	1,058.23	946.45
	Purchases of stock in trade	33	153.31	16.54
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade	34	(35.36)	36.27
	Employee benefits expense	35	244.63	205.07
	Power and fuel		759.14	451.32
	Freight and handling expenses		1,013.18	796.75
	Other expenses	36	739.30	592.51
			3,932.43	**3,044.91**
	Less: Captive consumption		(7.37)	(5.48)
	Total Expenses (IV)		**3,925.06**	**3,039.43**
V	**Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (III - IV)**		**938.42**	**884.20**
VI	Finance costs	37	315.37	290.65
VII	Depreciation and amortization expense	38	225.06	178.68
VIII	**Profit before share of Profit/(Loss) from Joint Venture, Exceptional Item and Tax (V-VI-VII)**		**397.99**	**414.87**
IX	Share of loss from joint venture		(1.26)	-
X	**Profit before Exceptional Item and Tax (VIII-IX)**		**396.73**	**414.87**
	Exceptional Items			
	ESOP Expense	40d	-	35.40
XI	**Total Exceptional Items**		**-**	**35.40**
XII	**Profit before tax (X-XI)**		**396.73**	**379.47**
	Tax expenses			
	Deferred tax	11	164.08	129.63
XIII	**Total tax expenses**		**164.08**	**129.63**
XIV	**Profit for the year (XII-XIII)**		**232.65**	**249.84**
XV	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		(0.57)	1.07
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		55.47	11.93
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	11	(19.18)	(4.54)
	Total (A)		**35.72**	**8.46**
B	ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Foreign currency translation reserve		7.46	(5.62)
	(b) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		12.18	4.21
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Total (B)		**19.64**	**(1.41)**
	Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (A + B)		**55.36**	**7.05**
	Total comprehensive income/(loss) (XIV + XV)		**288.01**	**256.89**
	Total Profit /(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- owners of the Company		244.28	258.79
	- Non - controlling interest		(11.63)	(8.94)
	Total		**232.65**	**249.85**
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- owners of the Company		55.34	7.02
	- Non - controlling interest		0.03	0.03
	Total		**55.37**	**7.05**
	Total Comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- owners of the Company		299.60	265.81
	- Non - controlling interest		(11.59)	(8.91)
	Total		**288.01**	**256.90**
XVI	**Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)**			
	- Basic (In ₹)	40j	2.48	2.62
	- Diluted (In ₹)		2.48	2.62

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statement

As per our attached report of even date

For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMC01Z7963

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May,2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE)

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

Equity Share Capital (A)

₹ Crore

Particular	Total
Balance at 1st April 2020	**986.35**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31st March 2021	**986.35**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31st March 2022	**986.35**

Other equity (B)

₹ Crore

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus					Items of Other comprehensive income		Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company	Non Controlling Interest	Total
	Retained Earnings	Share option outstanding reserve	Legal Reseve	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Capital Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income			
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**530.74**	**6.11**	**1.91**	**-**	**8.12**	**15.66**	**(23.00)**	**539.54**	**2.83**	**542.37**
Profit for the year	259.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	259.44	(7.99)	251.44
Acquisition of non controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.90)	(1.90)
share based payments	(1.61)	34.76	-	-	-	-	-	33.15	-	33.15
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.65	-	-	4.21	-	(5.62)	7.76	7.00	0.03	7.03
Transfer to legal reserve	(2.05)	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earning released profit on FVTOCI	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	(0.68)	-	-	-
Total for the year	**787.86**	**40.87**	**3.95**	**4.21**	**8.12**	**10.04**	**(15.93)**	**839.12**	**(7.03)**	**832.09**
Balance at 1st April, 2021	**787.86**	**40.87**	**3.95**	**4.21**	**8.12**	**10.04**	**(15.93)**	**839.12**	**(7.03)**	**832.09**
Profit for the year	244.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	244.27	(11.63)	232.63
Share based payments	-	5.66	-	-	-	-	-	5.66	-	5.66
Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.47)	-	-	12.18	-	7.46	36.09	55.25	0.03	55.29
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**243.79**	**5.66**	**-**	**12.18**	**-**	**7.46**	**36.09**	**305.18**	**(11.60)**	**293.58**
Balance at 31st March, 2022	**1,031.65**	**46.53**	**3.95**	**16.38**	**8.12**	**17.50**	**20.16**	**1,144.30**	**(18.63)**	**1,125.67**

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

As per our attached report of even date

For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMC01Z7963

Nirmal Kumar Jain
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Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May,2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**396.72**	**379.48**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	225.06	178.68
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	13.73	5.42
Share of loss from joint ventures (net)	1.26	-
Interest Income	(51.39)	(37.73)
Dividend Income	(0.55)	(0.24)
Interest expense	272.72	265.81
Share based payment expense	10.49	9.57
Exception Items	-	35.40
Non- cash expenditure	28.40	17.00
Gain from remeasurement of Financial liability	(124.21)	-
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	4.48	3.65
Operating profit before working capital changes	**776.71**	**857.04**
Movements in Working Capital:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(147.57)	(195.83)
(Increase) in inventories	(110.93)	109.87
(Increase) financial and other assets	(352.94)	(190.50)
Increase in Trade payables	174.13	130.26
Increase in Other liabilities*	61.59	94.17
Increase in provisions	7.12	34.48
Cash flow used in Operations	**408.11**	**839.49**
Income taxes paid (net)	(69.11)	(56.72)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**339.00**	**782.77**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets including under development and capital advances	(1,054.47)	(644.91)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.01	32.50
Interest received	11.06	14.83
Investment Others	(86.22)	(100.00)
Investment in term deposit	(349.39)	(19.96)
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.55	0.24
Proceeds fron Sale of non -current investments	12.50	13.50
Loan given to Others	(69.45)	(1.55)
Loan given to related parties repaid	1.83	0.59
Loan given to Others repaid	4.66	18.72
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(1,528.92)**	**(686.04)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issue of complusory convertible preference share	1,600.00	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	1,340.55	200.16
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(815.25)	(280.72)
Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	(572.10)	313.04
Payment for lease laibilities	(20.49)	(41.48)
Interest paid on borrowings	(272.82)	(286.31)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**1,259.89**	**(95.31)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B +C)	**69.97**	**1.42**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**115.61**	**114.19**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR [Refer Note 16 and 17]	**185.58**	**115.61**

* Includes current/ non-current

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

Reconciliation forming part of cash flow statement

Particulars	1st April 2021	Cash Flow (net)	New Leases	Others	31st March 2022
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings included in Current borrowing)	2,541.63	2,125.30	-	(133.09)	4,533.84
Borrowings Current	660.30	(572.10)	-	-	88.20
Finance Lease Obligation (including current maturities)	205.68	(20.49)	252.12	(5.02)	432.29

Particulars	1st April 2020	Cash Flow (net)	New Leases	Others	31st March 2021
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings included in Current borrowing)	2,622.57	(80.56)	-	(0.38)	2,541.63
Borrowings Current	347.26	313.04	-	-	660.30
Finance Lease Obligation (including current maturities)	214.16	(41.48)	29.37	3.63	205.68

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statement

Notes:
1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the" indirect method"as set out in IND AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows
2. Others comprises of upfront fees amortisation

As per our attached report of even date

For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMC01Z7963

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Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May, 2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

NOTES

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

1. General Information

JSW Cement Limited ("the Parent Company") and its Subsidiaries collectively is referred to as 'the Group'. The Group is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement, ground granulated blast furnace slag and clinker, trading of allied products and logistic services dealing mainly in domestic transportation of goods.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

I. Statement of Compliances

Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended with effect from 1st April, 2017, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 "the Act") to the extent notified and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 4th May 2022.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below which are consistently followed except where a new accounting standard or amendment to the existing accounting standards requires a change in the policy hitherto applied. . Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, "as amended", as applicable to the Consolidated Financial Statements have been followed.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

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

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

The Consolidated Financial Statement is presented in INR which is the functional currency of the Parent Company. All the values are rounded off to Crore unless otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Consolidated 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, its normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

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.

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

NOTES

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

III. Basis of Consolidation

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

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

The Parent Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. When the Company has less than majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee if the voting rights and other contractual terms are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including;

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date when the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

Consolidation Procedure

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expense and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiary. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combination policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- All intra Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Consolidated Profit or loss and each component of consolidated other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as required / permitted by applicable Ind ASs).

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

IV. Business combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Ind AS. When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against Goodwill / capital reserve. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES

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

V. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or Groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

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

VI. Revenue Recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, incentives, volume rebates, outgoing taxes on sales. Any amounts receivable from the customer is recognized as revenue after the control over the goods sold are transferred to the customer which is generally on dispatch/delivery of goods.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 30 days and 60 days depending on the specific terms agreed to with the customer concerned, which is consistent with market practice.

Construction Contracts

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract and the stage of contract completion at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and it determines the satisfaction of performance obligation at a point in time and subsequently over time when the Group has enforceable right for payment for performance completed to date.

Contract Balances

- **Contract assets**

  A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a

NOTES

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

customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration including Trade receivables

- **Contract liabilities**
  A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract including Advance received from Customer.

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

Dividend and interest income:

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

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

VII. Leases

The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 - Leases. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment and the Group uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Group revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract.

The Group recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses incremental borrowing rate.

For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Group, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Group recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and consolidated statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero

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and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Group has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Group as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. For operating leases rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the terms of the relevant lease. . Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, recognising an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables. Finance lease income is calculated with reference to the gross carrying amount of the lease receivables, except for credit impaired financial assets for which interest income is calculated with reference to their amortised cost (i.e. after a deduction of the loss allowance). When a contract includes both lease and non-lease components, the Group applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

VIII. Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency of the Group and its subsidiaries is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Parent Company is Indian Rupee (INR). For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (xix) (e);
- exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements upto March 31, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable fixed assets, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary item, whichever is earlier and charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

For the purposes of presenting these Consolidated Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of the groups foreign operations are translated into INR using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rate fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction are used. Exchange difference arising, if any, are recognised in Consolidated other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

IX. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition and construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Group determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income

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earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. In case if the Group borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

The Group suspends capitalisation of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

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

X. Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant or subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the costs, which it is intended to compensate or when the performance obligation is met.

Government grants related to income under State Investment Promotion Scheme linked with VAT / GST payment are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Government Grant relating to tangible Property, Plant and equipment are treated as deferred income and released to consolidated statement of profit and loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

XI. Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Defined contribution plan:

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the Group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Defined benefit plans:

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 period. 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 statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in consolidated other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in consolidated other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. Past service cost is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period 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 Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Liability with respect to Foreign Subsidiary Company is recognized based on the estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave and gratuity as a result of services rendered by eligible employees up to the reporting date which is in accordance with the UAE labour Law. The provision relating to annual leave and gratuity is disclosed as non-current liability.

U.A.E. national employees of the Entity are members of the Government-managed retirement pension and social security benefit scheme pursuant to U.A.E. Federal Law No. (7) of 1999. The Entities required to contribute 12.5% of the "contribution calculation salary" of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The employees and the Government contribute 5% and 2.5% of the "contribution calculation salary" respectively, to the scheme.

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XII. Share based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 38.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Group has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Group uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes.

XIII. Taxation

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

Current income tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries except where the group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which the benefit of the temporary differences can be utilized and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting 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.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Group. The Group reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Group will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss, except when they are related to items that are recognised in consolidated other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in consolidated other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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XIV. 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 & equipment has put into the operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which cost are incurred. Major shutdown and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activity undertaken improves the economic benefit expected to arise from the assets.

Spares parts, servicing equipment and standby equipment which can be used only in connection with a particular Plant & Equipment of the Group and their use is expected to be irregular, are capitalised at cost.

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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognised.

Capital Work In Progress

Assets in the course of construction are shown as Capital Work-in-progress ("CWIP") for capitalisation and includes cost of material consumed, erection charges thereon along with other related expenses incurred for the projects. Expenditure attributable to fixed assets are identified and allocated on a systematic basis to the cost of related assets. Interest during construction and expenditure (net) allocated to construction are apportioned to CWIP on the basis of the closing balance of specific assets or part of asset being capitalised. The balance if any, left after such capitalisation is kept as a separate item under CWIP schedule. Claims for price variation/ escalation in case of contracts are accounted for on acceptance of claims.

Apart from costs related directly to the construction of an asset, indirect expenses incurred up-to the date of commencement of commercial production which are incidental and related to construction are capitalized as part of the construction cost. Income, if any, earned during the construction period is reduced from the indirect costs.

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.

Construction work in progress with respect to real estate construction and development business of the Group is being recognised as inventory in ordinary course of business.

Depreciation

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is 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 the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice by a technical expert engaged by the management,, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.:

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Sr. No.	Nature of Assets	Useful life of assets
1	Plant and Machinery	2 to 55 years
2	Factory Building	22- 65 years
3	Non-Factory Building	3 to 65 years
4	Computer & Networking	3 to 6 years
5	Furniture	5 to 10 years
6	Office Equipment	5 to 10 years
7	Vehicles	8 years

Depreciation on additions to fixed assets is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of installation and in the case of a new project from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions / disposals is provided on pro-rata basis upto the date of deduction/disposal.

Spares, servicing equipment and standby equipment, which are capitalised, are depreciated over the useful life of the related Property, plant and equipment. The written down value of such spares is charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, on issue for consumption.

Freehold land are not depreciated.

Expense Incurred for improvement of leasehold assets which are expected to have future economic benefit are capitalized and amortise over the term of the lease.

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Capital assets whose ownership does not vest with the Group are amortised based on the estimated useful life as follows:

Sr. No.	Nature of Assets	Useful life of assets
1	Switching substation	35 years
2	Railway Siding	15 years
3	Road	5- 25 years
4	Residential complex	10 years
5	Leasehold improvement	5 years

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

XV. Intangible Assets

The cost of Intangible Assets 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 acquiring the asset which is ready for its intended use.

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

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain/loss on de-recognition are recognised in statement of profit and loss

a) Mining rights -Site restoration costs

The Group provides for the expenses to reinstate the quarries used for mining. The total estimate of restoration expenses is apportioned over the estimate of mineral reserves and a provision is made based on the minerals extracted during the year. Mines restoration expenses are incurred on an ongoing basis and until the closure of the mine. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of restoration and the estimate of restoration expenditure. The total estimate of restoration expenses is reviewed periodically, on the basis of technical estimates

Useful lives of intangible Assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible Assets are as follows.

Sr. No.	Nature of Assets	Useful life of assets
1	Software	3 to 5 years
2	Mining rights	Period of mining lease

Expenditure on software is amortised on Straight Line Method over the period of three years from the date it is put to use.

Mines assets amortisation

The mines asset is charged to profit or loss over the life of the asset through depreciation over the life of the operation

XVI. Impairment of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

XVII. Inventories

Inventories are valued after providing for obsolescence as follows:

a) Raw material, stores & spares, packing material and fuels are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost, if the finished products, in which they will be

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used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value

b) Semi-finished goods, Stock-in-trade, Trial run inventories and Finished Goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of finished goods and Semi finished goods include cost of direct material and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing cost.

c) Waste/Scrap inventory is valued at net realisable value.

d) Obsolete, defective and unserviceable stock is duly provided for wherever applicable.

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

f) Construction work in progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Impairment of Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. When inventories become slow-moving or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realizable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant but which are slow moving or obsolete, are assessed collectively and provision is made according to inventories type and degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on historical selling prices

XVIII. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a liable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed 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 Group.

