JSW CEMENT LIMITED
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2025

₹ crore

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
I	**ASSETS**			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	4,430.87	3,901.89
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	924.81	632.58
	(c) Right of use assets	6	392.95	411.79
	(d) Other intangible assets	7	660.46	670.27
	(e)Intangible assets under development	7	2.36	1.11
	(f) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures	8	809.25	483.83
	(ii) Investments	9A	214.91	281.05
	(iii) Loans	10	862.07	564.13
	(iv) Other financial assets	11	414.52	417.37
	(g) Income tax assets (net)	12	34.53	55.85
	(h) Other non-current assets	13	578.26	464.34
	Total non-current assets		**9,324.99**	**7,884.21**
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	14	356.11	428.72
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	9B	79.50	326.80
	(ii) Trade receivables	15	770.52	771.24
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	16	56.08	93.89
	(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	17	57.99	195.94
	(v) Loans	10	300.54	541.15
	(vi) Other financial assets	11	152.30	223.79
	(c) Other current assets	13	521.91	362.62
	Total current assets		**2,294.95**	**2,944.15**
	Total assets		**11,619.94**	**10,828.36**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	18	986.35	986.35
	(b) Other equity	19	1,870.24	1,700.11
	Total Equity		**2,856.59**	**2,686.46**
	Non current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20	4,375.15	3,522.06
	(ii) Lease liabilities	6	343.44	369.72
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	21.88	24.11
	(b) Provisions	22	75.24	74.28
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	476.75	400.88
	Total non-current liabilities		**5,292.46**	**4,391.05**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	24	1,084.42	1,648.45
	(ii) Lease liabilities	6	41.53	36.65
	(iii) Trade payables			
	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	25	66.23	22.52
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	25	1,069.87	1,117.71
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	1,088.18	797.90
	(b) Provisions	22	0.70	0.70
	(c) Other current liabilities	26	116.03	126.92
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	27	3.93	-
	Total current liabilities		**3,470.89**	**3,750.85**
	Total liabilities		**8,763.35**	**8,141.90**
	Total Equity and liabilities		**11,619.94**	**10,828.36**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Mehul Parekh
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Seshagiri Rao M.V.S
Chairman
DIN: 00029136

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director
and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and
Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP MUMBAI

JSW CEMENT LIMITED JSW

JSW CEMENT LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2025

₹ crore

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
I	Revenue from operations	28	5,505.47	5,794.80
II	Other income	29	164.23	157.09
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**5,669.70**	**5,951.89**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	30	1,474.13	1,401.41
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	31	13.59	16.74
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade	32	4.28	(8.71)
	Employee benefits expense	33	329.17	274.06
	Finance costs	34	384.40	379.41
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	262.99	242.47
	Power and fuel expense		715.97	851.98
	Freight and handling expenses		1,326.87	1,361.66
	Fair value loss arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL (net)		135.26	177.07
	Expected credit loss on incentives under government schemes (refer note 3B(iv))		5.58	54.78
	Other expenses	36	798.51	782.72
			5,450.75	**5,533.59**
	Less: captive consumption		(23.51)	(5.41)
	Total expenses (IV)		**5,427.24**	**5,528.18**
V	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		**242.46**	**423.71**
	Tax expense	23		
	Current tax (including prior years)		55.59	76.67
	Deferred tax		84.96	126.12
VI	**Total tax expenses**		**140.55**	**202.79**
VII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**101.91**	**220.92**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)**			
A	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		(0.07)	(1.25)
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		2.36	75.79
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(4.07)	(8.39)
	Total (A)		**(1.78)**	**66.15**
B	i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		(3.33)	2.46
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		1.16	(0.86)
	Total (B)		**(2.17)**	**1.60**
	Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (A+B)		**(3.95)**	**67.75**
	Total comprehensive income (VII+VIII)		**97.96**	**288.67**
IX	**Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)**	39(f)		
	- Basic (In ₹)		1.03	2.24
	- Diluted (In ₹)		1.01	2.21

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

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Mehul Parekh
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP MUMBAI

JSW CEMENT LIMITED JSW

JSW CEMENT LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2025

A. Equity share capital

₹ crore

Particulars	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2023	**986.35**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	**986.35**
Changes in equity share capital during the year (net of treasury shares)	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**986.35**

B. Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other comprehensive income / (loss)		Total
	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Equity settlement share based payment reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	
Balance as at 1st April 2023	**1,294.77**	-	**79.89**	**24.42**	**(1.12)**	**1,397.96**
Profit for the year	220.92	-	-	-	-	220.92
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(0.81)	-	-	66.96	1.60	67.75
Total comprehensive income for the year	**220.11**	-	-	**66.96**	**1.60**	**288.67**
Share based payments	-	-	13.48	-	-	13.48
Balance as at 31st March 2024	**1,514.88**	-	**93.37**	**91.38**	**0.48**	**1,700.11**
Profit for the year	101.91	-	-	-	-	101.91
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(0.05)	-	-	(1.73)	(2.17)	(3.95)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**101.86**	-	-	**(1.73)**	**(2.17)**	**97.96**
Shares issued to Employees ESOP Trust	-	131.91	-	-	-	131.91
Less- Treasury shares held under ESOP Trust	-	(131.91)	-	-	-	(131.91)
Tax on Equity settled share based payment transactions	13.87	-	-	-	-	13.87
Share based payments	-	-	58.30	-	-	58.30
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**1,630.61**	-	**151.67**	**89.65**	**(1.69)**	**1,870.24**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Mehul Parekh
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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DIN: 00029136

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Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
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Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP MUMBAI

JSW CEMENT LIMITED JSW

JSW CEMENT LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2025

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**242.46**	**423.71**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	262.99	242.47
(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant & equipment (net)	(0.21)	2.03
Interest income	(125.82)	(142.19)
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	(0.53)	(0.53)
Finance costs	384.40	379.41
Share based payment expense	50.98	23.50
Fair value loss/(gain) arising from financial instrument designated as FVTPL (net)	135.26	177.07
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss (net)	(30.15)	4.56
Expected credit loss on incentives under government schemes (refer note 3B(iv))	5.58	54.78
Guarantee commission income	(7.52)	(5.17)
Expected credit loss/(income) on financial assets	9.60	15.66
Operating profit before working capital changes	**927.04**	**1,175.30**
Adjustment for movement in working capital :		
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	72.61	(22.66)
Increase in trade receivables	(8.22)	(74.79)
(Increase) in financial and other assets	(200.56)	(306.69)
Increase in trade payables and other liabilities	22.92	422.55
Cash generated from operations	**813.79**	**1,193.71**
Income taxes paid (net)	(28.47)	(105.01)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**785.32**	**1,088.70**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets including under development and capital advances	(870.35)	(566.20)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.39	-
Interest received	183.60	90.68
Investment in equity shares of subsidiaries/joint ventures/associate	(318.18)	(6.40)
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalent (net)	187.73	(217.92)
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.53	0.53
Proceeds from sale of current investments	331.00	-
Loans given to related parties	(408.75)	(206.87)
Loans given to related parties repaid	355.60	62.54
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(538.43)**	**(843.64)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	2,308.98	447.25
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(1,885.63)	(506.87)
(Payment) / Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	(269.10)	271.15
Payment for lease liabilities	(36.80)	(28.02)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(33.85)	(22.78)
Interest paid	(368.30)	(359.85)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(284.70)**	**(199.12)**
Net (Decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(37.81)**	**45.94**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the beginning of the year	**93.89**	**47.95**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the end of the year (refer note 16)	**56.08**	**93.89**

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JSW CEMENT LIMITED

Reconciliation forming part of standalone statement of cash flows

Particulars	1st April 2024	Cash flows (net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases	Others	31st March 2025
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings included in current borrowings of ₹ 807.81 crore)	4,635.96	423.35	(25.97)	-	149.62	5,182.96
Borrowings current	545.71	(269.10)	-	-	-	276.61
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	406.37	(36.80)	-	17.97	(2.57)	384.97

Particulars	1st April 2023	Cash flows (net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases	Others	31st March 2024
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings included in current borrowings of ₹ 1,102.74 crore)	4,543.02	(59.62)	9.64	-	142.92	4,635.96
Borrowings current	274.56	271.15	-	-	-	545.71
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	200.06	(28.02)	-	236.83	(2.50)	406.37

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

Notes:

1. The standalone statement of cash flows has been prepared under the" indirect method "as set out in IND AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows
2. Others comprises of upfront fees and fair value of (gain)/loss on financial liability

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Mehul Parekh
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP MUMBAI

JSW CEMENT LIMITED JSW

1. General Information

JSW Cement Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India on March 29, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

JSW Cement Limited ("the Company") is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement, ground granulated blast furnace slag and clinker and trading of allied products. The Company is operating ~ 6.00 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Vijayanagar- Karnataka, ~ 4.20 million tonne per annum cement manufacturing unit at Bilkalguduru village near Nandyal- Andhra Pradesh, ~ 4.50 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Dolvi Maharashtra, ~ 3.60 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Salboni village in West Bengal, ~ 1.50 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Jajpur in Odissa and ~ 0.80 million tonne per annuam grinding unit at Salem in Tamilnadu.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Statement of Compliances

Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to Standalone Financial Statements.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These Standalone Financial Statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 16th May 2025.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (which is also the functional currency of the Company) and is rounded off to the nearest crores except otherwise indicated. Amounts less than ₹ 50,000 have been presented as "*"

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these Standalone Financial Statements is determined on such

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JSW CEMENT LIMITED

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 realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

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

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

Current and non-current classification

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

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

- It is expected to be realised in or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

- It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non- current only.

III. Revenue Recognition

A. Sale of Goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

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JSW CEMENT LIMITED

Contract Balances

i) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration.

ii) Trade receivable

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

iii) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract including Advance received from Customer.

iv) Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer including volume rebates and discounts. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

B. Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

IV. Leases

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

Company as lessor

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

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JSW CEMENT LIMITED

Company as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Sr. No.	Class of assets	Years
1	Leasehold land	5-99 Years
2	Building	2-10 Years
3	Plant and Machinery	9 -25 Year

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

The Company accounts for sale and lease back transaction, recognising right-of-use assets and lease liability, measured in the same way as other right-of use assets and lease liability. Gain or loss on the sale transaction is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Lease liabilities

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases 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.

V. Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise except for:

a) exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

b) exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XVII)(C)(c));

VI. Borrowing Costs

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

Borrowing cost includes exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to finance cost.

VII. Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

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VIII. Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the company recongnises corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

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

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

IX. Share based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 39e.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will

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eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting year, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Company has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes.

X. Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Standalone Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an deferred tax asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they are relating to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax

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are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

XI. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Spares parts, servicing equipment and standby equipment which can be used only in connection with a particular Plant & Equipment of the Company and their use is expected to be irregular, are capitalised at cost. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Property, plant and equipment 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.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements on transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support etc.

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Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Sr. No.	Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Plant and Machinery	3 to 65 years
2	Factory Building	3 to 65 years
3	Non-Factory Building	3 to 65 years

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

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

Freehold lands are not depreciated.

Expense Incurred for improvement of leasehold assets which are expected to have future economic benefit are capitalised and amortise over the term of the lease.

Capital assets whose ownership does not vest with the Company are amortised based on the estimated useful life as follows:

Sr. No.	Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Switching substation	35 years
2	Railway Siding	15 years
3	Road	25 years
4	Leasehold improvement	3-10 years

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

XII. Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Software	3 years

Mining assets are amortised using unit of production method over the entire lease term.

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The Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

Mining Assets

Acquisition Costs

The cost of Mining Assets capitalised includes costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights to explore, stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs.

Bid premium and royalties payable with respect to mining operations is contractual obligation. The said obligations are variable and linked to market prices. The Company has accounted for the same as expenditure on accrual basis as and when related liability arises as per respective agreements/ statute.

Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The Company measures its exploration and evaluation assets at cost and classifies as Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the assets acquired and applies the classification consistently. To the extent that tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible asset.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defense clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.

Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration - Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Stripping cost

Developmental stripping costs in order to obtain access to quantities of mineral reserves that will be mined in future periods are capitalised as part of mining assets. Capitalisation of developmental stripping costs ends when the commercial production of the mineral reserves begins.

Production stripping costs are incurred to extract the minerals in the form of inventories and/or to improve access to an additional component of a mineral body or deeper levels of material. Production stripping costs are accounted for as inventories to the extent the benefit from production stripping activity is realised in the form of inventories.

Other production stripping cost incurred are expensed in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Developmental stripping costs are presented within mining assets. After initial recognition, stripping activity assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The expected useful life of the identified component of the mineral is used to depreciate or amortise the stripping asset.

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Mine restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs:

Provision is made for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mine. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalised. The provision for decommissioning assets is based on the current estimates of the costs for removing and decommissioning production facilities, the forecast timing of settlement of decommissioning liabilities and the appropriate discount rate. A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is charged to profit and loss over the life of the asset through amortisation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period via unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements are reviewed periodically.

The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology. Details of such provisions are set out in note 22

XIII. Impairment of Non-financial assets

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

XIV. 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.

XV. Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contracts

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

XVI. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture

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

XVII. Financial Instruments

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

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

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the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

b) Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned

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on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

d) Impairment

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous 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 year, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

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

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

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

e) Effective interest method

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

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Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.
- A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. For Liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other financial liabilities:

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in 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 derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

C. Derivative instruments and Hedge Accounting:

a) Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate, commodity price and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, commodity forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in Standalone 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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedge item.

b) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit and loss.

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

c) Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency, interest rate and commodity risk, as either cash flow hedge, fair value hedge. Hedges of foreign currency risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

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

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(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognised in 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 account for the changes in the time value in OCI. This amount is be removed from OCI and recognised in P&L, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction affects P&L if the hedge is transaction related.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, the fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit and loss from that date.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives and non-derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

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

XVIII. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

For the purpose of the Standalone Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above.

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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.

XX. **Earnings Per Share:**

Basic Earnings per share 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 Earnings per share 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.

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, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

ii) Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, Joint ventures and associates

Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, Management have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses/ operations of the investee companies etc. for arriving at the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating units, and discount rates in order to calculate the present value of such cash flows. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

iii) Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are 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.

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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.

iv) Contingencies

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

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

v) Fair value measurements

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

vi) Provision for mine restoration

Provision for mine restoration are estimated case by-case based on available information, taking into account applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Management reviews all assumptions annually and any changes is accounted accordingly.

vii) Taxes

Pursuant to the announcement of the changes in the corporate tax regime, the Companies have an option to either opt for the new tax regime or continue to pay taxes as per the old applicable tax structure together with the other benefits available to the Companies including utilisation of the MAT credit available. This requires significant estimation in determining in which year the company would migrate to the new tax regime basis future year's taxable profits including the impact of ongoing expansion plans of the Company and consequential utilisation of available MAT credit. Accordingly, in accordance with IND AS 12 - Income Taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are required to be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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viii) Leases

If an arrangement contains a lease, the parties to the arrangement shall apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to the lease element. Therefore, the Company is required to separate payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. However, Management has concluded that it is impracticable to separate both the elements reliably and has recognised an asset and a liability at an amount equal to the carrying value of the specified asset in the books of the lessor. Subsequently, the liability has been reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charges on the liability recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of interest over the tenure of the arrangement. The total payments less payments made towards lease obligation and imputed finance charges have been considered to be the consideration for elements other than lease.

In case of arrangements which are identified to be in the nature of finance lease, the management concluded that it is impracticable to derive the relative fair values of lease and other elements of the arrangement and has accordingly determined the consideration for elements other than lease as a residual post appropriation of lease payments derived based on lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest on the lease obligation corresponding to the respective gross asset values in the books of lessor.

ix) Defined benefits plans

The cost of defined benefit plan and other post employment benefits and the present value of such obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations and mortality rates etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

x) Expected credit loss

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of the amount receivable having regard to, the past collection history of each party, ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

B) Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policy

i) Joint control over JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as 'JSW Cement FZE')

During the previous year, Aquarius Global Fund PCC has acquired additional stake in JSWFZC, resulting in dilution of JSWCL's stake in JSWFZCL. Accordingly, JSWCL stake is reduced to effective shareholding of 55.05% in JSWFZC. Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) and Aquarius Global Fund PCC ('AGFP') will jointly control JSW Cement FZC ('JSWFZC') (formerly known as 'JSW Cement FZE').

As per the agreement, all the relevant activities of JSWFZC that affect its variable returns will be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWCL and AGFP. Thus, the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JSWFZC.

ii) Joint control over JSW One Platforms Limited

Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL), JSW Paints Limited (formerly known as JSW Paints Private Limited) and JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) have been jointly controlling JSW One Platforms Limited ('JOPL'). JSWCL has made an investment of Rs. 37.40 crores through equity shares having an effective shareholding of 13.68% in JOPL. As per the revised shareholder's agreement among JSWSL, JPPL, JSWCL and Mitsui, all the relevant activities of JOPL that affect its variable returns will continue to be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWSL, JSWCL & JSW Paints Limited. However, Mitsui has certain protective rights under this shareholder's agreement. Thus, the Group has concluded that it has joint control over JOPL.

iii) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

iv) Incentives under the State Industrial Policy

a. Industrial Promotional Assistance for Salboni Grinding Unit

The Company had applied for Industrial Promotional Assistance for Salboni Grinding Unit from Government of West Bengal under the West Bengal State Support for Industries Scheme, 2013 (WBSSIS, 2013) and was granted preliminary registration certificate (RC-I) on June 28, 2017 as an eligible unit. Even after complying with all the conditions and filing of application for grant of final registration certificate (RC-II) within stipulated time, the authorities rejected the application for grant of RC Part-II on the alleged ground that Company had not filed the application for grant of RC -II within stipulated time of commencement of commercial production. Pursuant to which, the Company filed Writ Petition Application (WPA) with Honorable High Court of Kolkata against the Government of West Bengal and others on February 23, 2021 and December 6, 2022. The High Court has ordered the authorities to comply with the steps under the policy/ scheme and consider the documents shared by the Company, however the authorities have rejected the Company's application. The third WPA is filed on April 27, 2023 for which hearing is awaited. The Kolkata High Court vide order dated 11.09.2024 gave direction to authorities to file their affidavit-in opposition within a period of four weeks and reply within a week thereafter. The authorities have filed affidavit-in opposition on 27.02.2025 and the Company had filed its reply on 20.03.2025. The matter is ready for final hearing which is awaited.

The Government of West Bengal has introduced the Revocation of West Bengal Incentives Schemes and Obligation in the Nature of Grants and Incentives Bill, 2025 ("Revocation Bill") in the West Bengal Legislature Assembly vide Notification dated 19.03.2025. The Revocation Bill withdraws, rescinds, revokes and discontinues ten incentive schemes introduced during 1993 to 2021 which includes the WBSSIS, 2013. The Revocation Bill overrides any existing law, judgement, decree, order, arbitral award of any court or tribunal or direction of any authority which contradicts its provisions. The Revocation Bill has not yet been enacted into law, and accordingly the Company continues to be eligible to avail incentives under WBSSIS 2013 as on March 31, 2025.

Based on the Company's assessment coupled with the advice / opinion obtained from independent / external legal counsel, the Company is confident to recover the outstanding claim balance as on March

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31, 2025 of ₹ 339.87 crore (March 31, 2024: ₹ 331.44 crore) (including the claim accrued during the year of ₹ 8.43 crore (previous year: ₹ 62.55 crore)).

b. Industrial Policy Resolution 2015 for Jajpur Grinding Unit

The Company has applied for provisional Priority Sector certificate to the Regional Industry Centre (RIC) for its Jajpur Grinding Unit under Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015 ("IPR 2015 Scheme") on August 16, 2017. While the approval in respect of this application was pending, the Government of Odisha vide resolution no. IND-HI2-POL-0003-2016- 5248/I dated 18.08.2020 ('Amendment Resolution') amended IPR 2015 Scheme with retrospective effect to exclude cement manufacturing / grinding units from availing financial incentives in the form of SGST reimbursements. The Company has challenged the constitutional validity of the retrospective change in the scheme and has filed writ petition before the Hon'ble Orissa High Court on December 21, 2020. The Company has filed affidavits and matter is ready for final hearing.

Based on the Company's assessment coupled with the advice / opinion obtained from independent / external legal counsel, the Company is confident to recover the outstanding claim balance as on March 31, 2025 of ₹ 93.08 crore (March 31, 2024: ₹ 71.43 crore) (including the claim accrued during the year of ₹ 21.65 crore (previous year ₹ 26.53 crore)).

Considering the timing of the recovery, the incentive amounts have been classified as non-current financial asset for Salboni and Jajpur grinding units with the corresponding expected credit loss provision of ₹ 60.36 crores as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 54.78 crores).

c. **Incentive Scheme Under IIPP 2010-15 for Nandyal Integrated Unit**

At Andhra Pradesh, the Company was eligible for incentives under the Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (IIPP 2010-15) and Industrial Development Policy 2015-20 for Nandyal Integrated Unit and ₹ 93.57 crore were recognised in books of account. The Company has received ₹ 51.27 crores in prior years and balance sum of ₹ 42.30 crore remains recoverable. Aggrieved by the delay in receipt of these incentives, the Company has approached Hon'ble High Court by way of filing Writ Petition on 14 February, 2021. The High court vide its order dated 31st March, 2022 has instructed the State Government to clear the incentives due to the Company.

The Company is confident of recovering the amount within next twelve months; accordingly, these incentives have been classified as current financial asset.

C) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. MCA has notified amendments to the existing standard IND AS 21: The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange rates applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2025 to address concerns about currency exchangeability and provide guidance on estimating spot exchange rates when a currency is not exchangeable. There is no significant impact on the Company in the current year.

Impact of the initial application of new and amended IndAS that are effective in the current year that begins on or after April 1, 2024

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

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4. Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Vehicle	Switching station	Leasehold improvement	External road	Railway siding	Total
I. Cost / deemed cost												
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**207.43**	**790.35**	**3,053.60**	**8.55**	**11.70**	**11.50**	**7.58**	**52.69**	**19.26**	**94.65**	**21.59**	**4,278.90**
Additions	29.08	101.51	510.49	1.47	2.92	1.60	1.09	-	1.80	-	-	649.96
Deductions/adjustments	-	(0.10)	(5.76)	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.28)	(0.20)	-	-	-	-	(6.44)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**236.51**	**891.76**	**3,558.33**	**9.93**	**14.61**	**12.82**	**8.47**	**52.69**	**21.06**	**94.65**	**21.59**	**4,922.42**
Additions	117.35	190.81	427.12	1.13	2.71	0.85	0.69	0.28	0.30	-	-	741.24
Deductions/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.72)	-	-	-	-	(0.72)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**353.86**	**1,082.57**	**3,985.45**	**11.06**	**17.32**	**13.67**	**8.44**	**52.97**	**21.36**	**94.65**	**21.59**	**5,662.94**
II. Accumulated depreciation												
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	**70.15**	**682.34**	**3.97**	**8.28**	**6.88**	**2.67**	**9.31**	**9.80**	**21.12**	**8.01**	**822.53**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	16.85	170.23	0.82	2.12	1.62	0.90	2.25	2.07	3.84	1.58	202.28
Deductions/adjustments	-	(0.01)	(3.85)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.25)	(0.10)	-	-	-	-	(4.28)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	**86.99**	**848.72**	**4.73**	**10.39**	**8.25**	**3.47**	**11.56**	**11.87**	**24.96**	**9.59**	**1,020.53**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	19.42	177.26	0.92	2.60	1.51	0.97	2.27	1.70	3.84	1.58	212.07
Deductions/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.53)	-	-	-	-	(0.53)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	**106.41**	**1,025.98**	**5.65**	**12.99**	**9.76**	**3.91**	**13.83**	**13.57**	**28.80**	**11.17**	**1,232.07**
Carrying value												
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	353.86	976.16	2,959.47	5.41	4.33	3.91	4.53	39.14	7.79	65.85	10.42	4,430.87
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	236.51	804.77	2,709.61	5.20	4.22	4.57	5.00	41.13	9.19	69.69	12.00	3,901.89

4.1 The Gross block of buildings and plant and equipment aggregating to ₹ 1,198.34 crore (previous year ₹ 678.57 crore) is constructed on leased land under sub-lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited, covering 150 acres in Tornagallu village, District Bellary, Karnataka. The sublease agreement with JSW Steel Limited for 150 acres of leasehold land expired on October 24, 2017. JSW Steel is currently in the process of converting the title of 1700 acres (including the 150 acres) from leasehold to freehold by purchasing the land in accordance with their lease-cum-sale deed with the State Government of Karnataka.
JSW Steel Limited has committed to entering into a new lease agreement for the 150 acres with the Company for a mutually agreed period after the sale deed with the State Government is executed. Presently the annual rent of ₹ 0.60 crore (previous year ₹ 0.60 crore) is paid for the said land. The gross carrying value under the right of use asset is ₹ 3.51 crore (previous year ₹ 3.51 crore).

4.2 The Gross block of buildings and plant and equipment aggregating to ₹ 911.79 crore (previous year ₹ 900.61 crore) is constructed on leased land under sub-lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited, for 28.89 acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra. Presently the annual rent of ₹ 2.40 crore (previous year ₹ 2.28 crore) is paid for the said land. The gross carrying value under the right of use asset is ₹ 16.32 crore (previous year ₹ 10.65 crore).

4.3 Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowing, the detail relating to which have been described in note 20.

4.4 Switching station, leasehold improvement, external road and railway siding are the assets, with aggregating net block value of ₹ 123.20 crore (previous year ₹ 132.01 crore), for which ownership is not in the name of the Company.

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NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2025

5. Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

₹ crore

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**755.02**
Additions	527.52
Deductions/capitalisation	(649.96)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**632.58**
Additions	1,033.47
Deductions/capitalisation	(741.24)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**924.81**

CWIP Ageing Schedule

As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ crore

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	783.33	99.23	30.36	11.89	924.81
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**783.33**	**99.23**	**30.36**	**11.89**	**924.81**

As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ crore

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	444.22	154.25	25.92	8.19	632.58
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**444.22**	**154.25**	**25.92**	**8.19**	**632.58**

Borrowing cost capitalised during the year ₹ 33.26 crore (31st March 2024: ₹ 15.42 crore).

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6. Right of use assets and lease liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	Leasehold land	Leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Vehicle	Total
I. At cost					
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**32.64**	**64.10**	**174.25**	-	**270.99**
Additions	3.27	11.17	224.00	-	238.44
Deductions	(2.08)	(9.10)	-	-	(11.18)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**33.83**	**66.17**	**398.25**	-	**498.25**
Additions	11.68	12.45	-	4.69	28.82
Deductions	-	(9.62)	-	-	(9.62)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**45.51**	**69.00**	**398.25**	**4.69**	**517.45**
II. Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**9.17**	**29.56**	**26.02**	-	**64.75**
Depreciation expense	3.89	12.44	14.08	-	30.41
Deductions	(2.08)	(6.62)	-	-	(8.70)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**10.98**	**35.38**	**40.10**	-	**86.46**
Depreciation expense	4.08	12.48	28.32	0.21	45.09
Deductions	-	(7.05)	-	-	(7.05)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**15.06**	**40.81**	**68.42**	**0.21**	**124.50**
Carrying value					
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	30.45	28.19	329.83	4.48	392.95
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	22.85	30.79	358.15	-	411.79

Note : Depreciation worth ₹ 0.10 crore was capitalised during the year (31st March 2024: ₹ 0.06 crore).

Lease liabilities ₹ crore

Particulars	Amount
At 1st April, 2023	**200.06**
Additions	236.83
Interest accrued	22.78
Lease principal payments	(28.02)
Lease interest payments	(22.78)
Derecognition	(2.50)
At 31st March, 2024	**406.37**
Additions	17.97
Interest accrued	33.85
Lease principal payments	(36.80)
Lease interest payments	(33.85)
Derecognition	(2.57)
At 31st March, 2025	**384.97**

Breakup of lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Current	41.53	36.65
Non current	343.44	369.72
Total	**384.97**	**406.37**

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Not later than 1 year	69.84	68.35
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	223.31	234.56
Later than 5 years	334.31	373.85
Total	**627.46**	**676.76**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Company has recognised ₹ 5.47 crore as rent expenses during the year (previous year ₹ 5.76 crore) which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognised as part of right of use asset.

The Company as a Lessor

The Company has subleased its Leased Railway wagons as an Intermediate lessor which is shown in Right of Use Assets. The arrangements qualifies to be recognised as Operating lease arrangement. The period for such subleases ranges from 1 year to 5 years. There is no minimum committed lease payment and lease income is dependent on usage of Railway wagons by lessee.
Total operating lease rental income recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year is ₹ 24.54 crore (previous year ₹ 2.94 crore).

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7. Intangible assets

₹ crore

Particulars	Software	Mining rights	Total
I. Cost / deemed cost			
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	32.28	671.78	704.06
Additions	1.07	-	1.07
Deductions	-	(2.43)	(2.43)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**33.35**	**669.35**	**702.70**
Additions	0.55	-	0.55
Deductions	-	(4.43)	(4.43)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**33.90**	**664.92**	**698.82**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	19.33	3.26	22.59
Amortisation expenses for the year	8.74	1.10	9.84
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**28.07**	**4.36**	**32.43**
Amortisation expenses for the year	4.83	1.10	5.93
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**32.90**	**5.46**	**38.36**
Net book value			
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1.00	659.46	660.46
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	5.28	664.99	670.27

Intangible assets under development aging schedule is as below :

As at 31st March, 2025

Intangible under development	**Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1 - 2 year**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Project in progress	1.50	0.65	0.21	-	2.36
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.50**	**0.65**	**0.21**	-	**2.36**

As at 31st March, 2024

Intangible under development	**Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1 - 2 year**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Project in progress	0.89	0.22	-	-	1.11
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.89**	**0.22**	-	-	**1.11**

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8. Investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures (measured at cost) ₹ crore

Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
		No of Shares	₹ crore	No of Shares	₹ crore
(A) Investment in equity instruments					
Quoted					
Subsidiary					
(i) Shiva Cement Limited	₹ 2 each	195,212,755	497.30	115,666,750	179.12
Add: capital contribution (guarantee)		-	20.77	-	17.49
Unquoted					
Subsidiaries					
(i) Utkarsh Transport Limited	₹ 10 each	1,010,000	1.01	1,010,000	1.01
(ii) JSW Green Cement Private Limited	₹ 10 each	10,000	0.01	10,000	0.01
(ii) Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited	₹ 10 each	10,000	0.01	-	-
Associates					
(i) JSW Renewable Energy (Cement) Limited	₹ 10 each	6,403,514	6.40	6,403,514	6.40
Joint ventures					
(i) JSW One Platforms Limited	₹ 10 each	40,310,356	37.40	266,956	37.40
(ii) JSW Cement FZC (formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)	AED 150 each	732,930	218.56	732,930	218.56
Add: capital contribution (guarantee)		-	27.79	-	23.84
			809.25		**483.83**
Quoted					-
Aggregate book value			518.07		196.61
Aggregate market value			478.47		539.59
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value			291.18		287.22
Investment at cost			**809.25**		**483.83**

Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 27 - separate financial statements

Name of the Company	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% of equity interest	
			As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Subsidiaries (at cost)				
Shiva Cement Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	66.17%	59.32%
Utkarsh Transport Limited	Transport service and development of real estate	India	100%	100%
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	Ready mix concrete and construction chemical	India	100%	100%
Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	100%	-
Joint Ventures (at cost)				
JSW One Platforms Limited	E-commerce platform for dealing in steel, cement, paint and their allied products and providing management and technical consultancy services	India	13.68%	13.68%
JSW Cement FZC (formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)	Cement and cement related products	UAE	55.05%	55.05%
Associate (at cost)				
JSW Renewable Energy (Cement) Limited	Power Generation	India	26.00%	26.00%

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9A. Investments (non current)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No of Shares	₹ crore	No of Shares	₹ crore
(A) Investment in equity instruments				
Quoted- Others (at fair value through OCI)				
JSW Energy Limited (Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	2,629,610	141.45	2,629,610	139.08
(B) Investment in preference shares				
Unquoted - (at fair value through Profit or loss)				
Subsidiary				
1% Optionally convertible, cumulative, redeemable of ₹ 100 each of Shiva Cement Limited (fully paid up)	10,000,000	73.46	10,000,000	64.27
(C) Investment in debentures				
Others				
Unquoted - (at fair value through profit or loss)				
0.001% Compulsory convertible debentures of ₹ 100 each of Algebra Endeavour Private Limited (fully paid up)	-	-	7,950,000	77.70
(D) Investments carried at amortised cost				
Unquoted, In Government and trust securities				
National Saving Certificate ₹ 3,000 (31st March 2024: ₹ 3,000) deposited with commercial tax department as a security		*		*
Total		**214.91**		**281.05**
Quoted				
Aggregate book value		141.45		139.08
Aggregate market value		141.45		139.08
Unquoted				
Aggregate carrying value		73.46		141.97
Investment at amortised cost		-		-
Investment at fair value through Profit or loss		73.46		141.97
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		141.45		139.08

*Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000

9B. Investments (current)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No of Shares	₹ crore	No of Shares	₹ crore
(A) Investment in preference Shares				
Unquoted - (at fair value through Profit or loss)				
8% non convertible, non cumulative redeemable of ₹ 10 each of Everbest Consultancy service Pvt Ltd. (fully paid up)	-	-	100,000,000	95.80
(B) Investment in Debentures				
Unquoted - (at amortised cost)				
Zero Coupon optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 100,000 each redeemable at premium of JSW Sports Limited (fully paid up)	-	-	23,100	231.00
(C) Investment in debentures				
Others				
Unquoted - (at fair value through profit or loss)				
0.001% Compulsory convertible debentures of ₹ 100 each of Algebra Endeavour Private Limited (fully paid up)	7,950,000	79.50	-	-
Total		**79.50**		**326.80**
Unquoted				
Aggregate carrying value		79.50		326.80
Investment at amortised cost		-		231.00
Investment at fair value through profit and loss		79.50		95.80
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		-		-

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1. Terms of 1% Optionally Convertible, cumulative, redeemable preference shares (OCCRPS) of ₹ 100 each of Shiva Cement Limited:

The Company had invested in OCCRPS in month of February 2021 . The tenure of OCCRPS is 9 years, however it is convertible into Equity Shares at the option of the holder within a period of 18 months from the date of allotment, in one or more tranches, at a price determined on the date of conversion. In case, OCCRPS are not converted into equity shares within the period of 18 months, OCCRPS shall be redeemable at par upon maturity of 9 years or redeemed early at the option of the issuer after 18 months, at 12 monthly intervals from the date of allotment. The company chose not to exercise the conversion option within a period of 18 months.

2. Terms of 8% non convertible, non cumulative redeemable preference shares (NCRPS) of ₹ 10 each of Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited:

The Preference shares were allotted in the month of November, 2020 and are redeemable at par after completion of 10 years from the date of allotment. The Issuer has an option to redeem all / part of NCRPS at any time after completion of 3 years from the date of allotment at par on the Face Value of the preference shares. The issuer has redeemed the entire NCPRS in FY 2024-25.

3. Terms of 0.001% Compulsory convertible debentures (CCD) of ₹ 100 each of Algebra Endeavour Private Limited:

The Company had invested in CCDs in the month of November 2021.The term of CCD shall be 10 years from allotment of CCDs. For tranche A, 1,950,000 CCDs shall be converted into equity shares at the earlier of 30th June, 2025 or acquisition of an entity as defined in agreement. For tranche B, 6,000,000 CCDs shall be converted into equity shares on acquisition of an entity as defined in agreement. If the entity is not acquired the holder shall have an option to convert the CCDs into equity shares on or after 30th June, 2025 till end of tenure. The conversion ratio is defined in agreement for tranche A and tranche B. The Management expects to fully realise the recognised fair value of investment through transfer in the near future basis discussion with interested parties.

4. Terms of Zero Coupon optionally convertible debentures (OCD) of ₹ 100,000 each redeemable at premium of JSW Sports Limited:

The Company had invested in OCD in the month of March 2020. Issuer shall have right to redeem the OCD any time during the tenure of 10 years, either in part or full and in one or more tranches, at face value along with accumulated premium @ 9.50% p.a. from date of allotment till date of redemption for such number of OCD as it intends to redeem. Any time during the tenure of 10 years , the issuer may, convert all or part of the outstanding OCD at face value along with accumulated premium @ 9.50% from date of allotment till the date of conversion such number of OCD as it intends to convert, into such number of equity shares as may be derived based on market value as on date of conversion. The issuer has redeemed the entire OCD in FY 2024-25.

10. Loans (Unsecured) ₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Loans to:				
- Related parties (refer note 38)	862.07	564.13	230.24	470.85
- Other body corporates*	-	-	70.30	70.30
Total	**862.07**	**564.13**	**300.54**	**541.15**
Note:				
Considered good	862.07	564.13	300.54	541.15
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans which are credit impaired	-	-	-	-

All the above loans have been given for business purpose only and carry rate of interest ranging from 8.70% to 12.00 p.a.%

The Company has no loans and advances which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

*Loan renewed during the year

Disclosure pursuant to requirements of section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013

Name of Company	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding
Shiva Cement Limited	697.59	640.31	697.59	697.59
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	199.38	199.38	157.56	157.56
JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)	226.78	226.78	147.86	137.61
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	20.00	-	20.00	20.00
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	24.97	23.21	22.22	22.22
Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited	2.63	2.63	-	-
Niwas Residential and Commercial Properties Private Limited	70.30	70.30	70.30	70.30

11.Other financial assets (unsecured, considered good) ₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Interest receivable				
- from related party (Refer note 38)	-	-	65.06	126.66
- Others	-	3.33	32.16	25.01
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity*	0.02	49.80	-	-
Rent receivable from related party (Refer note 38)	-	-	8.42	8.42
Less- expected credit loss for Rent receivable	-	-	(8.42)	(8.42)
Security deposits	34.96	15.98	2.61	6.67
Other receivables	6.78	-	3.47	16.73
Derivative Assets	-	-	6.86	6.58
Government grants receivable (refer note 38(iv))	372.76	348.26	42.14	42.14
Total	**414.52**	**417.37**	**152.30**	**223.79**

*Margin money deposit is against bank guarantees given to government authorities

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12. Income tax assets (net)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax)	34.53	55.85
Total	**34.53**	**55.85**

13. Other assets

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured, considered good				
Capital advances	390.81	278.70	-	-
Other advances				
Advance to suppliers	-	-	319.74	288.37
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	-	-	143.36	39.67
Prepaid expenses	152.39	150.28	54.18	23.60
Security deposits	35.06	35.36	-	-
Advance to employees	-	-	0.68	1.04
Other receivables	-	-	3.95	9.94
Total	**578.26**	**464.34**	**521.91**	**362.62**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Raw materials (includes stock in transit ₹ 1.34 crore ;previous year : 1.59 crore)	89.92	85.16
Work-in-progress	21.24	17.25
Finished goods (includes stock in transit ₹ 9.16 crore ;previous year : 12.44 crore)	41.04	49.33
Stock-in-trade	0.10	0.08
Stores and spares (includes stock in transit ₹ Nil ;previous year : ