JSW CEMENT FZC (FORMERLY JSW CEMENT FZE)
BALANCE SHEET

Amount in ₹ million

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
I	**ASSETS**				
	Non-current assets				
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	6,921.04	7,271.87	6,948.53
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	10,956.58	4,637.73	101.62
	(c) Rights of use assets	6	2,252.97	2,340.25	2,267.31
	(d) Other non-current assets	7	624.14	1,093.95	882.70
	Total non-current assets		**20,754.73**	**15,343.80**	**10,200.16**
	Current assets				
	(a) Inventories	8	1,619.80	1,398.56	1,092.55
	(b) Financial assets				
	(i) Trade receivables	9	1,197.88	1,041.43	524.01
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	379.34	561.50	255.43
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10A	-	-	231.26
	(iv) Other financial assets	11	0.45	0.45	61.11
	(v) Derivative Assets	11A	-	-	165.31
	(c) Other current assets	7	622.95	815.43	1,002.17
	Total current assets		**3,820.42**	**3,817.37**	**3,331.84**
	Total assets		**24,575.15**	**19,161.17**	**13,532.00**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
	Equity				
	(a) Equity share capital	12	4,102.13	2,488.84	2,087.24
	(b) Other equity	13	(725.52)	(0.11)	457.76
	Total equity		**3,376.61**	**2,488.73**	**2,545.00**
	Non current liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	14	10,714.49	6,462.21	4,484.34
	(ii) Lease liabilities	6	2,376.72	2,410.09	2,278.83
	(b) Provisions	15	44.52	34.32	20.67
	Total non-current liabilities		**13,135.73**	**8,906.62**	**6,783.84**
	Current liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	16	2,328.43	2,723.44	551.07
	(ii) Lease liabilities	6	68.34	62.16	52.69
	(iii) Trade payables	17	4,319.49	3,800.14	3,270.05
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	18	1,118.03	1,161.88	312.00
	(b) Other current liabilities	19	226.61	17.14	15.84
	(c) Provisions	20	1.91	1.06	1.51
	Total current liabilities		**8,062.81**	**7,765.82**	**4,203.16**
	Total liabilities		**21,198.54**	**16,672.44**	**10,987.00**
	Total equity and liabilities		**24,575.15**	**19,161.17**	**13,532.00**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director

Mr Sharad Nair
Director

Date: 12th August 2024

JSW CEMENT FZC (FORMERLY JSW CEMENT FZE)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Amount in ₹ million

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
I	Revenue from operations	21	10,370.19	10,494.46	5,635.82
II	Other income	22	-	216.14	1.52
III	**Total Income (I+ II)**		**10,370.19**	**10,710.60**	**5,637.34**
IV	**Expenses**				
	Cost of material consumed	23	262.00	249.02	163.59
	Cost of limestone sold	24	3,434.61	3,875.33	1,507.41
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi finished goods.	25	77.24	97.27	-136.28
	Royalty expenses	26	384.12	279.07	274.56
	Employee benefits expense	27	284.86	259.30	234.45
	Power & fuel expense	28	1,988.97	2,327.45	1,596.62
	Freight and port handling expenses	29	3,401.86	2,837.34	1,319.00
	Other expenses	30	332.78	312.81	342.18
	Total Expenses (IV)		**10,166.44**	**10,237.59**	**5,301.53**
V	**Earnings before interest and depreciation (EBID)**		**203.75**	**473.01**	**335.81**
VI	Finance costs	31	538.50	473.63	298.04
VII	Depreciation expense	32	473.45	491.81	438.33
VIII	**Loss for the year**		**(808.20)**	**(492.43)**	**(400.56)**
IX	**Other comprehensive income**				
A	I) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	(a) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		-	(175.48)	119.80
	(b) Actuarial gain and loss on end of service benefits.		0.09	-	-
	Total (A)		**0.09**	**(175.48)**	**119.80**
B	II) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
	(a) Foreign currency translation reserve		47.21	201.20	86.41
	Total (B)		**47.21**	**201.20**	**86.41**
	Total other comprehensive income/loss (A)+(B)		**47.30**	**25.72**	**206.21**
	Total comprehensive income (VIII+IX)		**(760.90)**	**(466.71)**	**(194.35)**
X	**Earnings per equity share**				
	- Basic (In ₹)	28	(673.36)	(668.87)	(553.71)
	- Diluted (In ₹)		(673.36)	(668.87)	(553.71)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director

Mr Sharad Nair
Director

Date: 12th August 2024

JSW CEMENT FZC (FORMERLY JSW CEMENT FZE)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE)

Equity share capital (A)

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2021	**1,875.12**
Movement during the year	212.12
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**2,087.24**
Movement during the year	401.60
Balance as at 31st March 2023	**2,488.84**
Movement during the year	1,613.29
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**4,102.13**

Other equity (B) **Amount in ₹ million**

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Items of Other comprehensive Income/ (Loss)		Total
	Retained Earnings	Statutory Reserve	Share Premium	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at 1st April ,2021	**355.93**	**39.55**	**86.97**	**42.61**	**115.72**	**640.78**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(400.56)	-	-	-	-	(400.56)
Security premium on issue of shares	-	-	11.33	-	-	11.33
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	119.80	-	119.80
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-		86.41	86.41
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**(44.63)**	**39.55**	**98.30**	**162.41**	**202.13**	**457.76**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(492.43)	-		-	-	(492.43)
Security premium on issue of shares	-	-	8.84	-	-	8.84
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(175.48)	-	(175.48)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	13.07	188.13	201.20
Balance as at 31st March 2023	**(537.06)**	**39.55**	**107.14**	**-**	**390.26**	**(0.11)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(808.20)	-	-	-	-	(808.20)
Security premium on issue of shares	-	-	35.49	-	-	35.49
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.09
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	47.21	47.21
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**(1,345.17)**	**39.55**	**142.63**	**-**	**437.47**	**(725.52)**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director

Sharad Nair
Director

Date: 12th August 2024

JSW CEMENT FZC (FORMERLY JSW CEMENT FZE)
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

₹ in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Loss for the year	(808.20)	(492.43)	(400.56)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	-	(0.22)	(1.52)
Depreciation expense	473.45	491.81	438.33
Finance cost	538.50	473.63	298.04
	(5.71)	-14.70	-4.65
Operating profit before working capital changes	**198.04**	**458.09**	**329.64**
Adjustment for Movements in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(141.34)	(472.94)	439.11
(Increase) in Inventories	(200.95)	(213.28)	(357.02)
(Increase) / Decrease financial & other assets	208.09	333.92	(420.37)
Increase in trade payables	464.22	252.41	1,401.77
Increase/ (Decrease) other liabilities and provision	219.84	11.27	(57.08)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**747.90**	**369.47**	**1,336.05**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(5,859.89)	(4,022.96)	(1,495.77)
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalent	-	250.89	(1.55)
Interest received	-	0.33	1.41
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(5,859.89)**	**(3,771.74)**	**(1,495.91)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			-
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	1,665.59	410.44	227.17
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	5,031.93	2,092.48	509.28
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(506.99)	(466.61)	(429.92)
Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	(811.91)	2,096.97	113.57
Payment for lease liabilities	(62.61)	(55.94)	(45.19)
Interest paid	(394.33)	(390.68)	(284.82)
Net cash generated from financing activities (.C)	**4,921.68**	**3,686.66**	**90.09**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B +C)	**(190.31)**	**284.39**	**(69.77)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**561.50**	**255.43**	**314.29**
	8.15	**21.68**	**10.91**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR [Refer Note 10]	**379.34**	**561.50**	**255.43**

Reconciliation forming part of cash flow statement

Particulars	**1st April 2023**	**Cash Flow (net)**	**New leases**	**Others**	**31st March 2024**
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings included in other financial liabilities	6,965.47	4,524.94	-	112.03	11,602.44
Borrowings Current	2,220.18	(811.91)	-	32.21	1,440.48
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	2,472.25	(62.61)	-	35.42	2,445.06
Particulars	**1st April 2022**	**Cash Flow (net)**	**New leases**	**Others**	**31st March 2023**
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings included in other financial liabilities	4,921.84	1,625.87	-	417.76	6,965.47
Borrowings Current	113.57	2,096.97	-	9.64	2,220.18
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	2,331.52	(55.94)	-	196.67	2,472.25
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 other financial liabilities	4,668.25	79.36	-	174.23	4,921.84
Borrowings Current	-	113.57	-	-	113.57
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	-	(45.19)	2,297.72	78.99	2,331.52

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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 and foreign currency translation reserve

Mr Manoj Rustagi
Director

Mr Sharad Nair
Director

Date: 12th August 2024

JSW CEMENT FZC (FORMRELY JSW CEMENT FZE)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information

JSW Cement FZC ("the Company") is engaged in the business of mining, manufacture and trading of limestone, clinker and allied products.

The Company is incorporated in UAE on November 24, 2016 under the Al Fujairah free zone law. The registered office of the Company is P.O Box 50492, Fujairah, United Arab Emirates (UAE).

These financial statements incorporate the operating results of the Industrial license no. 3890. Issued by Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah UAE.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Basis of preparation

These Financial statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company as required under Schedule VI Part A Item no. (11)(I)(A)(ii)(b) of ICDR Regulations, the translated financial statements which is proposed to be uploaded on the website of Joint controlled entity in connection with its proposed Initial Public Offer("IPO"). These translated Financial statements have been compiled by the Management from the special purpose audited financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended 31st March, 2024, 2023 and 2022 which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meetings.

II. Basis of presentation

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes 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, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS116, fair value of plan assets within the scope of Ind AS 19 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Financial Statement is presented in AED which is the functional currency of the company. All the values are rounded to the nearest million except when otherwise stated.

Current /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.

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

III. Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

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

Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer.

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.

i) **Trade receivable**

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

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

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.

IV. Interest income

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.

V. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Company as a lessor

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Sr. No.	Class of assets	Years
1	Leasehold land	25 years

Lease liabilities

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (such as tablets, computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

VI. Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED).

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 vat the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the 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 27XV(B)(e);

VII. Borrowing Costs

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the 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. 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.

VIII. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits if any, have been provided for in accordance with the contractual terms with the employees, but are however subject to minimum of U.A.E. Labour Law requirements.

Short-term employee benefits: Short-term employee benefits if any, are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Employee end of service benefits: The provision for employee end of service benefits is based on the liability which would arise if the employment of all staff was terminated at the reporting date and is calculated in accordance with the provisions of UAE Federal Labour Law. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year.

Annual leave: An accrual is made for the estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave as a result of services rendered by eligible employees up to the end of the year in accordance with the provisions of UAE Federal Labour Law. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year.

IX. 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 if the activity undertaken improves the economic benefit 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 recognised 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.

a) 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.

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.

Part of the Non Plant buildings, plant and machinery are constructed/erected on land obtained on lease from the Government of Fujairah.

b) 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 has been provided on straight line method over the estimated useful lives, as determined by

the management.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Block of Assets		Estimated Life in Years
Buildings (Non Plant)		5 Years
Factory Building		22.08 Years
Plant & Machinery		22.08 Years
Computers		3 Years
Office Equipment		5 to 8 Years
Furniture and Fixtures		5to 10 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.

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.

X. Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised 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.

XII. Inventories

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

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

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

XIII. Provisions

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

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

XIV. Onerous contracts

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

XV. Financial Instruments

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

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

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

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

b) Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company 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. The equity instruments which are strategic investments and held for long term purposes are classified as FVTOCI.

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in 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 recognised when:

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

c) **Derecognition of financial assets**

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

d) **Impairment**

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing 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 11 and IND AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

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

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

e) **Effective interest method**

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant 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 recognised 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.

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 re measurement 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. For Liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI.

The Company derecognizes 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:

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier’s banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date.

These arrangements are in nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as part of trade payables and the arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as other financial liabilities. Interest borne by the company on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Company derecognizes 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) Derivative instruments and Hedge Accounting:

I. Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate, commodity price and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, commodity forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.
Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re measured 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.

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

II. 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 interest rate risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.
At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to hedged risk.

i)Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in 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 recognised in profit or loss. in the line item relating to the hedged item.

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

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

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. 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.

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 recognised immediately in statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to profit and loss in the years when the hedged item affects profit and loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains or losses are transferred from equity (but not as a reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

XVI. 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.
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XVIII. 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.

XIX. Segment Reporting

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

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

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 recognised 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 recognised 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 and critical accounting judgements.

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expected in future periods.

ii) Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognised 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 recognised 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.

iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised.

The cases which have been determined as remote by the Company are not disclosed.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

iv) Fair value measurements

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

v) Impairment of Property, plant and equipment

The Company review's its property, plant and equipment to assess impairment, if there is an indication of impairment. In determining whether impairment losses should be reported in statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indication that there is a reduction in the carrying event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

B) Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policy

i) Joint control by JSW Cement Ltd

During the previous financial year, Aquarius Global Fund PCC had acquired additional stake in the Company ('JSWFZC') (formerly known as 'JSW Cement FZE'), resulting in total of 14.04% (44.95% as on March 31, 2024) of shareholding and dilution of JSW Cement Limited's ("JSWCL) stake in JSWFZC. Accordingly, JSWCL stake is reduced to effective shareholding of 85.96% (55.05% as on March 31, 2024) in JSWFZC. Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) and Aquarius Global Fund PCC ('AGFP') will jointly control the Company.

ii) Cash Flow Hedge

The company has borrowings denominated in US Dollar carrying floating interest rate. The company has interest rate risk on account of volatility in floating USD LIBOR rates accordingly, to hedge this risk the Company has entered into USD Interest Rate Swap (IRS) where the company receives floating USD LIBOR and pays fixed USD interest. Company at the inception of the hedge relationship, 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. The discounted net cash flow of both the stream is summed up to assess current fair value of swap in USD terms.

JSW CEMENT FZC (FORMERLY JSW CEMENT FZE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4 Property, plant and equipment

Amount in ₹ million

Description of Assets	Buildings	Plant Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipment's	Vehicles	Total Property, plant and equipment
I. Cost							
Balance as at , 1 April 2021	**1,256.46**	**5,274.27**	**27.71**	**25.30**	**17.82**	**-**	**6,601.56**
Asset regrouping during FY 21-22	1,056.50	-	-	-	-	-	1,056.50
Additions	154.21	445.69	-	0.64	2.27	-	602.81
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	**2,549.99**	**4,822.22**	**40.31**	**26.59**	**4.33**	**-**	**7,443.44**
Additions	-	106.82	-	-	0.52	6.83	114.17
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**2,766.43**	**5,340.70**	**43.74**	**28.84**	**5.23**	**6.98**	**8,191.92**
Additions	0.01	0.25	-	0.08	-	-	0.34
Deductions	(1.96)	(2.83)	-	-	-	-	(4.79)
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	**2,776.06**	**5,346.06**	**44.44**	**31.59**	**4.77**	**7.08**	**8,210.00**
II. Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**33.36**	**113.18**	**1.63**	**4.86**	**1.10**	**-**	**154.13**
Depreciation expense	129.97	189.16	4.76	6.37	(0.29)	-	329.97
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	**166.64**	**309.40**	**6.52**	**11.50**	**0.85**	**-**	**494.91**
Depreciation expense	122.19	239.18	4.44	7.47	1.15	0.45	374.88
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**305.66**	**580.11**	**11.61**	**20.11**	**2.10**	**0.46**	**920.05**
Depreciation expense	119.33	222.23	4.53	5.11	1.03	0.83	353.06
Balance as at March, 31, 2024	**430.27**	**812.32**	**16.34**	**25.55**	**3.17**	**1.31**	**1,288.96**
Carrying value							
Balance as at March, 31, 2024	**2,345.79**	**4,533.74**	**28.10**	**6.04**	**1.60**	**5.77**	**6,921.04**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2,460.77	4,760.59	32.13	8.73	3.13	6.52	7,271.87
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,383.35	4,512.82	33.79	15.09	3.48	-	6,948.53

JSW CEMENT FZC (FORMERLY JSW CEMENT FZE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5
Capital Work in Progress
CWIP Aging Schedule
As at 31st March 2024

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More then 3 Year	Total
Project in progress	6,423.81	4,430.53	102.24	-	10,956.58
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,423.81**	**4,430.53**	**102.24**	**-**	**10,956.58**

As at 31st March 2023

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More then 3 Year	Total
Project in progress	4,540.79	96.94	-	-	4,637.73
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,540.79**	**96.94**	**-**	**-**	**4,637.73**

As at 31st March 2022

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More then 3 Year	Total
Project in progress	101.62	-	-	-	101.62
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**101.62**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**101.62**

Note 6
Right of Use Assets

₹ million

Description of Assets	Leasehold Land	Total Right of use assets
I. Cost		
Balance as at 01 April, 2021	**-**	**-**
Transferred to right of use		
Additions	2,523.73	2,523.73
Deductions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**2,377.46**	**2,377.46**
Foreign currency translation reserve	201.80	201.80
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**2,579.26**	**2,579.26**
Additions	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	37.41	37.41
Deductions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	**2,616.67**	**2,616.67**
II. Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 01 April, 2021	**-**	**-**
Depreciation expense	108.36	108.36
Foreign currency translation reserve	1.79	1.79
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**110.15**	**110.15**
Depreciation expense	116.93	116.93
Foreign currency translation reserve	11.93	11.93
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**239.01**	**239.01**
Depreciation expense	120.39	120.39
Foreign currency translation reserve	4.30	4.30
Elimination on disposal of asset	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	**363.70**	**363.70**
Carrying value		
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	**2,252.97**	**2,252.97**
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	2,340.25	2,340.25
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	2,267.31	2,267.31

Lease Liabilities

Particulars	Non-Current			Current		
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Lease liability	2,376.72	2,410.09	2,278.83	68.34	62.16	52.69
Total	**2,376.72**	**2,410.09**	**2,278.83**	**68.34**	**62.16**	**52.69**

Lease liabilities

Particulars	₹ million
As at 1 April 2021	**-**
Additions	2,297.72
Interest accrued	80.86
Lease principal payments	(45.19)
Lease interest payments	(80.86)
Reversal	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	78.99
As at 1 April 2022	**2,331.52**
Additions	-
Interest accrued	85.41
Lease principal payments	(55.94)
Lease interest payments	(85.41)
Reversal	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	196.67
As at 31st March 2023	**2,472.25**
Additions	-
Interest accrued	85.84
Lease principal payments	(62.61)
Lease interest payments	(85.84)
Reversal	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	35.42
As at 31st March 2024	**2,445.06**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Not later than 1 years	152.50	147.37	133.15
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	809.51	782.28	706.94
Later than 5 years	2,429.90	2,561.12	2,510.72
Total	**3,391.91**	**3,490.77**	**3,350.81**

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

Note 7

Other assets

₹ million

	Non Current			Current		
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Unsecured, considered good						
Capital advances	616.11	1,082.32	878.87	-	-	-
Other advances						
Advance to suppliers	-	-	-	85.55	136.88	712.21
Balance with government authorities (indirect taxes)	-	-	-	412.88	457.73	169.11
Deposit with government authorities (others)	8.03		1.22	7.53	44.82	60.35
Advance to employees	-	11.63	2.61	8.99	1.12	1.73
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	108.00	174.88	58.77
Total	**624.14**	**1,093.95**	**882.70**	**622.95**	**815.43**	**1,002.17**

Note 8

Inventories (Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw material	12.86	11.85	9.92
Semi finished goods	7.10	4.07	4.52
Finished goods	78.86	157.35	237.01
Stock in trade-limestone	1,057.12	587.47	381.28
Stores and spares	249.26	220.86	272.78
Fuel	214.60	416.96	187.04
Total	**1,619.80**	**1,398.56**	**1,092.55**

Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cost of material consumed	3,696.61	4,124.35	1,671.00
Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi finished goods.	77.24	97.27	(136.28)
Stores and spares	58.52	106.73	61.73
Fuel	1,988.97	2,327.45	1,596.62
	5,821.34	**6,655.80**	**3,193.07**

Note 9

Trade Receivables

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Receivable considered good, unsecured	1,197.88	1,041.43	524.01
Total	**1,197.88**	**1,041.43**	**524.01**

Trade receivables from related parties details has been described in note no 33 (G)

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

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 33 E (b) (iv)

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 0 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

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

Trade Receivable ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	403.90	680.06	9.48	93.37	11.07	-	1,197.88
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	505.94	508.03	4.52	-	22.94	-	1,041.43
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	419.11	104.90	-	-	-	-	524.01
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful							
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good							
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful							

Note 10

Cash and cash equivalent

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with bank			
In current account	379.34	561.50	255.43
Total	**379.34**	**561.50**	**255.43**

*Bank balances are maintained with banks registered in the United Arab Emirates

Note 10A

Bank Balance Other than note (5) above

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Margin money towards bank guarantee	-	-	185.56
Term deposit	-	-	45.70
Total	**-**	**-**	**231.26**

Note 11
Other financial assets (Unsecured, Considered good)

₹ million

Particulars	Current As at March 31, 2024	 As at March 31, 2023	 As at March 31, 2022
Dispatch receivable/port rebate	-	-	60.59
Interest Receivable	-	-	0.11
Deposit	0.45	0.45	0.41
Total	**0.45**	**0.45**	**61.11**

Note 11A

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Derivative Assets	-	-	165.31
Total	**-**	**-**	**165.31**

Note 12
Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Share Capital	**No of shares**			**Amount in ₹ million**		
Authorised Capital Equity shares of the par value of AED 150 each	1,331,429	852,629	732,930	4,531.92	2,860.68	2,266.68
Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up Capital Equity shares of AED 150 each fully paid up	1,331,429	852,629	732,930	4,531.92	2,860.68	2,266.68

Note 12.1
Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 No.of Shares	As at March 31, 2023 No.of Shares	As at March 31, 2022 No.of Shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	852,629	732,930	663,199
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the Year	478,800	119,699	69,731
Equity shares at the end of the period	**1,331,429**	**852,629**	**732,930**

Note 12.2
Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity Shares
The company has single class of equity shares having par value of AED 150 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each shareholder.

Note 12.3
Shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Numner of	**% of holding**	**Numner of**	**% of holding**	**Numner of shares**	**% of holding**
JSW Cement Limited	732,930	55.05%	732,930	85.96%	732,930	100%
Aquarious Global Fund PCC	598,499	44.95%	119,699	14.04%		

Shares alloted as Fully Paid-Up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the year of five years immediately preceding the date of the Balance Sheet are as under: Nil

Note 13
Other Equity

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained earning	(1,345.17)	(537.06)	(44.63)
Other comprehensive income	-		
Foreign currency translation reserve	437.47	390.26	202.13
Effective portion of cash flow hedge (Refer to Note No. 33- E(b)(iv))	-	-	162.41
Other Reserves			
Security premium	142.63	107.14	98.30
Statutory reserve	39.55	39.55	39.55
Total	**(725.52)**	**(0.11)**	**457.76**

Statutory 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. In the current year, since company incurred loss, no transfer has been made. This reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances stipulated by the law

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.

Security Premium

Security premium represents amount received over and above face value of shares for subscribing each equity share.

Note 14

Non Current borrowings (At amortised cost)

₹ million

Particulars	Non Current			Current Maturities		
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured Loan						
Term Loan						
Loan from Banks	10,810.09	6,592.15	4,536.68	39.13	22.50	21.22
Less- Unamortised Upfront fees on borrowings	(95.60)	(129.94)	(52.34)	-	-	-
	10,714.49	**6,462.21**	**4,484.34**	**39.13**	**22.50**	**21.22**
Less- Amount clubbed under short term borrowings (n	-	-		(39.13)	(22.50)	(21.22)
Total	**10,714.49**	**6,462.21**	**4,484.34**	**39.13**	**22.50**	**21.22**

Bank Borrowings are secured on pari passu basis on present and future immovable fixed assets of the company

*Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee is issued by JSW Cement Limited in favour of lenders, as a security towards credit facility provided along with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses and all other monies whatsoever payable by Borrower.

Term loan carrying Interest Rate 3M sofr +285 bps payable Quarterly for line I and Term loan for line II carrying interest rate 3M sofr+350 bps payable quarterly.

Repayment Schedule:

Term loan for Line I			Term loan for Line II		
Period	**Percentage of loan**	**Quartely installment amount INR million**	**Period**	**Percentage of loan**	**Quartely installment amount INR million**
-	-	-	30-Sep-24 to 31-Dec-24	1%	145.01
-	-	-	31-Mar-25 to 30-Sep-26	3.50%	1,775.11
30-June-24 to 30-June-26	2.50%	1,178.23	31-Dec-26 to 31-Mar-27	3.75%	544.52
30-Sep-26 to 31-Dec-26	3.00%	314.19	30-Jun-27 to 31-Mar-28	4.00%	1,159.82
31-March-27 to 31-Dec-29	3.50%	2,199.37	30-Jun-28 to 31-Dec-29	5%	2,531.81
31-Mar-30	15.00%	797.49	31-Mar-30	15%	1,086.85
Total		**4,489.28**	**Total**		**7,243.12**

* Percentage of loan represents quarterly installment percentage.

Note 15

Provisions .

₹ million

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits						
Gratuity	32.55	22.53	12.97	1.24	0.03	0.70
Leave encashment	11.97	11.79	7.70	0.67	0.02	0.81
(Refer to Note No. 33-(I) from Notes to accounts)						
Total	**44.52**	**34.32**	**20.67**	**1.91**	**0.05**	**1.51**

Note 16
Current Borrowings (At amortised cost)

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured Loan			
Term Loan			
Current maturities of long term borrowing	887.95	503.26	437.50
Acceptance	65.44	741.57	-
Unsecured Loan			
Loan from related parties	1,375.04	1,478.61	113.57
Total	**2,328.43**	**2,723.44**	**551.07**

Note 17
Trade Payables

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Acceptances	649.60	582.36	573.55
Other than Acceptances	3,669.89	3,217.78	2,696.50
Total	**4,319.49**	**3,800.14**	**3,270.05**

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

Trade Payables ageing schedule
As at 31st March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payable	1,034.32	1,204.94	2,028.29	10.23	39.32	2.41	4,319.51

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payable	666.01	690.61	2,255.55	179.01	8.95	-	3,800.13

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payable	80.61	573.55	2,154.74	446.60	10.84	3.70	3,270.04

Note 18
Other financial liability (current)

₹ million

Particulars	Current		
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Payable for capital project			
Other than acceptances	399.95	836.84	310.86
Retention money for capital project	499.48	240.85	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	218.60	84.19	1.14
Total	**1,118.03**	**1,161.88**	**312.00**

Note 19
Other current liability

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contract Liability			
Advances from customers	209.86	0.63	0.63
Other Liability			
Other payables	16.75	16.51	15.21
Total	**226.61**	**17.14**	**15.84**

Note 20
Provisions

₹ million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity	1.24	0.56	0.70
Leave encashment	0.67	0.50	0.81
(Refer to Note No. 33-(I) from Notes to accounts)			
Total	**1.91**	**1.06**	**1.51**

Note 21
Revenue from Operation

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Sale of Products			
Sale of Limestone	4,895.66	3,330.99	2,489.16
Sale of Traded Goods (Limestone)	1,632.12	3,316.57	341.41
Sale of Clinker	3,842.41	3,846.90	2,805.25
Total revenue from operations	**10,370.19**	**10,494.46**	**5,635.82**

Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of products with the contracted price

Description	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Contracted Price	**10,370.19**	**10,494.46**	**5,635.82**
Less: Trade Discount, Volume, Rebate etc.	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sale of Products	**10,370.19**	**10,494.46**	**5,635.82**

Product wise turnover

Description	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Limestone	6,527.78	6,647.56	2,830.57
Clinker	3,842.41	3,846.90	2,805.25
Total	**10,370.19**	**10,494.46**	**5,635.82**

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Revenue from contracts with customer	10,370.19	10,494.46	5,635.82
Other operating revenue	-	-	-
Total revenue from operations	**10,370.19**	**10,494.46**	**5,635.82**
UAE	65.66	125.11	112.91
Outside UAE	10,304.53	10,369.35	5,522.91
Total revenue from operations	**10,370.19**	**10,494.46**	**5,635.82**
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	10,370.19	10,494.46	5,635.82
Total revenue from operations	**10,370.19**	**10,494.46**	**5,635.82**

Contract Balances

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Trade Receivables (refer note 9)	1,197.88	1,041.43	524.01
Contract Liabilities			
Advance from Customers (refer note 19)	209.86	0.63	**0.63**

Note 22
Other Income

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Interest Income	-	0.22	1.52
Miscellaneous Income	-	215.92	-
Total	**-**	**216.14**	**1.52**

Note 23
Cost of Material Consumed

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the Year	16.03	15.32	16.62
Add: Purchases	265.79	249.27	161.17
Less - Inventory at the end of the Year	(19.82)	(15.57)	(14.20)
Total	**262.00**	**249.02**	**163.59**

Note 24
Cost of Limestone Sold

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Mining expenses	2,304.86	1,769.36	1,235.27
Traded goods	1,129.75	2,105.97	272.14
Total	**3,434.61**	**3,875.33**	**1,507.41**

Note 25
Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi finished goods

₹ million

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year				
Finished goods		157.35	237.01	98.15
Semi finished goods		4.07	4.52	-
	A	**161.42**	**241.53**	**98.15**
Foreign currency translation reserve		(1.78)	(17.16)	(7.10)
Inventories at the end of the year				
Finished goods		78.86	157.35	237.01
Semi finished goods		7.10	4.07	4.52
Total Inventories at the end of the year	B	**84.18**	**144.26**	**234.43**
Total	**(A-B)**	**77.24**	**97.27**	**(136.28)**

Note 26
Royalty Expenses

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Royalty Charges	384.12	279.07	274.56
Total	**384.12**	**279.07**	**274.56**

Note 27
Employees Benefit Expenses

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Salary & Wages	272.41	249.58	222.95
Gratuity Expenses(Refer to Note No. 33-(I) from Notes to accounts)	11.34	8.15	10.59
Staff Welfare Expenses	1.11	1.57	0.91
Total	**284.86**	**259.30**	**234.45**

Note 28
Power and Fuel Charges

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Consumption of Fuel	1,451.53	1,834.19	1,075.05
Equipment Hire charges	-	-	26.08
Power and Fuel Charges	537.44	493.26	495.49
Total	**1,988.97**	**2,327.45**	**1,596.62**

Note 29
Freight and Port Handling Expenses

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Freight Charges	1,482.69	1,251.17	541.35
Port and Handling Charges	1,919.17	1,586.17	777.65
TOTAL	**3,401.86**	**2,837.34**	**1,319.00**

Note 30
Other Expenses

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Repairs & Maintenance	62.01	83.48	56.11
Consumption of Stores & Spares	58.52	106.73	61.73
Office Expenses	9.66	9.96	6.96
Rates & Taxes	62.09	21.23	37.81
Rent Expenses	0.15	-	2.31
Audit Fees (refer note 30 (A))	1.35	1.00	0.71
Printing & Stationery	1.81	0.52	0.34
Insurance Charges	16.17	19.95	13.41
Postage & Telephone	4.05	2.26	3.91
Professional Fees	5.45	1.39	16.05
Travelling Expenses	0.09	0.31	5.49
Vehicle Hire Charges	4.14	5.47	3.73
Service Charges	53.14	14.14	85.52
General Expenses	54.15	46.37	48.10
Total	**332.78**	**312.81**	**342.18**

Note 30 (A)
Auditors remuneration

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Audit Fees			
Statutory Audit Fees	1.35	1.00	**0.71**
Total	**1.35**	**1.00**	**0.71**

Note 31
Finance Cost

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Interest Expenses	423.25	314.36	200.68
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	10.98	-	12.23
Interest on Finance Lease	85.84	85.41	80.86
Other Borrowing Costs	18.43	73.86	4.27
Total	**538.50**	**473.63**	**298.04**

Note 32
Depreciation Expense

₹ million

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	353.06	374.88	329.97
Depreciation on Right of use assets	120.39	116.93	108.36
Total	**473.45**	**491.81**	**438.33**

JSW CEMENT FZC (FORMERLY JSW CEMENT FZE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OTHER NOTES – 33

A) Contingent Liability

Amount in ₹ million

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March,2022
i)	Contingent Liability	Nil	Nil	Nil

B) Commitments:

Amount in ₹ million

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March ,2023	As at 31st March ,2022
i)	Estimated amount of Contract remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances)	604.48	1,620.25	1,459.00

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 confirmation 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) Financial Instruments.

a) Capital 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 debit 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 borrowing and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and 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 equivalent and current investments.

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	As on 31st March 2024	As on 31st March 2023	As on 31st March 2022
Long Term Borrowing	10,714.49	6,462.21	4,484.34
Short Term borrowings	2,328.43	2,723.44	551.07
Less: Cash and Cash equivalent	(379.34)	(561.50)	(255.43)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(231.26)
Net Debt	12,663.58	8,624.15	4,548.72
Total Equity	3,376.60	2,488.73	2,545.00
Gearing ratio	3.75	3.47	1.79

I)Equity includes all capital and reserves of the company that are managed as capital refer Note no 12 and 13.

II) Debt defined as long term and short term Borrowing (refer note 14 & 16)

b) Categories of financial instruments

I) The accounting classification of each category of financial instrument, and their carrying amounts, are set out below.

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	31st March 2024		31st March 2023		31st March 2022	
	Carrying Values	Fair Value	Carrying Values	Fair Value	Carrying Values	Fair Value
Financial assets						
Measured at amortised cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	379.34	379.34	561.50	561.50	255.43	255.43
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	231.26	231.26
Trade receivables	1,197.88	1,197.88	1,041.43	1,041.43	524.01	524.01
Other financial assets	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	61.11	61.11
Total financial assets	**1,577.67**	**1,577.67**	**1,603.38**	**1,603.38**	**1,071.81**	**1,071.81**
Financial liabilities						
Measured at amortised cost						
Long term borrowings #	10,714.49	10,714.49	6,462.21	6,462.21	4,484.34	4,484.34
Short term borrowings	2,328.43	2,328.43	2,723.44	2,723.44	551.07	551.07
Lease Liabilities	2,445.06	2,445.06	2,472.25	2,472.25	2,331.52	2,331.52
Trade payable	4,319.51	4,319.51	3,800.13	3,800.13	3,270.04	3,270.04
Other financial liabilities	1,118.03	1,118.03	1,161.88	1,161.88	312.00	312.00
Total financial liabilities	**20,925.52**	**20,925.52**	**16,619.91**	**16,619.91**	**10,948.97**	**10,948.97**

including current maturities of long term debt.

II) Fair value hierarchy

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

III) Details of financial assets/liabilities measured at amortised cost but fair value disclosed in category wise:

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s),and key input(s)
Long term borrowing #					
Carrying value	10,714.49	6,462.21	4,484.34	Level 3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
Fair value	10,714.49	6,462.21	4,484.34		

Includes current maturities of long term borrowings

IV) Financial risk management.

The Risk Management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping control against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and system are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the marker condition and the company's activities to provide reliable information to the management and the board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the company.

The risk management polices aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments.
-Market Risk
-Interest Rate Risk
-Credit Risks 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 minimise 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) Foreign Currency Risk Management

Exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise as the Entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. There are no significant exchange rate risks, as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in Arab Emirates Dirham, United States Dollar to which the Arab Emirates Dirhams is fixed.

I) Movement in Cash Flow Hedge

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Opening Balance	-	162.41	42.61
IRS recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	119.80
IRS Closed During the year	-	(175.48)	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	13.07	-
Closing Balance	-	-	162.41

iii) Interest Risk Management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates.

The Entity's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Entity's borrowings with floating interest rates.

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

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	As at 31St March 2024	As at 31St March 2023	As at 31St March 2023
Floating rate borrowings	13,138.52	9,315.59	5,087.75
Total borrowings	13,138.52	9,315.59	5,087.75
Less: Upfront fees	95.60	129.94	52.34
Total borrowings	13,042.92	9,185.65	5,035.41

iv)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 credit worthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

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

Trade Receivable

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.

Cash and Cash Equivalent

Credit Risk 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 institution having high credit-rating assigned by credit rating agencies. The Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as 31st March 2024, 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no 5.

v) 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 acceptances in line with supplier's financing arrangements which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers. The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment 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 2024

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	Contractual cash flow

	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash & bank balances	379.34	-	-	379.34
Trade Receivable	1,197.88	-	-	1,197.88
Other financial assets	0.45	-	-	0.45
Total Financial assets	**1,577.67**	**-**	**-**	**1,577.67**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	2,328.43	10,714	-	13,042.92
Lease Liabilities	68.34	429.78	1,946.94	2,455.06
Trade payables	4,319.51	-	-	4,319.51
Other Financial Liabilities	1,118.03	-	-	1,118.03
Total financial liabilities	**7,834.31**	**11,144.27**	**1,946.94**	**20,925.52**

Liquidity exposure as at 31st March 2023

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash & bank balances	561.50	-	-	561.50
Trade Receivable	1,041.43	-	-	1,041.43
Other financial assets	0.45	-	-	0.45
Total Financial assets	**1,603.38**	**-**	**-**	**1,603.38**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	2,723.44	4,519.68	1,942.54	9,185.65
Lease Liabilities	62.18	393.89	2,016.21	2,472.28
Trade payables	3,800.13	-	-	3,800.13
Other Financial Liabilities	1,161.88	-	-	1,161.88
Total financial- liabilities	**7,747.63**	**4,913.57**	**3,958.75**	**16,619.94**

Liquidity exposure as at 31st March 2022

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash & bank balances	255.43	-	-	255.43
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	231.26	-	-	231.26
Trade Receivable	524.01	-	-	524.01
Other financial assets	61.11	-	-	61.11
Total Financial assets	**1,071.81**	**-**	**-**	**1071.81**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	551.07	2,242.17	2,242.17	5,035.41
Lease Liabilities	52.57	336.68	1,942.27	2,331.52
Trade payables	3,270.04	-	-	3,270.04
Other Financial Liabilities	312.00	-	-	312.00
Total financial- liabilities	**4,185.68**	**2,578.85**	**4,184.44**	**10,948.97**

vi)Commodity Price Risk

The Company Purchases part of its raw material in the open market from third parties. The Company therefore subject to fluctuations in purchase price of Raw material such as steam coal, iron o

F) Segment reporting:

The Company is primarily in the business of mining, manufacturing and trading of Limestone, Clinker and related product. As per IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" 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 Operation **Amount in ₹ million**

Particulars	For Year ended 31st March 2024	For Year ended 31st March 2023	For Year ended 31st March 2022
Within UAE	65.66	125.11	112.91
Outside UAE	10,304.53	10,369.35	5,522.91
Total	**10,370.19**	**10,494.46**	**5,635.82**

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 UAE

G) Related parties' disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard IND AS-24:

Name of Related Parties	
1.	**Holding Company**
	JSW Cement Limited (up to 21st March 2023)
2.	Jointly Control
	Jointly Controlled by (with effect from 21st March 2023) 1. JSW Cement Ltd. 2. Aquarius Global fund PCC
3	**Key Managerial Personnel**
	Mr. Manoj Rustagi (Director)
	Mr. Sharad Nair (Director)
	Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (Director) Up to 21st March 2023
	Mr Narinder Singh Kahlon (General Manager) Up to 21 March 2023

Transaction with related parties for the year ended

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	**Holding**			**Joint venture**		**Total**		
	FY 23-24	**FY 22-23**	**FY 21-22**	**FY 23-24**	**FY 22-23**	**FY 23-24**	**FY22-23**	**FY21-22**

Subscription to equity shares								
Aquarius global fund Pcc	-	-	-	1,618.32	392.96	1,618.32	392.96	-
JSW Cement Ltd.	-	-	212.14	-	-	-	-	212.14
Total	**-**	**-**	**212.14**	**1,618.32**	**392.96**	**1,618.32**	**392.96**	**212.14**
Sales of goods								
JSW cement Ltd	-	644.13	58.20	1,944.30	-	1,944.30	644.13	58.20
Total	**-**	**644.13**	**58.20**	**1,944.30**	**-**	**1,944.30**	**644.13**	**58.20**
Interest expense on borrowing								
JSW cement Ltd	-	**78.94**	1.13	121.70	2.22	121.70	81.16	**1.13**
Total	**-**	**78.94**	**1.13**	**121.70**	**2.22**	**121.70**	**81.16**	**1.13**
Loan taken								
JSW cement Ltd	-	1,326.21	111.73	-	-	-	**1,326.21**	**111.73**
Total	**-**	**1,326.21**	**111.73**		**-**	**-**	**1,326.21**	**111.73**
Loan and Interest repayment								
JSW cement Ltd	-	-	-	**137.97**	-	**137.97**	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**137.97**	**-**	**137.97**	**-**	**-**

Compensation to Key Management Personnel

Amount in ₹ million

Nature of transaction	**FY 2023-2024**	**FY 2022-23**	**FY21-22**
Short-term employee benefits	-	-	-
Sitting fees	3.38	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	**3.38**	-	-

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 2024, 31 March 2023, and 31 March 2022, the company has not recorded any loss allowances of trade receivable from related parties.

Loan from related party:

The company had taken loan from JSW Cement Ltd (Agreement dated 2nd February 2022) for the general purpose, the loan is unsecured on floating interest rate. The loan is repayable by June 2025

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	Holding			Joint venture		Total		
	FY23-24	**FY22-23**	**FY21-22**	**FY23-24**	**FY22-23**	**FY23-24**	**FY22-23**	**FY21-22**
Amount due to/from related parties								
Loan taken								
JSW Cement Ltd.	-	1,478.60	113.58	1,375.05	-	1,375.05	1,478.60	113.58
Total	-	**1,478.60**	**113.58**	**1,375.05**	**-**	**1,375.05**	**1,478.60**	**113.58**
Interest payable on borrowing		-	-	-	-			
JSW Cement Ltd		-	1.15	194.04	84.19	194.04	84.19	1.15
Total		**-**	**1.15**	**194.04**	**84.19**	**194.04**	**84.19**	**1.15**
Other Payable		-	-	-	-			
JSW Cement Ltd	-	16.51	15.22	16.75	-	16.75	16.51	15.22
Total		**16.51**	**15.22**	**16.75**	**-**	**16.75**	**16.51**	**15.22**
Guarantee provided by company on behalf of us		-	-	-	-			
JSW Cement Ltd.	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	
Total		**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**0.01**		

H) Income tax expense:

Company is presently operating in Fujairah Free Zone and presently corporate tax is Nil.

I) Employee End of Service Benefit

i) Gratuity:

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024 Non Funded	As at 31st March, 2023 Non Funded	As at 31st March, 2022 Non Funded
a. Present Value of obligations:			
Opening Balance of present value of obligation	**23.10**	**13.67**	**3.44**
Service Cost	9.88	9.46	6.65
Interest Cost	1.17	0.42	0.10
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	0.09	-1.70	3.94
Benefits paid	-0.86	-0.09	-0.75
Foreign currency translation reserve	0.41	1.34	0.28
Closing Balance	**33.79**	**23.10**	**13.67**
b. Net Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet			
Present Value of obligation	33.79	23.10	13.67
Net Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet (refer note no 11)	**33.79**	**23.10**	**13.67**
c. Expense recognised in profit and loss			
Service cost	9.88	9.46	6.65
Interest cost	1.17	0.42	0.10
Component of end of service benefit recognised in profit and loss	**11.05**	**9.88**	**6.76**
Remeasurement of end of service benefit liability			
Actuarial (gain)/loss on end of service benefit	**0.09**	**-**	**-**
Component of end of service benefit recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.09**	**-**	**-**
d. Principal Actuarial Assumptions			
	FY-23-24	**FY22-23**	**FY21-22**
Discount Rate	4.50%	5.00%	2.90%
Expected rate of Salary increase	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition Rate	4.79%	3.33%	10.00%

e. The discount rate is based on the yields/rates available on government bonds as at balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.

f. The salary growth rate indicated above is the company's best estimate of increase in salaries in the future years, determined in actuarial valuation considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market etc.

ii)Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the end of service benefit 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.

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	29.97	37.78	19.93	25.79	12.26	14.83
Future salary growth (1% movement)	37.72	29.95	25.76	19.90	14.78	12.27
Attrition rate (50% attrition rate)	32.44	34.89	22.07	23.18	12.03	15.60
Mortality rate (10% mortality rate)	33.53	33.57	22.59	22.61	13.44	13.46

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the end of service benefit 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 end of service benefit 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 end of service benefit recognised in Balance sheet.

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

iii)Maturity Profile of end of service benefit.

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2024**	**As at 31st March, 2023**	**As at 31st March, 2022**
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash-flows)	**12 years**	**13 years**	**09 years**
1 Year	1.24	0.56	0.70
2 to 5 Year	8.00	3.45	3.85
6 to 10 Year	10.01	7.97	5.42
More than 10 Years	41.42	35.84	8.42

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.

The Company have provided end of service liability as a gratuity payable and leave encashment payable in the books as per applicable UAE LAW.

iv)**Compensated Absences**

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2024**	**As at 31st March, 2023**	**As at 31st March, 2022**
Present value of obligation	12.65	12.29	8.51
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit or loss	0.34	3.17	3.56
Discount rate (p.a.)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Salary escalation (p.a.)	0.00	0.00	0.00

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.

J) Earnings per share (EPS):

Amount in ₹ million

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2024**	**As at 31st March, 2023**	**As at 31st March, 2022**
A)Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(808.20)	(492.43)	(400.56)
B)Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	**12,00,250**	**7,36,209**	**7,32,930**
Effect of Dilution	-	-	-
C)Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effects of dilution	**12,00,250**	**7,36,209**	**7,23,423**
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹)(A/B)	(673.36)	(668.87)	(553.71)
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/C)	(673.36)	(668.87)	(553.71)

K. Previous year's figure have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director

Date: 12th August, 2024

Sharad Nair
Director

Date: 12th August, 2024