Claims against the Group where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in Consolidated Financial Statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

(a) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;

(b) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;

(c) funding related commitment to associate and joint venture companies; and

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(d) other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

XIX. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statement at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of Ind AS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with Ind AS 109. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued. When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities. When a Group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group. The Group applies Ind AS 109, including the impairment requirements, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied and which form part of the net investment in the investee. Furthermore, in applying Ind

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AS 109 to long-term interests, the Group does not take into account adjustments to their carrying amounts required by Ind AS 28 (i.e., adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests arising from the allocation of losses of the investee or assessment of impairment in accordance with Ind AS 28).

Interests in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. When a Group entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Group as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the Ind Ass applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

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

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issues and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

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

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

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

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

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in Consolidated other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognized in Consolidated statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in Consolidated statement of profit or 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 recognized when:

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Consolidated other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in Consolidated profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Consolidated profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in Consolidated other comprehensive income is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Consolidated other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

d) Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

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

(e) **Income from financial assets:**

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Delayed payment charges are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

f) **Effective interest method**

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) **Classification as debt or equity**

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

b) **Equity instruments**

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

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

c) **Financial liabilities**

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

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Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Group enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and capital expenditure. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Group at a later date. These are normally settled up to 12 months (for raw materials) and up to 60 months (for capital expenditure). These arrangements for raw materials are recognized as Acceptances (under trade payables) and the arrangements for capital expenditure are recognised as other financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

d) **Reclassification of financial assets**

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in Consolidated OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in Consolidated OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in Consolidated OCI is reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss at the reclassification date.

e) **Hedge accounting**

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency, interest rate and commodity risk, as either cash flow hedge, fair value hedge or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign currency risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to hedged risk.

(i) **Fair value hedges**

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss from that date.

(ii) **Cash Flow Hedges**

The effective portion of changes in fair value derivatives and non-derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in standalone statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to profit and loss in the years when the hedged item affects profit and loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains or losses are transferred from equity (but not as a reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit and loss

f) **Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously on a net basis to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

g) **Fair value measurement:**

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

XXI. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

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

XXII. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the management. Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Group to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation. The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of the performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments

XXIII. Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

XXIV. Statement of cash flows:

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables, transactions of a non-cash nature;

ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, and unrealised foreign currency gains and losses etc.; and

iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

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

XXV. Exceptional items:

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and recent accounting pronouncement

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Group is required to make judgements, that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make 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.

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The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period 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.

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives depend 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. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management. In case of a revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different from the actual outcomes and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

Determining whether the property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of plant and equipment. The value in use calculation requires the Management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the property, plant and equipment and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. When the actual cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

iii) Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

iv) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

v) Fair value measurements

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

vi) Income Tax

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

vii) Mines restoration obligation

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future.

In determining the fair value of the Mines Restoration Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to mining reserve, discount rates, the expected cost of mines restoration and the expected timing of those costs.

viii) Leases

If an arrangement contains a lease, the parties to the arrangement shall apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to the lease element. Therefore, the Group is required to separate payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

However, Management has concluded that it is impracticable to separate both the elements reliably and has recognized an asset and a liability at an amount equal to the carrying value of the specified asset in the books of the lessor. Subsequently, the liability has been reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charges on the liability recognized using the Group's incremental borrowing rate of interest over the tenure of the arrangement. The total payments

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less payments made towards lease obligation and imputed finance charges have been considered to be the consideration for elements other than lease.

In case of arrangements which are identified to be in the nature of finance lease, the management concluded that it is impracticable to derive the relative fair values of lease and other elements of the arrangement and has accordingly determined the consideration for elements other than lease as a residual post appropriation of lease payments derived based on lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest on the lease obligation corresponding to the respective gross asset values in the books of lessor.

ix) Defined benefits plans

The cost of defined benefit plan and other postemployment benefits and the present value of such obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations and mortality rates etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

x) Goodwill and Impairment of Goodwill

Determining whether the goodwill acquired in business combinations are impaired, requires an estimate of recoverable amount of the group's cash generating unit. In considering the recoverable value of cash generating unit, the management has anticipated the future benefits to arise from commodity prices, capacity utilization of plants, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying unit. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit prorate based on carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss of goodwill is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

xi) Expected credit loss

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the amount receivable having regard to, the past collection history of each party, ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

B) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards / amendments under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23rd March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below:

(a) Ind AS 16 | Property, plant and equipment – The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022

(b) Ind AS 37 | Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022, although early adoption is permitted.

(c) Ind AS 103 | Business combinations – The amendment adds a new exception in Ind AS 103 for liabilities and contingent liabilities.

(d) Ind AS 109 | Financial instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

C) Critical accounting judgements

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

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate

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the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

ii) **Incentives under the State Industrial Policy**

The Company units at Salboni in West Bengal & Jajpur in Odisha are eligible for incentives under the respective state government policy/ scheme for aviling incentives in the form of VAT/ SGST reimbursement.

The Government of West Bengal introduced a scheme called the West Bengal State Support Industries Scheme, 2013 ("WBSSIS 2013") to encourage and increase investment in the state. WBSSIS 2013 promised various incentives and reliefs to industries. Banking on the promises made in the WBSSIS 2013, the Company has set up a plant in West Bengal, investing more than ₹ 600 Cr. After applying to receive incentives under the scheme, the Company received registration certificate ("RC") in part I. However, even after complying with all the conditions and regularly following up with the government bodies, JSWCL has not received the RC in part II which is required to avail the benefits of the scheme. The government authorities are silent on the Company's application. The Company has filed writ petition before the Kolkata High court to direct the state government to issue RC in part II and grant all benefits eligible under WBSSIS 2013.

The Government of Odisha vide their Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015 ("IPR 2015") provided for benefit of reimbursement of net VAT paid by an industrial unit, which fell in the priority sector (including a new unit or the expansion of an existing unit). A Resolution dated 18th August 2020 ("Amendment Resolution") was issued by the Industries Department of the Government of Odisha to amend IPR 2015, thereby excluding cement manufacturing / grinding units etc. from availing the benefit of reimbursement of Net SGST with effective from 1 July 2017. JSWCL has filed a writ petition before the Odisha High Court challenging the amendment to the IPR 2015 in December 2020.

The management has evaluated the impact of conditions under both the industrial Policies and taken legal advice on tenability of the position. Based on the position and the legal advice, the Company believes that it is eligible to receive SGST reimbursements under both the Industrial Policy and accordingly has recognised incentive income and the cumulative incentive receivable is considered to be good and recoverable.

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4. Property, plant and equipment

₹ Crore

Description of Assets	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipment	Vehicle	220 KV Switching station	Residential complex	Leasehold improvement	External road	Railway siding	Total Property, plant and equipment
I. Cost / Deemed cost													
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	40.07	645.38	2,345.46	6.38	7.49	8.09	16.95	16.36	14.85	4.15	84.69	19.00	3,208.87
Additions	0.66	233.91	837.31	4.10	3.23	3.06	0.25	36.33	0.04	0.59	-	-	1,119.48
Deductions	-	(26.73)	(10.64)	(0.18)	-	(0.14)	(0.11)	-	-	-	-	-	(37.80)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**40.73**	**852.56**	**3,172.12**	**10.30**	**10.72**	**11.01**	**17.09**	**52.69**	**14.89**	**4.74**	**84.69**	**19.00**	**4,290.55**
Reclassification of Assets	-	108.79	(108.80)	1.69	0.16	(1.60)	(0.10)	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
Foreign Exchange on translation	-	4.34	17.82	0.09	0.07	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.38
Additions	33.09	52.81	155.20	0.81	1.92	1.45	2.38	-	-	-	10.09	-	257.75
Deductions	-	(3.88)	(19.39)	(0.22)	-	(0.15)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.41)	-	-	(24.08)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**73.82**	**1,014.62**	**3,216.95**	**12.67**	**12.87**	**10.77**	**19.35**	**52.69**	**14.89**	**4.33**	**94.78**	**19.00**	**4,546.75**
II. Accumulated depreciation													
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	-	34.09	313.85	1.85	3.02	2.45	3.77	2.70	1.60	0.64	10.12	3.62	377.71
Depreciation expense for the year	-	16.61	125.97	1.01	2.21	1.52	2.04	2.11	1.49	1.06	3.37	1.41	158.80
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(0.84)	(0.46)	(0.01)	-	(0.03)	(0.06)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.40)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**-**	**49.86**	**439.35**	**2.85**	**5.23**	**3.94**	**5.75**	**4.81**	**3.09**	**1.70**	**13.49**	**5.03**	**535.11**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	27.54	142.23	1.72	2.77	1.50	2.09	2.25	1.49	1.03	3.83	1.41	167.86
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(0.84)	(8.62)	(0.02)	-	(0.05)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.03)	-	-	(9.58)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**-**	**76.56**	**572.96**	**4.55**	**8.00**	**5.39**	**7.82**	**7.06**	**4.58**	**2.70**	**17.32**	**6.44**	**713.39**
Carrying value													
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**73.82**	**938.06**	**2,643.99**	**8.12**	**4.87**	**5.38**	**11.53**	**45.63**	**10.31**	**1.63**	**77.46**	**12.56**	**3,833.36**
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**40.73**	**802.70**	**2,732.77**	**7.45**	**5.49**	**7.07**	**11.35**	**47.88**	**11.80**	**3.04**	**71.20**	**13.97**	**3,755.44**

4.1 Asset include Gross Block of ₹ 622.04 Crore (previous year ₹ 612.19 Crore) constructed on lease land under sub-lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹ 0.60 Crore.

4.2 At Vijayanagar, the leasehold land, the sublease agreements with JSW Steel Limited for 150 acres has expired on 24.10.2017. JSW Steel is in the process of converting the title of 1700 acres (wherein 150 acres is part of) from leasehold to freehold by purchasing the said land as per the terms of their lease-cum sale deed with State Government of Karnataka. JSW Steel Ltd has undertaken to enter into lease agreement for the said 150 acres land with the Company for mutually agreed period after the Sale Deed with State Government of Karnataka for land purchase is executed in their favour.

4.3 Asset include Gross Block of ₹ 416.56 Crore(previous year ₹ 413.03 Crore)constructed on lease land under lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited,for 20.55 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹ 2.30 Crore.

4.4 Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowing, the detail relating to which have been described in note 21

4.5 Property, plant and equipment include assets with net block of ₹ 147.60 Crore (previous year ₹ 147.89 Crore) for which ownership is not in the name of the Group

4.6 Capital work in progress includes borrowing cost₹ 43.26 (as at 31st March, 2021 Nil)

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CWIP Aging Schedule

As at 31st March, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	772.00	62.32	16.84	21.13	872.29
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**772.00**	**62.32**	**16.84**	**21.13**	**872.29**

As at 31st March, 2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	229.44	24.18	26.79	8.71	289.11
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**229.44**	**24.18**	**26.79**	**8.71**	**289.11**

4.7 Depreciation of ₹ 0.34 cores(As at 31 March 2021: ₹ 0.89 Crore) pertaining to project is transferred to CWIP

5. Right of Use assets

₹ Crore

Description of Assets	Land	Property	Plant and machinery	Total Right of use assets
I. Cost				
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	25.12	30.50	183.82	239.45
Reclassification of land	-	-	-	-
Additions	0.00	17.50	-	17.50
Deductions	(0.69)	(2.59)	(9.57)	(12.85)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**24.43**	**45.42**	**174.25**	**244.09**
Additions	-	252.12	-	252.12
Deductions	-	(5.02)	-	(5.02)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**24.43**	**292.51**	**174.25**	**491.19**
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	2.48	7.34	4.90	14.72
Depreciation expense for the year	2.22	8.62	7.22	18.06
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(0.92)	-	(0.92)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**4.70**	**15.04**	**12.12**	**31.86**
Depreciation expense for the year	2.31	22.40	6.95	31.66
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(2.26)	-	(2.26)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**7.01**	**35.19**	**19.07**	**61.26**
Carrying value				
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**17.42**	**257.33**	**155.18**	**429.93**
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**19.73**	**30.37**	**162.13**	**212.23**

Lease:

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Group has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of agreement by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Group has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. The Group recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount and discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities. The lease payments for operating leases as per Ind AS 17 Leases, were earlier reported under cash flow from operating activities.

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

Interest on lease liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Leasehold land	8.95	0.94
Leasehold property	2.86	2.74
Power plant	14.34	13.10
Total	**26.15**	**16.78**

The Group incurred ₹ 6.01 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021 towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 41.28 crore for the year ended March 31, 2022, including cash outflow for short term and low value leases. The Group has lease term extension options that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. Lease contracts entered by the Group majorly pertains for buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course. The Group does not have any lease restrictions and commitment towards variable rent as per the contract.

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

6. Other Intangible assets

₹ Crore

Description of Assets	Software	Mining Rights	Stripping Cost	Total Intangible Assets
I. Cost / Deemed cost				
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	7.12	9.17	10.18	26.47
Additions	0.28	8.82	-	9.10
Deductions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**7.40**	**17.99**	**10.18**	**35.57**
Additions	22.35	33.40	-	55.75
Deductions	(0.14)	-	-	(0.14)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**29.61**	**51.39**	**10.18**	**91.18**
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	4.33	0.71	1.33	6.37
Depreciation expense for the year	1.91	0.46	0.30	2.66
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**6.24**	**1.17**	**1.63**	**9.04**
Depreciation expense for the year	4.56	0.93	0.39	5.88
Eliminated on disposal of assets	(0.08)	-	-	(0.08)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**10.72**	**2.10**	**2.02**	**14.85**
Carrying value				
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**18.89**	**49.29**	**8.16**	**76.34**
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**1.16**	**16.82**	**8.55**	**26.53**

Group has recognised Mining Rights as required under IND AS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment for decommissioning liability to be incurred towards mines restoration expenditure, for deriving the cost of the asset company has discounted the value over the lease period of the mines.

6A. Intangible assets under development

₹ Crore

Description of Assets	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Mining deveopment	3.95	4.99
Land & Land development	-	0.08
Total	**3.95**	**5.07**

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Intangible assets under development Ageing Schedule

As at 31st March, 2022

₹ Crore

CWIP	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	2.07	1.88	-	-	3.95
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.07**	**1.88**	**-**	**-**	**3.95**

As at 31st March, 2021

₹ Crore

CWIP	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	4.40	-	0.67	-	5.07
Project temporarily suspended	-		-		-
Total	**4.40**	**-**	**0.67**	**-**	**5.07**

For Intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

₹ Crore

CWIP	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project- wise	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**

7. Investment in Joint Venture

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments accounted for Equity Method		
(ii) Unquoted- Joint Venture (At fair value through Profit and loss)		
JSW One Platforms Limited: 39,168 (31 March 2021: Nil) of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	3.79	-
Less: Share of loss from joint venture	(1.26)	-
Total	**2.53**	**-**
Unquoted		
Aggregate carrying value	2.53	-
Investment at amortised cost	-	-
Investment at fair value through Profit and loss	2.53	-
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**

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8. Investments (non current)

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments		
(i) Quoted- others (At fair value through OCI)		
JSW Energy Limited	78.60	23.13
26,29,610 (31st March 2021: 26,29,610) of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up		
(B) Investment in Preference Shares		
Unquoted 8% non convertible, non cumulative redeemable preference shares		
Everbest Consultancy service Pvt Ltd.	40.71	35.22
10,00,00,000 (31 March 2021: 100,000,000) of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up		
(C) Investment in Debenture		
(i) Unquoted Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Debentures redeemable at premium (at Amortised cost)		
JSW Sports Limited	283.00	295.50
28,300 debentures (31 March 2021: 29,550) of ₹ 100,000 each fully paid-up		
(ii) Unquoted Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures (At fair value through Profit and Loss)		
Algebra Endeavour Private Limited	78.73	-
79,50,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) of ₹ 100 each fully paid-up		
(D) Investment in government securities (Unquoted (others) (at amortised cost))		
National Saving Certificate - Pledged with Commercial Tax Department ₹ 3,000 (31st March 2021: ₹ 3,000)	-	-
Total (A+B+C+D)	**481.04**	**353.85**
Quoted		
Aggregate book value	78.60	23.13
Aggregate market value	78.60	23.13
Unquoted		
Aggregate carrying value	402.44	330.72
Investment at amortised cost	**283.00**	**330.72**
Investment at fair value through Profit and loss	**119.44**	**35.22**
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	**78.60**	**23.13**

9. Loans

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Unsecured considered good				
Loans to:				
- Related parties *	20.00	1.83	-	20.00
- Other body corporates	-	-	94.57	26.77
- Others	-	3.00	0.85	0.85
Total	**20.00**	**4.83**	**95.42**	**47.62**
* All the above loans have been given for business purpose only: refer note 40 (h)				
Note:				
Considered good (Unsecured)	20.00	4.83	95.42	47.62
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans which are credit impaired	-	-	-	-

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

10. Other financial assets (unsecured, considered good)

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Interest receivable on				
Loan to related party (Refer 40(h))	-		1.71	2.03
Loan to Other body corporate	-	-	8.62	5.31
Investment classified as amortised cost	-	-	54.13	25.97
Interest receivable others	-	-	10.94	1.77
Rent receivable from related party (Refer note 40(h))	-	-	8.42	8.42
Other receivable	-	-	21.15	14.97
Insurance Claims receivable	-	-	-	9.31
Government grant income receivable	-	-	268.05	199.03
Seurity Deposit	12.19	23.90	27.53	3.33
Deferred Financial asset - Investment in Preference Share	49.66	56.14	6.48	6.48
Total	**61.85**	**80.04**	**407.03**	**276.62**

11. Deferred tax (liabilities)/ asset (Net)

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Deferred tax asset	51.87	41.73
Deferred tax (liabilities)/ asset (Net)	(545.71)	(352.32)
MAT credit entitlement	320.41	233.59
Total	**(225.31)**	**(118.73)**

Income tax expense

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. Each entity is assessed to tax on taxable profits determined for each fiscal year beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31. For each fiscal year, the company's profit or loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the minimum alternative tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Such adjustments generally relate to depreciation of fixed assets, disallowances of certain provisions and accruals, deduction for investment allowance, the set-off of tax losses and depreciation carried forward and retirement benefit costs. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2021-22 is 17.47%. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Current tax:		
Current Tax	86.82	69.07
Tax/(Reversal)pertaining to earlier year	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred Tax (Asset) / Liability	183.26	134.17
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	(86.82)	(69.07)
Total deferred tax	**96.44**	**65.10**
Total Tax Expense	**183.26**	**134.17**

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

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Profit Before Tax	**396.73**	**379.47**
Enacted Tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	**138.62**	**132.59**
Tax effect of:		
Income exempt from taxation	-	(0.08)
Expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	77.33	66.35
Expense allowed in determining taxable profit	(176.18)	(134.70)
Tax provision/(reversal) of earlier year	(5.16)	-
Others	(35.04)	(64.16)
Total Tax effect	**(139.06)**	**(132.59)**
Deferred tax on account of:		
Property, Plant & Equipment & Other Intangible Asset.	37.70	46.98
Unabsorbed losses	95.98	81.52
Financial Assets, Liabilities and Other Item	30.40	1.13
Deferred Tax	**164.08**	**129.63**
Deferred tax on OCI	**19.18**	**4.54**
Tax Expense recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**183.26**	**134.17**
Effective Tax Rate	46.19%	35.36%

There are certain income-tax related legal proceedings which are pending against the Group. Potential liabilities, if any have been adequately provided for, and the Group does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matter (refer note 40 a).

Deferred tax assets / liabilities

Significant Components of deferred tax liabilities recognised in the Consolidated financial statement are as follows:

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31st March 2021	Recognized/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognized in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March 2022
Property plant & Equipment	(604.56)	(34.00)	-	(638.56)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	176.63	(105.66)	-	70.97
Provision for Employee benefit	3.34	-	0.23	3.57
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	76.86	(31.82)	-	45.04
Investment at FVTOCI	(4.17)	(2.60)	(19.38)	(26.15)
Others	(0.43)	(0.16)	-	(0.59)
Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and loss account	**(352.33)**	**(174.24)**	**(19.15)**	**(545.72)**
MAT Credit entitlement	233.59	86.82	-	320.41
Balance at the end of the year	**(118.74)**	**(87.42)**	**(19.15)**	**(225.31)**

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31st March 2020	Recognized/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognized in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March 2021
Property plant & Equipment	(557.59)	(46.97)	-	(604.56)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	266.64	(90.01)	-	176.63
Provision for Employee benefit	2.98	0.73	(0.37)	3.34
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	77.76	(0.90)	-	76.86
Investment at FVTOCI	-	-	(4.17)	(4.17)
Others	0.49	(0.92)	-	(0.43)
Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and loss account	**(209.72)**	**(138.07)**	**(4.54)**	**(352.33)**
MAT Credit entitlement	164.52	69.07	-	233.59
Balance at the end of the year	**(45.20)**	**(69.00)**	**(4.54)**	**(118.74)**

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

Significant Components of deferred tax asset recognised in the Consolidated financial statement are as follows:

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31st March 2021	Recognized/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognized in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March 2022
Property plant & Equipment	(18.59)	0.82	-	(17.77)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	53.23	6.64	-	59.87
Provision for Employee benefit	0.42	(0.07)	(0.02)	0.32
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	1.22	2.73	-	3.95
Others	1.17	0.03	-	1.20
Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and loss account	**37.45**	**10.16**	**(0.02)**	**47.58**
MAT Credit entitlement	4.28	-	-	4.28
Balance at the end of the year	**41.73**	**10.16**	**(0.02)**	**51.86**

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31st March 2020	Recognized/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognized in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March 2021
Property plant & Equipment	(18.58)	(0.01)	-	(18.59)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	45.65	7.58	-	53.23
Provision for Employee benefit	0.47	(0.02)	(0.03)	0.42
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	1.09	0.13	-	1.22
Investment at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-
Others	0.42	0.75	-	1.17
Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and loss account	**29.05**	**8.43**	**(0.03)**	**37.45**
MAT Credit entitlement	4.28	-	-	4.28
Balance at the end of the year	**33.33**	**8.43**	**(0.03)**	**41.73**

Group expects to utilize the MAT credit within a period of 15 years

Deferred tax assets on carry forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset.

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in consolidated other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

12. Income tax assets

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Advance tax and Tax Deducted at Source	1.94	1.56
Total	**1.94**	**1.56**

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

13. Other assets

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Capital advances (Unsecured, considered good)*	371.87	247.72	-	-
Advance other than capital advance				
Advance to suppliers	-	-	198.05	101.27
Security deposits	28.68	27.44	94.63	-
Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)				
Gratuity	-	-	-	0.11
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	-	-	120.91	87.11
Prepaid expenses	46.59	20.93	27.01	20.64
Advance to Employees	-	-	0.90	0.61
Other receivables	4.88	-	10.27	11.56
Total	**452.02**	**296.09**	**451.77**	**221.30**

*Capital Advance

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Capital Advance considered good, Secured	371.87	247.72	-	-
Capital Advances considered good, Unsecured	-	-	-	-
Capital Advances which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Capital Advances-credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	371.87	**247.72**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Total	**371.87**	**247.72**	**-**	**-**

14. Inventories

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Raw materials (includes stock in transit ₹ 4.55 Crore; previous year: 4.37 Crore) (at cost)	90.50	54.81
Semi finished goods (at cost)	17.43	18.81
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	57.32	20.57
Traded Goods	48.62	53.96
Stores and spares (includes stock in transit ₹ Nil Crore; previous year: 0.67) (at cost)	173.75	134.23
Fuel (at cost)	72.59	66.91
Total	**460.21**	**349.29**

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the Group as at 31st March 2022 (refer note 21 and 25)

Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Cost of material consumed	1,058.23	946.45
Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and stock in trade	(35.36)	36.27
Stores and spares	56.22	44.20
Fuel	180.40	226.85
Total	**1,259.49**	**1,253.77**

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

15. Trade Receivables

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Receivable considered good, Secured	102.39	80.94
Trade Receivable considered good, Unsecured	663.88	538.41
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	2.42	1.80
Trade Receivables-credit impaired	0.37	0.34
	769.06	**621.49**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(2.79)	(2.14)
Total	**766.27**	**619.35**

Trade receivable are secured by the funds received from Del credere agent (refer note 28)

Trade receivables have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the Group as at 31 March, 2022 (refer note 25)

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

Debts amounting to ₹ 7.73 Crore (previous year:₹ 11.13 Crore) are due by private companies in which director is a director

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7-90 days with or without security.

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

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 39A.

Trade receivables from related parties details has been described in note 40(h).

Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than < 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good						
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	726.17	17.72	22.37	-	0.01	766.27
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
- Disputed	-	-	0.01	0.08	1.17	1.26
- Undisputed	-	0.32	0.84	-	-	1.16
Trade receivables - credit impaired						
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.37

As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than < 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good						
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	581.15	23.78	14.31	0.08	0.03	619.35
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
- Disputed	-	-	0.14	0.55	0.41	1.10
- Undisputed	-	0.03	0.56	0.06	0.06	0.70
Trade receivables - credit impaired						
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.34

Unbilled dues for the financial year 2021-22 ₹ 0.67 cr (previous financial year Nil)

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

16. Cash and cash equivalents

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	164.77	93.45
Term deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	2.15
Cash on hand	0.06	0.05
Term deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Balance in Escrow account *	-	-
Total	**164.83**	**95.65**

17. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Lien Earmarked balances*		
In term deposits	2.19	2.03
Margin Money	18.56	17.93
Term deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	369.35	19.96
In Margin money *		
Total	**390.10**	**39.92**

* Lien for bank guarantee margin

18. Derivative assets

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Forward contract	16.53	4.21
Total	**16.53**	**4.21**

19. Equity Share Capital

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Authorised Capital		
1,800,000,000 (31st March 2021: 1,250,000,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,800.00	1,250.00
170,000,000 (31st March 2021: 25,000,000) Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1,700.00	250.00
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid Up Capital		
986,352,230 (31st March 2021: 986,352,230) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	986.35	986.35
Total	**986.35**	**986.35**

19.1 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	98,63,52,230	98,63,52,230
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the year	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**98,63,52,230**	**98,63,52,230**

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

19.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The Parent Company has a single class of of ordinary equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

19.3 Details of aggregate shareholding by holding company

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited - Holding Company 893,067,550 (31 March 2021 893,067,550) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	893.07	893.07

19.4 Shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate equity share in the company

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shareholding				
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited - Holding company	89,30,67,550	90.54%	89,30,67,550	90.54%

19.5 Shares alloted by Company for consideration other than cash: Nil

19.6 Shares held by promoters and promoter group at the end of the year:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021		% change during the year
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding	
Promotor:					
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited	89,30,67,550	90.54	89,30,68,050	90.54	-
Promotor Group:					
JSW Investments Private Limited	-	-	4,15,89,726	4.22	(4.22)
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	4,66,42,340	4.73	4,66,42,340	4.73	-
JSL Limited	2,00,52,114	2.03	50,52,114	0.51	1.52
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	2,65,90,226	2.70	-	-	2.70

20. Other equity

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
i) Reserves & Surplus		
Retained earning	1,031.66	787.87
Share option outstanding reserve	46.53	40.87
Capital Reserve	8.12	8.12
Legal Reserve	3.95	3.95
ii) Items of Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign currency translation reserve	17.50	10.04
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	16.38	4.21
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	20.16	(15.93)
Total Other Equity	**1,144.30**	**839.13**

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

Retained earning

Retained earnings comprise balances of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end and balances of remeasurement of net defined benefit plans.

Share option outstanding reserve

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

Securities premium account

Securities premium account balance is the extra money received by the company while issuing shares. This money is being utilised as specified in section 78 of the Companies Act 2013.

Capital reserve

Reserve primarily created out of share forfeiture amounting ₹ 2.14 Crore and amalgation reserve amounting ₹ 5.66 Crore as per statutory requirement

Legal reserve

In accordance with UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 and Article 13-A of the Entity's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit of each year is to be appropriated to a statutory reserve. Transfer may be discontinued when the reserve reaches 50% of the paid-up capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances stipulated by the law.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange difference related to the translation of the results and net asset of the groups for an operations from their functional currency to the Group's presentation currency is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and is accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR). Exchange differences previously accumulated in FCTR in respect of translating the net assets of foreign operations are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

The fair value change of the equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in Equity instrument through other comprehensive income

Cash flow hedge reserve

When a derivative is designated as a cashflow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cashflow hedging reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

21. Non Current Borrowings

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Term Loans (at amortised cost)				
Secured				
From banks	2,497.12	2,133.49	476.10	408.14
From Financial Institution	89.57	-	10.00	-
Less: Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	(10.99)	(9.76)	(3.75)	(3.58)
Other Loans (at Fair value through profit and loss)				
Unsecured				
Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,475.79	-	-	-
Total	**4,051.49**	**2,123.73**	**482.35**	**404.56**

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

Rupee Term Loan from banks (Secured)

As on 31 March 2022		As on 31 March 2021		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
398.16	73.62	472.13	48.01	Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 18.40 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 32.75 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 38.68 Cr in FY25 Three quarterly instalments of ₹ 37.47 Cr in FY26	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
-	72.20	72.45	108.10	Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 27.02 Cr in FY23 one quarterly instalments of ₹ 18.15 Cr in FY23	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
417.88	90.98	859.50	118.28	Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 22.75 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 26.31 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 27.82 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 25.13 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 19.99 Cr in FY27 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 4.62 Cr in FY28 One instalment of ₹ 2.43 in FY29	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
47.94	47.94	95.88	47.94	Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 11.99 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 11.99 Cr in FY24	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
71.18	18.85	133.59	23.44	Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 4.71 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.36 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.53 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.53 Cr in FY26 One quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.53 Cr in FY27	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
40.00	20.00	60.00	20.00	Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY25	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
43.75	17.50	-	-	Two half yearly instalments of ₹ 8.75 Cr in FY23 Two half yearly instalments of ₹ 8.75 Cr in FY24 Two half yearly instalments of ₹ 8.75 Cr in FY25 One half yearly instalments of ₹ 8.75 Cr in FY26	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
121.50	27.00	-	-	Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY27 Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 6.75 Cr in FY28	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
300.00	-	-	-	Single Repayment in Q3 FY 25	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
290.79	59.64	-	-	Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 14.28 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 16.62 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 18.80 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 19.38 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 18.43 Cr in FY27	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company

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

As on 31 March 2022		As on 31 March 2021		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
76.68	-	-	-	Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.53 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.53 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.82 Cr in FY27 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.82 Cr in FY28 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.30 Cr in FY29 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.30 Cr in FY30 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.30 Cr in FY31 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.30 Cr in FY32 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.49 Cr in FY33 Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 3.07 Cr in FY34	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable project fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable project fixed assets of the company
80.00				Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.60 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.60 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.90 Cr in FY27 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.90 Cr in FY28 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.40 Cr in FY29 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.40 Cr in FY30 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.40 Cr in FY31 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.40 Cr in FY32 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.60 Cr in FY33 Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 3.20 Cr in FY34	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable project fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable project fixed assets of the company
100.00				Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.00 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.00 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.38 Cr in FY27 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.38 Cr in FY28 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 3.00 Cr in FY29 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 3.00 Cr in FY30 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 3.00 Cr in FY31 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 3.00 Cr in FY32 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 3.25 Cr in FY33 Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 4.00 Cr in FY34	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable project fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable project fixed assets of the company
53.23	-	-	-	Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.06 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.06 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.26 Cr in FY27 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.26 Cr in FY28 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.60 Cr in FY29 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.60 Cr in FY30 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.60 Cr in FY31 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.60 Cr in FY32 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.73 Cr in FY33 Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 2.13 Cr in FY34	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable project fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable project fixed assets of the company
2.36	3.41	5.70	3.58	18 Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI) started from April 2021 to Sep 2023. Principle repayment Qtr. June 22: ₹ 0.93 Crores Qtr. Sep 22: ₹ 0.95 Crores Qtr. Dec 22: ₹ 0.97 Crores Qtr. March 23: ₹ 0.99 Crores Qtr. June 23: ₹ 1.02 Crores Qtr. Sep 23: ₹ .91 Crores.	Secured by way of deed of hypothecation on Commercial Vehicle of the Group.
453.65	44.96	434.24	38.79	40 Quarterly Instalment starting from June 2021 to March 2031. Four Quarterly Instalments of ₹ 11.24 Crores in FY 23. Four Quarterly Instalments Of ₹ 12.47 Crores in FY 24. Four Quarterly Instalments Of ₹ 12.47 Crores in FY 25. Four Quarterly Instalments Of ₹ 12.47 Crores in FY 26. Four Quarterly Instalments Of ₹ 13.85 Crores in FY 27. Four Quarterly Instalments Of ₹ 13.85 Crores in FY 28. Four Quarterly Instalments Of ₹ 15.23 Crores in FY 29. Four Quarterly Instalments Of ₹ 16.63 Crores in FY 30. Four Quarterly Instalments Of ₹ 16.63 Crores in FY 31.	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the Group and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the Group and Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee is issued by our holding Group JSW Cement Limited in favour of lender Indusind Bank Limited as a security towards credit facility provided along with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses and all other monies whatsoever payable by Borrower.
2,497.12	**476.10**	**2,133.49**	**408.14**		

NOTES

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

As on 31 March 2022		As on 31 March 2021		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
Term loan from Financial Institution					
89.57	10.00	-	-	Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY23 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY24 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY25 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY26 Four quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY27 Two quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.00 Cr in FY28	secured on pari passu basis by way of equitable mortgage on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company and by way of deed of hypothecation on present and future moveable fixed assets of the company
2,586.69	**486.10**	**2,133.49**	**408.14**		

* Borrowing have been drawn at rate of interest at 3.40% to 8.75%

During the year, the Company has raised ₹ 1600 cr by way of issue of compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of face value ₹ 100 each. CCPS will be compulsorily convertible into equity shares of the company (equity share with face value of ₹ 10 each). The CCPS conversion will be on mutually agreed date or on IPO date. The CCPS conversion will be at the fair value on conversion date.

CCPS carries an annual coupon of 0.01% to be paid as cumulative preferential dividend as and when declared by the Company's Board of directors. Based on the criteria defined in IND AS 109, CCPS classified as financial liability

22. Lease Liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Lease liabilities	410.43	190.74	21.86	14.93
Total	**410.43**	**190.74**	**21.86**	**14.93**

Lease liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Opening Lease liability	205.68	214.16
Additions	252.12	29.36
Interest accrued	26.00	16.78
Lease principal payments	(20.49)	(41.48)
Lease interest payments	(26.00)	(16.78)
Others	(5.02)	3.63
Closing Lease liability	**432.29**	**205.68**
Breakup of lease liability:		
Current	21.86	14.93
Non Current	410.43	190.74

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Less than 1 years	32.03	34.02
1-5 years	119.98	121.88
more than 5 years	247.87	267.88
Total	**399.88**	**423.78**

NOTES

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

23. Other non-current financial liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Payable for capital Project	0.24	5.94
Share based payment payable	-	5.34
Total	**0.24**	**11.28**

24. Provisions

₹ Crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (Refer note 40 f)	4.13	1.47	0.28	0.33
Leave encashment (Refer note 40 f)	9.32	9.86	-	0.03
Other provisions				
Mines restoration expenditure	75.99	37.96	-	-
Total	**89.44**	**49.29**	**0.28**	**0.36**

Note 24.1 Movement of provisions during the year as required by Ind AS- 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Mines Restoration expenditure (to be settled at Mines closure)		
Opening Balance	37.96	25.92
Add: Unwinding of discount on mine restoration expenditure	4.92	2.26
Add: Additional asset created on account of revision of estimates	29.76	-
Add: Reversal of provision	(1.01)	9.78
Closing Balance	**75.99**	**37.96**

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

25. Current Borrowings (at amortised cost)

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Secured loans		
Loan repayable on demand		
From bank -working capital loan	38.20	285.30
Unsecured loans		
Loan repayable on demand		
From bank -working capital loan	-	245.00
From Related parties	50.00	80.00
Commercial Papers	-	50.00
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 21)	482.37	404.57
Total	**570.57**	**1,064.87**

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

25.1 Details of security
Working capital loan obtained from bank is secured by pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of Stocks of Raw Materials, Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress, Consumable Stores and Spares and Trade Receivables of the Company, both present and future.

Loan repayable on demand are secured on first pari passu charge on the Company's current assets by way of hypothecation.

Borrowings have been drawn at following rate of interest

Particulars	Rates of Interest (p.a)
Cash Credit	7.27% to 13.75%
Short Term Loan	12.00%
Commercial Paper - NBFC	7.90%

26. Trade Payables

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprise and Small enterprise	33.52	20.53
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Acceptances	188.87	214.66
Other than acceptances	860.41	678.41
Total	**1,082.80**	**913.60**

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

Refer note 40 (h) with respect to amount payable to Related Parties.

Trade payable ageing schedule
As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	31.54	-	-	-	31.54
Others	579.10	45.59	1.41	2.64	628.74
Disputed - MSME	1.99	-	-	-	1.99
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**612.62**	**45.59**	**1.41**	**2.64**	**662.26**
Add: Acceptances					188.87
Add: Unbilled					231.67
Total					**1,082.80**

As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	20.53	-	-	-	20.53
Others	456.04	5.41	0.16	1.98	463.59
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**476.56**	**5.41**	**0.16**	**1.98**	**484.12**
Add: Acceptances					214.66
Add: Unbilled					214.82
Total					**913.60**

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

Disclosure pertaining to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (as per information available with the Company):

₹ Crore

Sl No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
1	Principal amount due outstanding as at 31st March	33.53	20.53
2	Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	-	4.92
3	Interest due on (2) above and unpaid as at 31st March	-	0.04
4	Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
5	Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6	Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
7	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31st March	-	-
8	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

27. Derivative liability

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Forward contract (refer note 40 e)	-	0.23
Total	**-**	**0.23**

28. Other current financial liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.13	0.22
Payable for capital projects		
- Acceptances	10.92	22.48
- Other than acceptances	204.72	205.64
Security Deposit received	241.12	193.54
Share based payments payable	11.17	4.87
Del Credre Finance payable	102.39	80.94
Total	**570.45**	**507.69**

Acceptances include credit availed by the Group from banks for payment to suppliers for capital items purchased by the Group. The arrangements are interest bearing and are payable within one year.

29. Other current liabilities

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Current dues of long-term employee benefits	2.70	1.84
Advances from customers	3.53	18.56
Statutory liabilities	103.00	106.69
Other Payables	0.99	0.44
Total	**110.22**	**127.53**

NOTES

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

30. Revenue From Operations

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
A. Sale of Products		
Finished goods	4,236.71	3,649.34
Traded	318.72	119.49
B. Other operating revenue		
Scrap sale	32.13	18.79
Job Work Income	12.00	3.75
Total revenue from contracts with customers (A+B)	**4,599.56**	**3,791.37**
C. Government grant income (refer note 2 (x))	69.01	70.53
Revenue from operations	**4,668.57**	**3,861.90**

Incentive under west bengal incentive scheme

The Parent Company unit at Salboni in West Bengal is eligible for incentives under the State Industrial Policy in the form of SGST refunds. The Group recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 90% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of West Bengal.

Incentive under Odissa scheme

The Parent Company unit at Jajpur in Odissa is eligible for incentives under the Odissa Industrial Policy Resolution - 2015 in the form of SGST refunds. The Group recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 100% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of Odissa.

Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of products with the contracted price

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Contracted Price	5,151.26	4,180.10
Less: Trade Discount, Volume, Rebate etc.	(595.83)	(411.27)
Sale of Products Total	**4,555.43**	**3,768.83**

Revenue recognised from Contract liability (Advances from Customers):

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Closing Balance of Contract Liability	3.53	18.56

The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2022.

Product wise turnover

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Finished goods		
Cement	2,749.09	2,497.64
GGBS	1,012.27	709.89
Screen Slag	38.47	43.87
RMC	119.53	48.90
Clinker	259.24	120.01
Limestone	283.06	307.47
Others	93.77	40.74
Total	**4,555.43**	**3,768.52**

NOTES

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

The Group recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customer	4,555.43	3,768.83
Other operating revenue	113.14	93.07
Total revenue from operations	**4,668.57**	**3,861.90**
India	4,376.80	3,578.73
Outside India	291.78	283.17
Total revenue from operations	**4,668.57**	**3,861.90**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	4,668.57	3,861.90
Total revenue from operations	**4,668.57**	**3,861.90**

31. Other Income

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Interest income on financial assets		
Interest income from loan to Related party (refer note 40 (h))	0.34	0.35
Interest income from Others	21.50	8.96
Interest on Debentures	29.55	28.41
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.55	0.24
Gain on Financial assets	5.50	-
Write Back of excess provision	4.71	7.56
Insurance claim income	7.25	12.11
Derivative Liability for CCPS-designated at FVTPL	124.21	-
Miscellaneous income	1.30	4.10
Total	**194.91**	**61.73**

32. Cost of raw material consumed

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Inventory at the beginning of the year	54.81	117.17
Add: Purchases	1,093.92	884.09
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(90.50)	(54.81)
Total	**1,058.23**	**946.45**

33. Purchases of Stock in trade

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Granulated Blast Furnace Slag	16.24	8.55
Cement	9.81	7.98
Limestone	127.26	-
Total	**153.31**	**16.53**

NOTES

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

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	20.57	44.83
Semi finished goods	18.81	30.82
	39.39	**75.65**
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	57.32	20.57
Semi finished goods	17.43	18.81
Total Inventories at the end of the year	**74.75**	**39.39**
Total	**(35.36)**	**36.27**

35. Employee benefits expense

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Salaries and wages	217.14	182.76
Employee stock option expense	10.49	9.57
Contributions to provident fund and other funds (Refer note 40 f)	7.20	6.59
Gratuity expense (Refer note 40 f)	3.24	2.31
Staff welfare expenses	6.56	3.84
Total	**244.63**	**205.07**

36. Other expenses

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Consumption of stores and spares	56.22	44.20
Packing Cost	130.28	105.61
Repairs and maintenance expenses:		
-Repairs to buildings	2.78	2.43
-Repairs to machinery	59.89	45.23
-Job Work charges	20.10	10.61
-Others	9.64	10.79
Rent	2.46	8.02
Rates and taxes	6.97	4.20
Insurance	12.08	9.34
Legal & professional	40.59	37.37
Advertisement & publicity	75.49	52.80
Commission on sales	62.79	50.72
Rebates & discounts	34.10	8.55
Selling & distribution expenses	7.19	7.96
Branding fees	6.87	5.02
Auditors remuneration (Refer note 40(i))	0.37	0.36
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	13.73	6.81
Postage & telephone	1.36	1.78
Printing & stationery	0.50	0.71
Travelling expenses	18.44	17.39
Corporate social responsibility expense (Refer note 40 l)	5.25	4.88
Software and IT related expenses	10.34	3.42
Net loss on foreign currency translation and transactions	2.68	0.78
Donation	1.03	1.79
Port handling charges	94.00	79.71
Miscellaneous expenses	64.15	72.03
Total	**739.30**	**592.51**

NOTES

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

37. Finance Costs

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Interest expenses	246.77	262.72
Interest on finance lease liabilities	26.00	16.36
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	4.48	0.99
Unwinding of discount on mines restoration expenditure	4.92	2.66
Deferred Financial asset expenses	6.47	2.16
Fair Value Loss arising from Financial Asset designated as FVTPL	0.77	-
Other borrowing cost	25.96	5.76
Total	**315.37**	**290.65**

Interest expenses cost includes interest paid to security deposit received from dealers, ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

38. Depreciation And Amortisation Expense

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	177.56	148.95
Depreciation on Asset constructed on property not owned by Group	9.96	8.99
Depreciation on Right of use assets	31.66	18.07
Amortization of Intangible assets	5.88	2.67
Total	**225.06**	**178.68**

39. Financial instruments

A. Capital risk management

The objective is to maintain a strong credit rating healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity. The Group's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Group has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets.

The Group regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and align maturity profile of its debt commensurate with life of the asset and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
Long term borrowings	4,051.49	2,123.73
Short term borrowings	570.57	1,064.87
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(164.83)	(95.65)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(390.10)	(39.92)
Net Debt	**4,067.13**	**3,053.03**
Total Equity	**2,130.65**	**1,825.47**
Gearing ratio	**1.91**	**1.67**

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the company that are managed as capital attributed to owners of parent Company. (Refer note 19 and 20)

(ii) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings. (refer note 21 and 25)

NOTES

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

B. Categories of financial instruments

₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Carrying Values	Fair Value	Carrying Values	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	164.83	164.83	95.65	95.65
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	390.1	390.10	39.92	39.92
Trade receivables	766.27	766.27	619.35	619.35
Loans	115.42	115.42	95.77	95.77
Other financial assets	485.41	485.41	360.87	360.87
Non current investments	285.53	285.53	295.50	295.50
Total financial assets at amortised cost (A)	**2,207.56**	**2,207.56**	**1,507.06**	**1,507.06**
Measured at fair value through Profit and Loss				
Non current investments	119.44	119.44	35.22	35.22
Total financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss (B)	**119.44**	**119.44**	**35.22**	**35.22**
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Non current investments	78.60	78.60	23.13	23.13
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (C)	78.60	78.60	23.13	23.13
Total Financial assets (A+B+C)	**2,405.60**	**2,405.60**	**1,565.41**	**1,565.41**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Long term borrowings	2,575.70	2,575.70	2,123.73	2,123.73
Short term borrowings	570.57	570.57	1,064.87	1,064.87
Trade payable	1,082.80	1,082.80	913.60	913.60
Other financial liabilities	981.13	981.13	709.94	709.94
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**5,210.20**	**5,210.20**	**4,812.14**	**4,812.14**
Measured at fair value through profit and loss				
Long term borrowings	1,475.79	1,475.79	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	**1,475.79**	**1,475.79**	**-**	**-**

Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March, 2021	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Financial assets :				
Investment in Equity Shares measured at FVTOCI	78.60	23.13	Level 1	Quoted Bid Prices in an active market.
Investment in Preference shares measured at FVTPL	40.71	35.22	Level 3	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Investment in Debentures measured at FVTPL	78.73	-	Level 3	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Borrowing measured at fair value through profit and loss	1,475.79	-	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Derivative (Assets)/ Liabilities	-16.53	0.23	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Loans to related parties and intercorporate loans	114.57	48.60	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.

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

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3:

₹ Crore

Particulars	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input of fair value
Investment in Preference shares	DCF Method	Discounting Rate of 10.5%	0.50%	0.5% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value of ₹ 0.16 Crore
Investment in debentures	DCF Method	Discounting Rate of 11%	0.50%	0.5% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value of ₹ 0.09/₹ 1.93 Crore.

Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value Measurement

₹ Crore

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Balance as on 31st March,2021	35.22
Addition made during the year	84.99
Allowance for loss(deferred)	0.77
Balance as on 31st March,2022	**119.44**

The carrying amount of Trade Receivable, Trade Payable, Capital Creditors, Cash and Cash Equivalents and other Bank Balances are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March, 2021	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures				
Carrying value	283.00	295.50	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Fair value	283.00	295.50		
Loans				
Carrying value	115.42	95.77	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Fair value	115.42	95.77		
Long term borrowings				
Carrying value	4,533.84	2,528.29	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Fair value *	2,973.22	2,541.63		

* In view of management, Value as per amortised cost is fair value

C. Risk management framework

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

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

D. Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

i. Market risk

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

The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Management and the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate.

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Fixed rate borrowings	5.77	164.28
Floating rate borrowings	4,631.01	3,024.31
Total borrowings	**4,636.78**	**3,188.59**
Total Net borrowing	4,622.04	3,175.25
Add: Upfront fees	14.74	13.34
Total borrowings	**4,636.78**	**3,188.59**

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

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022 would decrease / increase by ₹ 43.68 Crore (for the year ended 31 March 2021: decrease / increase by ₹ 31.77 Crore). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

iii. Credit risk management

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

Group's credit risk arises principally from the trade receivables, loans, cash & cash equivalents.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed centrally by the Group and subject to established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an individual credit limits defined in accordance with the assessment. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated. A single largest customer has total exposure in sales of 5.97%.The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.

As per simplified approach, the Group makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

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Our historical experience of collecting receivables indicate a low credit risk. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets.

As per policy receivables are classified into different buckets based on the overdue period ranging from 6 months – one year to more than one year. There are different provisioning norms for each bucket which are ranging from 2% to 5%.

The movement in allowance for Expected Credit Loss is as follows:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1.80**	**1.97**
Change in allowance for trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	0.62	(0.07)
Trade receivable written off during the year	-	0.10
Balance as at the end of the year	**2.42**	**1.80**

Cash and cash equivalents:

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Group policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Group attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

The Group's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as 31st March 22 and 31st March 21 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no 15

Loans and investment

The Group's centralised treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the business. The treasury function focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits assigned for each of the counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

iv. Liquidity risk management in debt securities

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Group requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Group generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. . The Group has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Liquidity exposure as at 31st March 2022

₹ Crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	164.83	-	-	164.83
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	390.10	-	-	390.10
Trade receivables	766.27	-	-	766.27
Loans	95.42	20.00	-	115.42
Non current investments	-	-	483.57	483.57
Other financial assets	423.56	61.85	-	485.41
Total Financial assets	**1,840.18**	**81.85**	**483.57**	**2,405.60**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	3,323.75	727.74	4,051.49
Short term borrowings	570.57	-	-	570.57
Trade payable	1,082.80	-	-	1,082.80
Other financial liabilities	570.45	410.67	-	981.12
Total financial liabilities	**2,223.82**	**3,734.42**	**727.74**	**6,685.98**

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Liquidity exposure as at 31st March 2021

₹ Crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	95.65	-	-	95.65
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	39.92	-	-	39.92
Trade receivables	619.35	-	-	619.35
Loans	47.63	4.83	-	52.46
Non current investments	-	-	353.85	353.85
Other financial assets	280.83	80.04	-	360.87
Total Financial assets	**1,083.38**	**84.87**	**353.85**	**1,522.10**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	1,649.86	473.87	2,123.73
Short term borrowings	1,064.87	-	-	1,064.87
Trade payable	913.60	-	-	913.60
Other financial liabilities	507.92	202.02	-	709.94
Total financial liabilities	**2,486.39**	**1,851.88**	**473.87**	**4,812.14**

Collateral

The Group has pledged part of its trade receivables in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Group. There is obligation to return the securities to the Group once these banking facilities are surrendered.

v Foreign currency risk management

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

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Group's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Group having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Group's receivables in foreign currency. In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Group has a policy to hedge its payable up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts.

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

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

Currency exposure as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	CHF	USD	EURO	AED	INR	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	25.54	139.29	164.83
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	23.13	366.97	390.10
Trade receivables	-	5.32	-	52.40	708.55	766.27
Loans	-	-	-	-	115.42	115.42
Non current investments	-	-	-	-	483.57	483.57
Other financial assets	-	-	-	16.96	468.45	485.41
Total Financial assets	**-**	**5.32**	**-**	**118.03**	**2,282.25**	**2,405.60**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	-	448.40	-	-	3,603.07	4,051.49
Short term borrowings	-	43.80	-	-	526.82	570.57
Trade payable	0.07	-	-	325.60	757.17	1,082.80
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	32.18	948.94	981.12
Total financial liabilities	**0.07**	**492.17**	**-**	**357.74**	**5,836.00**	**6,685.98**

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Currency exposure as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	CHF	USD	EURO	AED	INR	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	31.43	64.22	95.65
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	22.20	17.72	39.92
Trade receivables	-	-	-	93.08	526.27	619.35
Loans	-	-	-	0.14	52.32	52.46
Non current investments	-	-	-	-	353.85	353.85
Other financial assets	-	-	-	4.22	356.65	360.87
Total Financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**151.07**	**1,371.63**	**1,522.10**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	-	429.1	-	-	1,694.61	2,123.73
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	1,064.87	1,064.87
Trade payable	-	6.77	0.07	174.80	731.96	913.60
Other financial liabilities	-	37.70	-	134.66	537.58	709.94
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**473.59**	**0.07**	**309.46**	**4,029.02**	**4,812.14**

vi Commodity price risk

The Group purchases its raw material in the open market from third parties. The Group is therefore subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of Clinker. The Group purchased substantially all of its Clinker from third parties in the open market during the year. If Clinker import price had been 1 US Dollar higher / lower and all other variables were constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 31 March 2022 would decrease / increase by ₹ 2.08 Crore (for the year ended 31 March 2021: decrease / increase by ₹ 3.06 Crore).

40. Other Notes

a) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of disputed claims/ levies:

₹ Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
i)	Differential custom duty in respect of Import of Steam Coal	22.50	22.50
ii)	Excise Duty & Service tax credit in respect of capital goods and input services & other excise duty related matters	15.76	52.40
iii)	Cess under the Building and other Constructions Workers Act, 1946	2.00	2.00
iv)	VAT exemption on sales made to SEZ unit & Other VAT/CST related Matter	4.87	1.35
v)	Entry Tax	0.06	0.06
vi)	Income Tax	15.70	5.00
vii)	Compensation for excess mining of Limestone	18.58	18.58
	Total	**79.47**	**101.89**

b) Commitments:

₹ Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
i)	Estimated amount of Contract remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances)	920.38	670.34

c) In the opinion of the Management, the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Consolidated Balance Sheet in the ordinary course of business. Provisions are for all known liabilities and same is adequate and not in excess of what is required.

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d) **Employee Share Based Payments Plans:**

The Parent Company has provided share-based payment schemes to its employees.

The shareholders of the Parent Company in their meeting held on March 30, 2016 formulated the JSW Cement Employee Stock Ownership Plan- 2016 ('ESOP Plan 2016') which was amended by the shareholders in their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on May 21, 2016 and further amended in Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on May 30, 2017. Under the ESOP Plan 2016, all Employees designated as Junior Manager (L08) and above based on defined criteria were to get maximum five annual grants on Grant 1 on 1st April 2016, Grant 2 on 1st April 2017, Grant 3 on 1st April 2018, Grant 4 on1st April 2019 & Grant 5 on 1st April 2020 and the total numbers of grants available under ESOP Plan 2016 were 2,95,90,567.

Under this policy three grants were given 1st on 1st April 2016, 2nd on 1st April 2017 & 3rd on 1st April 2018. In the ESOP Committee held on 25th March, 2021 Grant 4 & Grant 5 under ESOP Plan 2016 were scrapped and keeping all other conditions in the plan unchanged

As the Parent Company has grown substantially in last 5 years and with an intention that all the employee (including new employee added in last five years) working for the Parent Company should benefit from the Company ESOP Plan, the Parent Company in the Extra-Ordinary meeting held on 30th November 2021 approved the Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2021 ('ESOP Plan 2021'). Under ESOP Plan 2021, all the employees on the Parent company payroll will receive based on defined criteria maximum three grants.

Under the new policy, the Paremt Company has given 1st Grant on 1st December, 2021

The total number of grants available under both ESOP plan is 51,913,275 and the key terms of and position grants under both the policy is as under

The status of three grants under this plan with other relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2016-17 (Grant 1)	FY 2017-18 (Grant 2)	FY 2018-19 (Grant 3)
Date of Grant	1st April, 2016	1st April, 2017	1st April, 2018
Vesting Period	1 year i.e. from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 31.03.2021	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2021 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2022
Option Granted on 1st April	56,20,950	56,15,072	1,34,88,024
Options Lapsed (upto FY 2018-19)	6,67,791	12,01,314	14,42,517
Options forfeited (by cash payout) (upto FY 2018-19)	8,88,009	-	-
Options Outstanding (01.04.2019) Vested Unvested	40,65150 40,65150 -	44,13,758 - 44,13,758	1,20,45,507 - 1,20,45,507
Options Lapsed (FY 2019-20)	-	2,75,829	10,68,610
Options outstanding (31.03.2020) Vested Unvested	40,65,150 40,65,150 -	41,37,929 20,68,965 20,68,964	1,09,76,897 - 1,09,76,897
Options lapsed (FY 2020-21)	-	63,396	6,17846
Options forfeited (to be settled by cash) (FY 2020-21)	8,64,701	3,30,127	4,08,717
Options outstanding (31.03.2021) Vested Unvested	32,00,449 32,00,449 -	37,44,406 37,44,406 -	99,50,334 49,75,167 49,75,167
Options lapsed (FY 2021-22)	-	28,481	6,58,947
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (FY 2021-22)	3,65,076	3,81,042	6,46,984
Options outstanding (31.03.2022) Vested Unvested	28,35,373 28,35,373 -	33,34,883 33,34,883 -	86,44,403 86,44,403 -
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	68.70	68.50	42.77
Fair Value on date of grant	43.24	40.49	23.49
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are

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

Particulars	FY 2016-17 (Grant 1)	FY 2017-18 (Grant 2)	FY 2018-19 (Grant 3)
Weighted average values of the share price	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry
Expected Option life	7 years	6 years	5 years
Risk-Free Interest rate	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of option.
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black Scholes option pricing model	Black Scholes option pricing model	Black Scholes option pricing model
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of the fair value, such as market condition	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility expected option life

Expenses related to current financial year is debited to Profit & Loss Account ₹ 2.34 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.42 crore). Expenses related to earlier financial years due to change the plan is recognized as Exceptional items current year: Nil (Previous Year: ₹ 35.40 crore)

ESOP Plan 2021 plan - Outstanding and relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Grant 1)	
Date of Grant	1st December, 2021	
Vesting Period	25% in 12 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.12.2022 25% in 16 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2023 25% in 28 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2024	
Option Granted on 1st April	55,61,408	
Options Lapsed (upto FY 2021-22)	370,657	
Options outstanding (31.03.2022) Vested Unvested	51,90,391 - 51,90,391	
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled	
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	10.00	
Fair Value on date of grant	**Vesting date**	**Fair value**
	01.12.2022	89.40
	01.04.2023	89.55
	01.04.2024	90.01
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	
Weighted average values of the share price	Not Applicable	
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 35% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	
Expected Option life	7 years	

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

Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Grant 1)
Risk-Free Interest rate	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of option.
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black Scholes option pricing model
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of the fair value, such as market condition	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) expected option life

Expenses related to current financial year is debited to Profit & Loss Account ₹ 8.14 crore.

e) Derivatives: Hedged Currency Risk Position

The Group uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments.

i) The forward exchange contracts entered into by the Group and outstanding are as under:

As at	No. of Contracts	Type	USD equivalent (million)	₹ Crore equivalent
31st March,2022	-	-	-	-
31st March,2021	2	Buy	9.71	71.93

ii) The foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise as at Balance Sheet date as given below:

Sr. No	Particulars	AED equivalent (million)	CHF equivalent (million)	EURO equivalent (million)	USD equivalent (million)	₹ Crore equivalent
a)	Import of Raw material & Fuel					
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	0.01	0.92	6.84
b)	Trade receivable					
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	0.72	5.32
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Trade payable					
	As at 31st March 2022	-	0.00	-	-	0.07
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Loan given to subsidiary					
	As at 31st March 2022	14.69	-	-	-	11.37
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-	-
e)	Interest Receivable					
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	0.12
	As at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-	-

iii) The foreign currency exposures that have been hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise as at Balance Sheet date are:

Sr. No	Particulars	USD equivalent (million)	₹ Crore equivalent
a)	Suppliers'/ Buyers' Credit		
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-
	As at 31st March 2021	9.69	71.79
b)	Interest Accrued but not due on Suppliers'/ Buyers' Credit		
	As at 31st March 2022	-	-
	As at 31st March 2021	0.02	0.14

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f) Employee Benefits:

i) Defined Contribution Plan:

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and National Pension Scheme which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue as per relevant rules / statutes.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans

Under the Gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit 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 as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act is 5 years.

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

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

Investment risk	The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.
Interest Rate Risk	The plan exposes the Group to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in consolidated financial statements).
Demographic Risk	The Group has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Group is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
Salary Escalation Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March 2022 by external agencies. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

iii) Defined Benefit Plans – Gratuity: Funded

₹ Crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 Funded	As at 31st March 2021 Funded
a.	**Changes in Present Value of obligations:**		
	Opening Balance of present value of obligation	10.95	9.47
	Service Cost	2.08	1.84
	Interest Cost	0.74	0.64
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	0.51	(0.73)
	Benefits paid	(0.82)	(0.27)
	Closing Balance	**13.46**	**10.95**
b.	**Fair Value of Plan assets:**		
	Opening Balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	11.06	7.78
	Expected Return on Plan assets less loss on investments	0.75	0.53
	Actuarial gain / (loss) on Plan Assets	(0.15)	0.26
	Employers' Contribution	0.80	2.76
	Benefits paid	(0.82)	(0.27)
	Closing Balance	**11.64**	**11.06**
c.	**Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet:**		
	Present Value of obligations	(13.46)	(10.95)
	Fair Value of plan asset	11.64	11.06
	Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet (Refer Note 13 and 24)	**(1.82)**	**0.11**

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 Funded	As at 31st March 2021 Funded
d. Expenses during the Year:		
Service cost	2.08	1.84
Interest cost	0.74	0.64
Expected Return on Plan assets	(0.75)	(0.53)
Component of defined benefit cost recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss	**2.07**	**1.95**
Component of defined benefit cost recognized in Other comprehensive income	**0.66**	**(1.00)**
e. Break up of Plan Assets as a percentage of total plan assets:		
Insurer Managed Funds - Value (99.37%)	11.59	10.99
Bank (0.63%)	0.05	0.07
f. Principal actuarial assumptions:		
Rate of Discounting	6.50%	6.8%
Rate of increase in salaries	6%	6.0%
Attrition Rate	14%	2.0%
g. Breakup of Plan Assets		
HDFC Group Unit Linked Plan - Option B	1.28	1.24
HDFC Life Stable Management Fund	1.28	1.23
HDFC Life Defensive Managed Fund	0.77	0.71
Canara HSBC OBC Life Group Traditional Plan	8.26	7.81
Bank Balance	0.05	0.07
Total	**11.64**	**11.06**

The Group has created irrevocable trust named "JSW Cement Employees' Gratuity Trust" for providing gratuity benefits to the employees and current year contribution to the trust is ₹ 0.80 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.76 Crore)

iv) Experience adjustments

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 Funded	As at 31st March 2021 Funded	As at 31st March 2020 Funded	As at 31st March 2019 Funded	As at 31st March 2018 Funded
Defined Benefit Obligation	13.46	10.95	9.47	7.28	5.71
Plan Assets	11.64	11.06	7.78	6.21	4.14
Deficit	(1.82)	0.11	(1.69)	(1.07)	(1.57)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities-Loss/(Gain)	0.03	(0.73)	(0.30)	0.08	0.61
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets-Loss/(Gain)	-	-	0.09	(0.05)	(0.01)

a) The Group expects to contribute 3.89 crore to its gratuity plan for the next year.

b) In assessing the Group's post retirement liabilities, the Group monitors mortality assumptions and uses up to-date mortality tables. The base being the LIC Ultimate Tables 2006-08.

c) The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on the yields / rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date.

d) The salary growth rate indicated above is the Group's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

e) Expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of obligation after considering several applicable factors such as composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario etc.

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v) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(12.81)	14.17	(9.85)	12.24
Future salary growth (1% movement)	14.17	(12.80)	12.24	(9.83)
Attrition rate (50% attrition rate)	13.39	(13.47)	10.99	(10.89)
Mortality rate (10% mortality rate)	13.46	13.46	10.95	10.94

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 Balance sheet.

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

vi) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash-flows)	5 years	11 Years
1 Year	2.68	0.43
2 to 5 Year	7.23	3.11
6 to 10 Year	5.46	4.18
More than 10 Years	4.39	19.29

vii) Defined Benefit Plans – Gratuity: Non-Funded

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
a. Changes in Present Value of obligations:		
Opening Balance of present value of obligation	1.81	1.59
Acquisition adjustment		
Service Cost	0.76	0.09
Interest Cost	0.10	0.10
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	0.31	(0.11)
Benefits paid	(0.40)	(0.22)
Closing Balance	**2.59**	**1.45**
b. Expenses during the Year:		
Service cost	0.77	0.09
Interest cost	0.10	0.10
Total	**0.87**	**0.19**
Component of defined benefit cost recognized in the Consolidated statement of Profit & Loss	0.78	0.08
Component of defined benefit cost recognized in Consolidated Other comprehensive income	0.09	0.11
Total	**0.87**	**0.19**
d. Principal actuarial assumptions:		
Rate of Discounting	2%-7.15%p.a.	6.35%p.a.
Rate of increase in salaries	5%-6.% p.a.	6% p.a.
Attrition Rate	2.% p.a.	2% p.a.

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

In assessing the Group's post retirement liabilities, the Group monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables. The base being the LIC Ultimate Tables 2012-14.

i) Experience adjustments

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022 Unfunded	As at 31st March, 2021 Unfunded	As at 31st March, 2020 Unfunded	As at 31st March, 2019 Unfunded	As at 31st March, 2018 Unfunded
Defined Benefit Obligation	2.59	1.45	1.60	1.27	1.19
Deficit	(2.59)	(1.45)	(1.60)	(1.27)	(1.19)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities-Loss/(Gain)	(0.43)	(0.10)	0.15	0.00	0.01
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets-Loss/(Gain)	-	-	-	-	-

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.

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yeilds of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for estimate term of the obligations.

ii) Sensitivity Analysis

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	2.39	2.81	1.37	1.55
Future salary growth (1% movement)	2.80	2.39	1.55	1.37
Attrition rate (1% movement)	2.45	2.80	1.46	1.45
Mortality rate (1% movement)	2.58	2.59	1.45	1.45

iii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows): 5 years

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022	0.28	1.07	2.73	4.08
As at 31 March 2021	0.33	0.77	1.29	2.39

Amounts required to cover end of service benefits at the statement of financial position date are computed pursuant to the applicable Labour Law based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current basic remuneration at that date.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect to wages and salaries, annual leaves in the period the related services are rendered at the undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that services.

The Subsidiary Company have provided end of service liability as a gratuity payable and leave encashment payable in the books as per applicable UAE LAW.

iv) Provident Fund:

Under defined contribution plans, provident fund, the Group pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Defined Contribution plan comprise of contributions to the employees' provident fund set up as trust and certain state plans like Employees' State Insurance. The Group's payments to the defined contribution plans are recognised as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services that the payment covers.

Group's contribution to Provident Fund recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 4.93 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 4.5 Crore)

Group's contribution to National pension scheme recognized in statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 0.52 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 0.35 Crore).

Group's contribution to ESIC recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 0.06 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 0.08 Crore).

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

v) Compensated Absences- Unfunded

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Present value of obligation	12.02	11.15
Expense recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit or loss	1.94	4.26
Discount rate (p.a.)	2.9% to 7.15%	6.35 to 6.80%
Salary escalation (p.a.)	5.00%-6.00%	6.00%

vi) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect.

g) Segment reporting:

The Group is primarily in the business of manufacturing and sale of cement and cement related product. As per IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, there are no other reportable business applicable to the Group.

The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed as below.

a) Revenue from operations

₹ Crore

Particulars	For Year ended 31st March 2022	For Year ended 31st March 2021
Within India	4376.79	3578.73
Outside India	291.78	283.17
Total	**4668.57**	**3861.90**

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

b) Non-current operating assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022			As at 31st March 2021		
ASSETS	Within India	Outside India	Total	Within India	Outside India	Total
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3,138.50	694.86	3,833.36	3,110.78	644.66	3,755.44
(b) Capital work-in-progress	862.13	10.16	872.29	263.74	25.37	289.11
(c) Right of use	203.20	226.73	429.93	212.23	-	212.23
(c) Other intangible assets	76.34	-	76.34	26.53	-	26.53
(d) Intangible assets under development	3.95	-	3.95	5.07	-	5.07
(e) Goodwill	233.23	-	233.23	230.30	-	230.30
(f) Financial assets						
(i) Investments	483.57	-	483.57	353.85	-	353.85
(ii) Loans	20.00	-	20.00	4.83		4.83
(iii) Other financial assets	61.81	0.04	61.85	80.04	-	80.04
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	51.87	-	51.87	41.73	-	41.73
(h) Income tax assets (net)	1.94	-	1.94	1.56	-	1.56
(i) Other non-current assets	363.75	88.27	452.02	163.23	89.54	252.77
Total non-current assets	**5,500.29**	**1,020.06**	**6,520.35**	**4,493.89**	**759.57**	**5,253.46**

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

h) Related parties disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS)-24:

A) List of Related Parties

1. Holding Company

Adarsh Advisory Service Private Limited

2. Enterprises under common control/ exercising significant influence with whom the Group has entered into transactions during the year

JSW Steel Limited
JSW Energy Limited
JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
Amba River Coke Limited
Dolvi Coke Project Limited
JSW International Tradecorp PTE Limited
JSW Bengal Steel Limited
JSW Steel (Salav) Limited
Descon Limited
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited (formerly known as Sapphire Technologies Limited)
South-West Mining Limited
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
JSW Sports Private Limited
Gopal Traders Private Limited
JSW Foundation
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited
JSW Projects Limited
JSW Sever field Structures Limited
Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
JSW Paints Private Limited
JSW Structural Metal Decking
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
JSW Bengaluru Football Club
Unicon Merchants Pvt Ltd
Epsilon Corban Pvt Ltd
Epsilon Advanced Materials Pvt Ltd
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited
Windsor Residency Private Limited
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
Inspire Institute of Sports
Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital
JSW One Distribution Limited
Neotrax Steel Private Limited
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
JSW One Platforms Limited
Algebra Endeavour Private Limited
JSW Steel USA Inc.
JSW Steel USA Ohio Inc.
Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited

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

3 Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Parth Jindal (Managing Director)
Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (Whole Time Director & CEO)
Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (Parent Company Director – Finance & Commercial)
Mr Manoj Rustagi (Whole Time Director of Subsidiary Company – Shiva Cement Limited)
Mr.Girish Menon (Chief Financial Officer of Subsidiary Company – Shiva Cement Limited)
Ms Sneha Bindra (Company secretary)
Mr Nirmal Kumar Jain (Independent Director)
Mr Jugal Kishore Tandon (Director)
Mr Pankaj Kulkarni (Independent Director)
Ms Sutapa Banerjee (Independent Director)
Mr Kantilal Patel (Director)
Mr Sumit Banerjee (Independent Director)

B) Nature of transactions:

₹ Crore

Transactions during the Year	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Purchase of Goods/ Power & Fuel/ Services:		
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	6.87	7.05
JSW Steel Limited	209.93	133.83
JSW Energy Limited	146.12	117.52
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	1.45	0.23
South - West Mining Limited	0.13	0.04
JSW International Tradecorp PTE Limited	-	23.81
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	4.90	9.91
Amba River Coke Limited	14.66	6.17
JSW Power Trading Co. Limited	-	6.74
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	7.72	7.66
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.32	0.59
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited	-	0.01
JSW Bengaluru Football Club	2.00	0.01
JSW Processors & Traders Private Ltd	20.10	10.61
JSW Paints Limited	-	1.35
JSW Green Energy Limited	4.59	-
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	1.47	-
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	0.06	-
Inspire Institute of Sports	0.17	-
Everbest Consultancy Service Pvt Ltd	0.08	-
Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital	0.08	-
	420.65	**325.53**
Lease liability repayment:		
JSW Steel Limited	2.66	2.57
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	1.62	1.54
Descon Limited	0.95	0.95
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	0.73	0.62
Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited	0.54	0.49
	6.50	**6.17**
Lease Interest cost:		
JSW Steel Limited	0.55	0.79
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	0.80	0.84
Descon Limited	0.24	0.29
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	0.15	0.17
Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited	0.01	0.06
	1.75	**2.15**

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

₹ Crore

Transactions during the Year	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Donation/ CSR expense:		
JSW Foundation	0.19	1.38
	0.19	**1.38**
Purchase of Assets:		
JSW Energy Limited	-	95.67
	-	**95.67**
Reimbursement of expenses:		
JSW Steel Limited	76.01	0.23
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	0.04	0.01
JSW Energy Limited	4.24	0.82
Tranquil Home and Holding Private Ltd	0.02	0.02
	80.31	**1.08**
Sales of Goods / Other Income:		
JSW Steel Limited	161.60	345.40
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	7.77	8.63
JSW Energy Limited	1.06	2.92
Amba River Coke Limited	0.21	0.50
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	1.82	2.23
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	2.84	0.03
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	0.51
JSW Paints Private Limited	0.63	0.44
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	0.22
JSW Projects Limited	0.02	0.22
JSW Foundation	0.27	0.16
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	2.11	3.11
Gopal Traders Private Limited	0.03	0.03
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	0.41	0.13
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.31	0.31
South – West Mining Limited	0.01	-
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited	52.56	-
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	0.83	-
JSW One Distribution Limited	0.08	-
Neotrax Steel Private Limited	2.01	-
Windsor Residency Private Limited	0.11	
	234.68	**364.84**
Interest income on Loan/Deposit given to		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	0.20	0.27
JSW Sports Private Limited	29.55	28.41
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	0.08
JTPM Metal traders	1.91	1.90
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	0.15	-
	31.81	**30.66**
Sale of Assets:		
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	13.08
	-	**13.08**
Interest paid on loan /deposit taken from		
JSW Paints Private limited	-	1.16
JSW Dharamtar port Private Limited	-	0.07
South West Mining Limited	9.56	1.47
	9.56	**2.70**

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

₹ Crore

Transactions during the Year	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Investment in Equity Share		
JSW One Platforms Limited	6.72	-
	6.72	**-**
Change in fair valuation of Equity Share		
JSW Energy Limited	55.47	-
	55.47	**-**
Investment in Non-Cumulative Debenture:		
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	-	100.00
	-	**100.00**
Algebra Endeavour Private Limited (Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures)	78.73	-
	78.73	**-**
Recovery of expenses:		
JSW Energy Limited	0.11	-
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	0.53	0.65
JSW Steel Limited	-	3.09
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	0.27	0.40
	0.91	**4.14**
Deposit given		
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	1.18	1.29
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	3.00	-
	4.18	**1.29**
Deposit received back		
JSW Bengal Steel	0.28	0.25
	0.28	**0.25**
Loan Taken		
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	60.00
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	15.00
South West Mining Ltd	-	80.00
	-	**155.00**
Loan repaid		
JSW Paints Limited	-	60.00
South West Mining Limited	30.00	15.00
	30.00	**75.00**
Investment redemption		
JSW Sports Private Limited	12.50	13.50
	12.50	**13.50**
Loan given		
JSW Paints Limited	-	7.50
	-	**7.50**
Loan Given- Received Back		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	1.84	0.59
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	7.50
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd	1.66	
	3.50	**8.09**

* Amount excludes duties and taxes

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

Compensation to Key Management Personnel

₹ Crore

Nature of transaction	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Short-term employee benefits**	13.34	10.03
Sitting fees	1.27	0.54
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	**14.61**	**10.57**

I. The Group has accrued ₹ 1.13 Crore in respect of employee stock options granted to key managerial personnel. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the Current year as defined under Section 2(78) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

II. As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the Group as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

Terms and Conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March 2022, the Group has not recorded any loss allowances of trade receivable from related parties.

Purchases:

The purchases from related parties are in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Loan to Related Party:

a) **Loans to other related parties-**

The Group had given loans to other related parties for general corporate purposes. The loan balances as at March 31, 2022 was Amounting ₹ 45.12 Crore. These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate 9.50% per annum

b) **Lease Rent paid to Related Party:**

For Vijaynagar Plant- Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited Vijaynagar works towards construction on lease land under sub-lease agreements, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹ 0.60 Crore.

For Dolvi Plant- Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited, Dolvi Works towards construction, for 20.55 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹ 2.06 Crore.

The Group had entered into arrangement with JSW Bengal Steel Limited to take on rent Guest House & accommodation facility for business purpose amounting to ₹ 1.62 Crore for period of 10 years, renewable at option of both the parties.

The Group had entered into arrangement with JSW Reality Infrastructure Private Limited for period of 25 years to take on rent accommodation facility for business purpose in its integrated township amounting to ₹ 0.73 Crore, renewable at option of both the parties.

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

C) Closing balances:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Payables:		
JSW Steel Limited	44.11	6.20
JSW Energy Limited	16.49	31.96
South - West Mining Limited	0.02	-
Amba River Coke Limited	9.20	4.15
JSW Power Trading Co. Limited	-	0.48
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	2.86
JSW IP Holding Private Limited	2.69	5.24
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	2.48	1.07
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	2.08	-
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	0.61	-
Tranquil Homes & Holding Private Limited	0.05	-
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.03	-
JSW Foundation	0.01	0.36
Descon Limited	0.09	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd.	-	0.27
JSW Bengal Steel Limited		0.10
Inspire Institute of sports	0.06	
	77.92	**52.82**
Security and other deposits given		
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	2.00	2.25
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.10	0.10
JSW Steel Limited	104.95	10.32
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	4.46	3.27
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	3.00	
	114.51	**15.94**
Advances Given		
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	0.09	0.04
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.08	0.37
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	0.62	0.59
Descon Limited	0.01	0.01
JSW Foundation	-	0.39
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	0.50	0.73
JSW Green Energy Ltd	0.32	0.32
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	2.11	0.03
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	0.02
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	0.64	-
JSW Energy Limited	4.82	-
JSW STEEL (USA) INC.	0.72	0.72
JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.	0.72	0.72
JSW Steel Limited	23.51	3.90
	34.14	**6.40**
Trade Receivables:		
JSW Steel Limited	121.78	54.85
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	1.82	2.67
JSW Energy Limited	3.23	3.28
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	0.57	0.03
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	0.39	2.06
JSW Paints Private Limited	0.05	0.08

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

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Amba River Coke Limited	0.45	0.98
JSW Foundation	-	0.07
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	2.27	1.55
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	0.11	0.11
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.01	-
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	0.2	-
JSW One Distribution Limited	0.03	-
JSW Vijaynagar Metallics	20.08	-
Gopal Traders Private Limited	0.01	0.01
JSW Projects Limited	0.08	0.48
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	9.43
Windsor Residency Private Limited	-	-
	151.08	**75.60**
Advance Received		
Dolvi Coke Project Limited	0.20	0.20
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	0.14	0.03
Epsilon Advanced Materials Private Limited	0.01	0.01
JSW Foundation	0.04	-
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	0.01	-
	0.40	**0.24**
Other Receivables		
JSW Steel Limited	10.58	11.38
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	0.50	-
Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	0.58	-
	11.66	**11.38**
Loan given		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	1.84
JTPM Metal Trader Private Limited	20.00	20.00
Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	25.12	-
	45.12	**21.84**
Loan taken		
South West Mining Limited	50.00	80.00
Interest receivable on Investment in Debenture		
JSW Sports Private Limited	54.13	25.97
Interest Payable on Loan Availed		
South West Mining Limited	-	1.36
JSW Paints Private Limited	0.02	0.02
	0.02	**1.38**
Interest receivable on Loan given		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	0.25
Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	2.47	2.47
Sapphire Airlines Pvt Ltd	0.13	-
JTPM Metal Trader Private Limited	1.71	1.78
	4.31	**2.03**
Lease Liability:		
JSW Steel Limited	3.22	5.33
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	8.09	8.62
Descon Limited	2.07	2.73
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	1.40	1.66
Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited	-	0.43
	14.78	**18.77**

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

i) Remuneration to Auditors of Parent Company

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Audit Fees		
Statutory Audit	0.37	0.35
Certification & Out of pocket expenses	0.00	0.01
Total	**0.37**	**0.36**

j) Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

i. Profit attributable to Equity holders of Parent Company

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company:	244.27	258.79
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company adjusted for the effect of dilution	244.27	258.79

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares of Parent Company

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Issued ordinary shares at April 1	986,352,230	986,352,230
Effect of shares issued for cash	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at March 31st for basic EPS	**986,352,230**	**986,352,230**

iii. Effect of Dilution

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Share Application Money	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at March 31st	**986,352,230**	**986,352,230**

iv. Basic and Diluted earnings per share

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Basic earnings per share	2.48	2.62
Diluted earnings per share	2.48	2.62

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

k) Details of loans, guarantees and investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Act.

₹ Crore

Particulars	Party	2021-22 Max amount O/s during the year	2021-22 Closing Balance	2020-21 Max amount O/s during the year	2020-21 Closing Balance
Loan	JSW Global Business Solutions Private Limited	1.84	-	2.42	1.84
	JTPM Metal Traders Private Ltd	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	Monnet Ispat & Energy limited	25.12	25.12	25.12	25.12
	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	1.66	0.00	20.37	1.65
	Jasani Realty Private Limited	43.59	43.59	43.31	43.31
	Niwas Residential & Commercial Properties Pvt Ltd	70.30	70.30		
Deposit	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	3.00	3.00	-	-
Total		115.42	115.42	-	48.60
Investments	JSW Energy Limited	-	78.60	-	23.13
	Everbest Consultancy service Private Limited	-	96.86	-	100.00
	JSW Sports Private Limited	-	283.00	-	295.5
	JSW One Platforms Limited	-	6.72	-	-
	Algebra Endeavour Private Limited-Debenture	-	78.73	-	-
Total			**543.91**	**-**	**418.63**

Details of investment made by the Group are given under note 7,8,9.

l) Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure:

The Group has incurred an amount of ₹ 5.22 Crore (31 March 2021 ₹ 4.88) towards Corporate social responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is included in other expenses.

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31stMarch 2021
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	5.45	3.52
Amount spend during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset		-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	5.22	4.88
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total	**5.22**	**4.88**
Nature of CSR activities	1. Improving living conditions 2. Promoting social development 3. Rural development projects 4. Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan 5. Addressing social inequalities 6. Promotion of sports	
Amount unspent, if any	0.23	
Details of related party transactions	Donation paid to JSW Foundation, a related party in relation to CSR expenditure	

m) Acquisition of Shiva Cement Limited

On 30th June 2017, the Parent Company acquired control over Shiva cement limited (SCL), associate company (49.41% equity stake) through acquisition of additional 4.12% of the equity shares in a phased manner. Shiva Cement limited is a listed company based in Rourkela and is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement, clinker and trading of allied products. The acquisition has been accounted by applying the acquisition method and accordingly the underlying assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of Shiva Cement limited have been combined after giving effect to necessary adjustments in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

Fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Shiva Cement Limited as at the date of acquisition

Particulars	
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment (net)	140.51
Capital work in progress	0.17
Other intangible assets	10.46
Other non-current financial asset	2.22
Deferred tax asset	7.11
Other non-current asset	15.02
Inventories	9.63
Trade receivable	2.71
Cash and bank balances	1.91
Other current financial asset	0.55
Other current assets	4.14
Total assets (A)	**194.43**
Liabilities	
Long term borrowings	89.35
Long term provision	4.24
Short term borrowings	10.87
Trade payable	7.03
Other current financial liability	13.14
Other current liability	3.90
Short term provision	0.36
Total liabilities (B)	**128.89**
Acquisition date fair value of net assets C = (A-B)	**65.54**

Re-measurement of the Group's previously held 49.41% stake in Shiva cement limited

₹ Crore

Particulars	
Carrying value of Group's 49.41% stake in Shiva Cement Limited as on the acquisition date D)	131.52
Proportionate fair value of the Group's previously held stake (E)	229.92
Resulting gain charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (F=D-E)	**98.40**

n) Goodwill recognised with respect to investment in Subsidiary and Joint Venture

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Acquisition date fair value of net assets (A)	2.22	0.30
Fair value of consideration (stake acquired) (B)	5.15	13.30
Goodwill on acquisition recognised as asset (B-A)	**2.93**	**13.00**

Allocation of goodwill to cash generating units: Limestone mines

At present, Shiva Cement plant is operating at a very low capacity due to lack of demand for cement from its unit at Rourkela. To overcome this group is carrying out major advertising and re-branding exercise which should increase sales & improve profitability.

Strategically Shiva Cement was acquired for its limestone mine in ore rich belt at Khatkurbal, Rajgangpur, Odisha. The group intends to ramp up the clinkerisation facility at Rourkela plant and supply clinker to its grinding unit at Salboni, West Bengal & upcoming facility at Jajpur, Orissa. This will reduce the group dependency on imported clinker and reduce its exposure to adverse movement of international clinker prices & currency rates. This strategy should drastically improve the profitability of the East Zone operations.

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

a) Joint Venture
Details of the group's joint ventures are as follows:

Sr No.	Name of the jointly controlled company	Country of incorporation	% of holding As at 31st March 2022	% of holding As at 31st March, 2021
1	JSW One Platforms Limited	India	15%	-

The above Joint Venture is accounted using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements:

Following tables sets out the summarised financial information of JSW One Private Limited.:

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Current assets	15.79	4.55
Non-current assets	18.68	3.36
Current liabilities	(16.97)	(4.26)
Non-current liabilities	(0.69)	(1.16)
Share in net assets of joint venture	2.53	-
Other consolidation adjustments	-	-
Carrying amount of the Company's interest in joint venture	2.53	-

Particulars	March 22 (2months)	March 21
Revenue from operations	8.87	-
Profit / (loss) for the period	(8.37)	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the Period	(8.37)	-
Share in Profit/(Loss) of joint venture	(1.26)	-

Sr No.	Name of Joint Ventures	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end: Number	Amount of Investment in Joint Venture	Extent of Holding	Net worth attributed to shareholder	Profit/Loss for the year: Considered in consolidation	Not considered in consolidation	Reason why Joint Venture is not considered for consolidated
1	JSW One Platforms Limited	39,168	6.72	15%	16.81	(1.26)	-	-

b) Subsidiaries
Details of the group's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of the subsidiaries	Place of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the group As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	Principal activity
Shiva Cement limited	India	59.32%	59.32%	Manufacturing
JSW Cement FZE	UAE	100%	100%	Manufacturing
Utkarsh Transport Private limited	India	100%	100%	Transport service
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Manufacturing

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

c) Non-controlling interest
Financial information of Shiva Cement Limited

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Non-current assets	755.87	275.01
Current assets	142.48	26.89
Non-current liabilities	670.21	247.74
Current liabilities	270.86	71.43
Equity attributable to owners of the company	(24.09)	(10.24)
Non-controlling interest	(18.63)	(7.03)

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Revenue	7.27	32.59
Expenses	43.78	62.07
Exceptional item	-	-
Loss for the year	(25.52)	(21.97)
Loss attributable to owners of the company	(13.89)	(13.98)
Loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(11.63)**	**(7.99)**
Loss for the year	(25.52)	(21.97)
Other Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company	0.04	0.05
Other Comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	0.03	0.03
Other Comprehensive income for the year	**0.07**	**0.08**
Total Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company	(13.86)	(13.93)
Total Comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(11.59)	(7.96)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**(25.45)**	**(21.89)**

₹ Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	(41.62)	(7.81)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(432.42)	(75.13)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	479.38	89.79
Net cash inflow (outflow)	5.34	6.85

d) During the year, one of the subsidiaries has incurred losses, consequently eroding the net-worth. Based on management future plans of exploring various avenues of enhancing revenues which are expected to improve the performance of the subsidiary company, the financial statement continues to be prepared on a going concern basis for that respective subsidiary company.

e) Other statutory information:
- The Group does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall: 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.

NOTES

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

- The Group does not have 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.
- The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- The Group is not declared willful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.
- The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- The Group has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.
- The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Group is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Group) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- The Group does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off

41. Disclosure of additional information pertaining to the Parent Company, Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Venture as per Schedule III of Companies Act,2013.

₹ Crore

Name of the Entity	Net Asset i.e. total assests minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or loss		Share in Other Comprehensive income		Share in Total Comprehensive income	
	As % of Consolidated net Asset	Amount	As % of Consolidated profit/(Loss)	Amount	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent								
JSW Cement Limited	90%	1,907.03	130.07%	302.60	65.14%	36.06	117.59%	338.66
Subsidiary								
Indian								
Shiva Cement Limited	-1%	(24.09)	-5.97%	(13.89)	0.07%	0.04	-4.81%	(13.85)
Utkarsh Trasport Private Limited	0%	(9.29)	-1.95%	(4.53)	0.00%	-	-1.57%	(4.53)
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0%	(0.03)	-0.01%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.03)
Foreign								
JSW Cement FZE	12%	254.50	-16.60%	(38.61)	34.74%	19.23	-6.73%	(19.38)
Non controlling interest in subsidiaries	-1%	(18.63)	-5.00%	(11.63)	0.05%	0.03	-4.03%	(11.60)
Joint Venture (Investment as per Equity Method)								
JSW One Platforms Limited	0%	2.53	-0.54%	(1.26)	0.00%	-	-0.44%	(1.26)
Total	**100%**	**2,112.02**	**100%**	**232.65**	**100%**	**55.36**	**100%**	**288.01**

Previous year figures have also been reclassified/regrouped,wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's classification

As per our attached report of even date

For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084
UDIN: 22144084AMC01Z7963

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th May, 2022

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the **16th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of JSW Cement Limited will be held on Thursday, September 15, 2022 at 11.00 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements (including Audited Consolidated Financial Statements) for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Kantilal Narandas Patel (DIN: 00019414), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Biswadip Gupta (DIN: 00048258), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

4. Appointment of Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) as a Whole-Time Director of the Company

   To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 2(54), 196, 197, 198 , 203 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Schedule V to the Act, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, the consent of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded for re-designation and appointment of Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN-01447632) as Whole-Time Director of the Company for a period of 3 (three) years from August 17, 2022 to August 16, 2025 and will be designated as 'Chief Strategy Officer', liable to retire by rotation, upon such terms and conditions, including remuneration, as set out in the explanatory statement annexed hereto."

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Board" which term shall include any committee(s) constituted or to be constituted by the Board to exercise the powers conferred on the Board by this Resolution) shall, in accordance with the statutory limits for the time being in force and approvals as may be applicable, be at full liberty to modify and amend the terms and conditions of the said appointment and / or remuneration, from time to time, as it may deem fit and to take such steps and do and perform all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be considered necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT notwithstanding anything stated hereinabove, where in any financial year during the currency of tenure of Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632), the Company incurs loss or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay to Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632), remuneration by way of salary and perquisites and allowances, subject to conditions specified in Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 or any amendments thereto.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) shall continue have general control and management of the business and shall exercise and perform all such powers and duties, which in the ordinary course of business may be considered necessary, proper and in the interest of the Company, subject to directions or restrictions as given or imposed by Board of Directors from time to time and by law for time being in force."

5. Intercorporate Loan to Shiva Cement Limited

   To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to section 185 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder as may be amended, from time to time, consent of Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of the Directors of the Company (the term may include the Committee of the Board to whom power have been delegated by the Board) to give unsecured Intercorporate Loan to Shiva Cement Limited, subsidiary Company in which any of the Directors of the Company are interested or deemed to be interested, upto an aggregate amount not exceeding ₹700 Crores (Rupees Seven Hundred Crores only) outstanding at any point of time and on such terms & conditions, including interest and tenure, as they may in their absolute discretion deem beneficial and in the interest of the Company, provided that such loans are utilized by the borrowing company for its principal business activities.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorized to undertake all such all such acts, deeds, matters and things, and to take such steps, settle any question, difficulty or doubt that may arise with regard to the aforesaid transaction and execute such agreements, documents and writings/instruments and to make such filing, as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto in the best interest of the Company.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorized to delegated all or any of the powers conferred on it by or under this resolution to any Director or Authorised Representative (s) of the Company in order to give effect to this resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all actions taken by the Board in connection with any matter referred to or contemplated in any of the foregoing resolution be and are hereby approved and confirmed."

6. To enhance the limits for extending loans, making investments and providing guarantees or security under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force) and subject to such approvals, consents, sanctions and permissions as may be necessary, consent of the Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company ('the Board', which term shall include any Committee authorized by the Board to exercise its powers including powers conferred on the Board by this resolution) to (i) give any loan to any person or other body corporate; (ii) give any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan to any other body corporate or person and (iii) acquire by way of subscription, purchase or otherwise, the securities of any other body corporate, as they may in their absolute discretion deem beneficial and in the interest of the Company, subject however that the aggregate of the loans and investments so far made in and the amount for which guarantees or securities have so far been provided to all persons or bodies corporate along with the additional investments, loans, guarantees or securities proposed to be made or given or provided by the Company, from time to time, in future, in excess of limits prescribed under Section 186 of the Act but shall not exceed a sum of ₹6,500 Crores (Rupees Six Thousand and Five Hundred Crores only).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors (including a Committee thereof constituted for this purpose) be and is hereby authorized to take all such steps as may be necessary, proper and expedient to give effect to this Resolution and to make, sign and execute, on behalf of the Company, such deed, documents, agreements, undertakings and all other necessary papers as may be required; to accept modifications to the same as may be necessary and to do all such acts, deeds and things that may be required or considered necessary or incidental for the same."

7. Fix the remuneration of Cost Auditor

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 148 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), consent of the Company be and is hereby accorded for the payment of remuneration of ₹3,30,000/- (Rupees Three Lakhs Three Thousand Only) plus out of pocket expenses, travelling and other expenses (which would be reimbursable at actuals) plus taxes, wherever applicable, to be paid to M/s Kishore Bhatia & Associates, appointed as a Cost Auditor by the Board of Directors of the Company to conduct the audit of cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2022-23"

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director of the Company or the Chief Financial Officer or the Company Secretary be and are hereby severally authorised to take all necessary actions including filing of forms with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to give effect to this resolution."

Shareholders are requested to make it convenient to attend the Meeting.

By Order of the Board
For **JSW Cement Limited**

Sd/-
Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 17, 2022

NOTES:

1. The relative Explanatory Statement pursuant to section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the business under Item No. 4 to 7 set out with reasons proposing the resolutions as stated in the Notice is annexed hereto.

2. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE ON A POLL INSTEAD OF HIMSELF / HERSELF AND SUCH PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

3. The instrument(s) appointing the Proxy, if any, shall be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the commencement of the Meeting and in default, the instrument of Proxy shall be treated as invalid. Proxies shall not have any right to speak at the Meeting. Proxies submitted on behalf of limited companies, societies, partnership firms, etc. must be supported by appropriate resolution/authority, as applicable.

   A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or members.

4. Members are requested to intimate the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company, KFIN Technologies Private Limited, Selenium, Tower B, Plot No- 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Hyderabad Rangareddi Telangana 500032 immediately of any change in their mailing address or email address in respect of equity shares held in physical mode and to their Depository Participants (DPs) in respect of equity shares held in dematerialized form.

5. Shareholders desirous of having any information regarding Annual Accounts are requested to address their queries to the Chief Financial Officer at the Registered Office of the Company at least seven days before the date of the Annual General Meeting, so that the requisite information can be made available at the Annual General Meeting.

6. All documents referred to in the accompanying Notice and Explanatory Statement are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days of the Company, during office hours, upto the date of the Annual General Meeting.

7. Members, who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far, are requested to register their e-mail address for receiving all communication including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars, etc. from the Company electronically.

8. Members/Proxies are requested to bring their attendance slip duly filled in along with their copy of Annual Report to the Meeting.

ANNEXURE TO NOTICE

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

The statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for Item Nos. 4 to 7 of the accompanying notice is as under:

Item No. 4:

The Members at its 13th Annual General Meeting held on September 27, 2019 appointed Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) as a Whole-Time Director of the Company w.e.f August 3, 2019 and thereafter his designation was changed to Non-Executive Director of the Company w.e.f May 1, 2021.

Further, the Board on the recommendation of Nomination & Remuneration Committee, has re-designated and appointed, Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) as Whole-Time Director for a period of three years with effect from August 17, 2022 pursuant to the provisions of sections 2(54), 196, 197, 198, 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with schedule V and rules made thereunder and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013. He will be designated as 'Chief Strategy Officer'. The said appointment is subject to the approval of the members in Annual General Meeting.

Mr. K. Swaminathan is a Chartered Accountant and a Cost Accountant with more than three decades of rich experience in the field of sales, marketing, logistics and commercial functions. He has spent most of his professional career in the cement industry and has worked across markets within India and Bangladesh. During this period, he led the marketing and sales functions for existing as well as new markets.

In the opinion of the Board, the change in designation and appointment of Mr. K. Swaminathan as the Whole-time Director of the Company would be in the interest of the Company taking into consideration his background, experience, past performance and achievements.

In the opinion of the Board, Mr. Swaminathan fulfils the conditions for appointment as a Whole-time Director. In view of the above, the Board of Directors re-designated and appointed Mr. Swaminathan as a Whole-time Director of the Company for a period of 3 years from August 17, 2022 to August 16, 2025, subject to the approval by the Members of the Company. Mr. Swaminathan has conveyed his consent to act as a Whole-time Director of the Company and made the necessary disclosures and declarations. Mr. Swaminathan satisfies all the conditions set out in Part-I of Schedule V to the Act as also conditions set out under Section 196(3) of the Companies Act for being eligible for appointment.

The terms and conditions of re-designation and appointment of K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) as are as under:

(1) Tenure of appointment: 3 (three) years from August 17, 2022 to August 16, 2025

(2) Remuneration:

i. Remuneration of Mr. K. Swaminathan will be so fixed by the Board of Directors from time to time after taking into account the recommendations of the NRC, such that the salary and the aggregate value of all perquisites and allowances like house rent allowance in lieu thereof; house maintenance allowance together with reimbursement of expenses or allowances for utilities such as gas, electricity, water, furnishings and repairs, bonus, performance incentive, medical reimbursement, club fees, variable pay and leave travel concession for himself and his family, medical insurance and such other perquisites and allowances in accordance with the rules of the Company or as may be agreed to by the Board of Directors and Mr. K. Swaminathan shall not exceed the overall ceiling on remuneration approved by the Members in General Meeting. Your Directors have in their meeting held on May 4, 2022, recommended a ceiling on remuneration of ₹40,00,000/- (Rupees Forty Lakh Only) per month.

ii. For the purposes of calculating the above ceiling, perquisites shall be evaluated as per company's policy, wherever applicable. In the absence of any such rules, perquisites shall be evaluated at actual cost.

iii. Upon exercise by Mr. K. Swaminathan of the stock options granted / to be granted to him shall not be included in the overall ceiling on remuneration payable to him.

iv. Mr. K. Swaminathan shall not be entitled to sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors or any committee thereof.

v. Where in any financial year during the currency of Mr. K. Swaminathan tenure as a Whole-time Director, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, subject to receipt of necessary approvals, the Company will pay the above remuneration as Minimum Remuneration.

vi. The bonus shall be payable as per Company policy.

vii. The Whole-Time Director shall also be entitled to reimbursement of all expenses, including expenses related to clubs, actually and properly incurred by him for the purpose of business of the Company or the performance of his duties.

A copy of the agreement to be entered if any with Mr. Swaminathan will be open for inspection for members of the Company pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The agreement includes all the terms and conditions of the appointment of the Whole-Time Director as well all the power and duties as exercised by the Whole-Time Director in ordinary course of business, subject to provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or any amendment thereto. The power of the Whole-time Director shall also include the power to delegate.

As per Sections 152, 196 and 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, a Director / Whole-time Director can be appointed with the approval of the Members in the General Meeting. Accordingly, approval of the Members is sought for the appointment and remuneration of Mr. K. Swaminathan as a Whole-time Director of the Company and will be designated as a 'Chief Strategy Officer'.

As required under Clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard-2, other requisite information are annexed as Annexure - 1 hereto, and forms a part of this Notice.

Your Directors recommend the Resolution at Item No. 4 for approval by the Members.

Except Mr. K. Swaminathan, none of the Directors and/or other Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives are concerned and interested financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out in item no 4.

Item no. 5

Pursuant to amendment of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company may advance any loan represented by book debts, or give any guarantee or provide any security in connection with any loan taken by any person in whom any of the director of the Company is interested subject to condition that:

(a) A special resolution is passed by the Company in the General meeting

Provided that the explanatory statements to the notice for the relevant general meeting shall disclose the full particulars of the loans given or guarantee given or security provided and the purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilized by the receipt of the loan or guarantee or security and any other relevant fact; and

(b) The loans are utilized by the borrowing company for its principle business activities

Explanation. – For the purposes of this section, the expression "to any other person in whom director is interested" means –

- any private company of which any such director is a director or member;
- any body corporate at a general meeting of which not less than twenty-five per cent of the total voting power may be exercised or controlled by any such director, or by two or more such directors, together; or
- any body corporate, the Board of directors, managing director or manager, whereof is accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of the Board, or of any director or directors, of the lending company.

The Company holds 59.32% of Shiva Cement Limited and the Company has deputed Mr. Manoj Kumar Rustagi, and Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon, as Whole-Time Director and Non-Executive Director respectively on the Board of Shiva Cement Limited. Further, Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon is a Director-Finance & Commercial of the Company and Mr. Manoj Kumar Rustagi is Executive Vice President of the Company.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its Meeting held on August 17, 2022 decided to seek approval of the shareholders to give Unsecured intercorporate loan to Shiva Cement Limited, subsidiary of the Company, having common Directors and having Directors deputed by the Company or to any body corporate(s) in which the Directors of the company are interested/deemed to be interested as and when required, for an amount not exceeding ₹700 Crores (Rupees Seven Crores only) outstanding at any point of time and on such terms and conditions including interest and tenure, as may be beneficial in the interest of the Company.

In view of the provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company propose to obtain approval of shareholders by way of special resolution for giving unsecured intercorporate loan to Shiva Cement Limited for an amount not exceeding ₹700 Crores (Rupees Seven Hundred Crores only) outstanding at any point of time. The details desired pursuant to the provisions of the Act are as under:

(a) the full particulars of the loans given or guarantee given or security provided: - Unsecured intercorporate loan given for an amount not exceeding ₹700 Crores (Rupees Seven Hundred Crores only) at any point of time to Shiva Cement Limited.

(b) the purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilized by the recipient of the loan or guarantee or security:- The recipient of the loan and/or Inter Corporate Deposit shall utilize the said amount for the principle business activities.

(c) any other relevant facts are as under:

- tenure: 36 months
- Rate of Interest: 7%-10% per annum
- Frequency of Interest Payment: Interest shall will be paid with principle.
- Repayment: at the end of 3 years from the date of disbursement
- Security: Unsecured
- Prepayment: without any penal interest or prepayment charges

In terms of the provisions of 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company holds 59.32% of Shiva Cement Limited and Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon is a Director-Finance & Commercial of the Company and Non-Executive Director of Shiva Cement Limited.

Except as stated above none of the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives or any of other officials of the Company except as a contemplated in the provisions of Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 is, in any way, financially or otherwise, concerned or interested in the resolution.

In view of the above, the Board of Directors of the Company recommends the passing of the resolutions set out at Item No.5 as a Special Resolution.

Item no. 6

The Board was informed that the members of the Company in their meeting held on January 27, 2018 had approved a limit of an amount not exceeding ₹3,000 crores for the inter-corporate loans and investments to be made by the Company pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

In order to make optimum use of funds available with the Company and also to achieve long term strategic and business objectives, the Board of Directors of the Company proposes to make use of the same by making investment in other bodies corporate or acquisition of any Body Corporate or granting loans, giving guarantee or providing security to other persons or other body corporate or as and when required. Pursuant to the provisions of section 186(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under, the Company needs to obtain prior approval of shareholders / members by way of special resolution passed at the General Meeting in case the amount of investment, loan, guarantee or security proposed to be made is more than the higher of sixty percent of the paid up share capital, free reserves and securities premium account or one hundred percent of free reserves and securities premium account.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Company propose to obtain approval of shareholders by way of special resolution as contained in the notice of the Annual General Meeting for an amount not exceeding ₹6,500 Crores (Rupees Six Thousand and Five Hundred Crores only) outstanding at any point of time.

Therefore, it is proposed to seek approval of Members by way of a Special Resolution under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 to authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to make investments, give loans, inter corporate deposits and provide guarantees to various persons and bodies corporate from time to time.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives or any of other officials of the Company as contemplated in the provisions of Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 is, in any way, financially or otherwise, concerned or interested in the resolution.

In view of the above, the Board of Directors of the Company recommends the passing of the resolutions set out at Item No. 6 as a Special Resolution.

Item no. 7

The Board of Directors of the Company, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, at its meeting held on May 4, 2022 has considered and approved the appointment of M/s Kishore Bhatia & Associates, Cost Accountant as Cost Auditor of the Company for the financial year 2022-23 at a remuneration of ₹3,30,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs Thirty Thousand only) plus out of pocket expenses, travelling and other expenses (which would be reimbursable at actuals) plus taxes, wherever applicable.

Pursuant to section 148(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on the recommendation of the Audit Committee and is required to be subsequently approved by the Members of the Company.

None of the Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relative is concerned and interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out in item no.7 for approval of the members.

The Board recommend the resolution set out at item No. 7 of the notice for your approval.

By Order of the Board
For **JSW Cement Limited**

Sd/-
Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 17, 2022

Pursuant to Clause 1.2.5 of the Secretarial Standard - 2, the details of the Directors proposed to be re-appointed / appointed at the ensuing General Meeting are given below:

Name Of Director	Mr. K. Swaminathan
DIN	01447632
Age	62 years
Date of Birth	April 27, 1960
Original Date of Appointment	August 3, 2019
Qualifications	He is a qualified Chartered Accountant and Cost Accountant
Brief Resume and Expertise in specific functional areas and Experience	Mr. K. Swaminathan is a Chartered Accountant and a Cost Accountant with more than three decades of rich experience in the field of sales, marketing, logistics and commercial functions. He has spent most of his professional career in the cement industry and has worked across markets within India and Bangladesh. During this period, he led the marketing and sales functions for existing as well as new markets.
Directorship in other Companies	Nil
Chairmanship/Membership of Committees in other Companies	Nil
No. of Equity Shares held in the Company	Nil
Relationship with other Directors Interse	None
Terms and conditions of appointment or re-appointment	To be appointed as a Whole-Time Director for a period of 3 years with effect from 17th August, 2022.
Remuneration last drawn	₹1.6 crores p.a.
Remuneration proposed to be paid	As per the Resolution at item no. 4 of this Notice read with statement thereto proposed ceiling limit of ₹40 lakhs per month
Number of Meetings of the Board attended during the year	12 out of 12
Skills and capabilities required for the role and the manner in which the proposed person meets such requirements	Company requires a person having vast knowledge in cement manufacturing sector & marketing and good experience of management and proposed Director meets such requirements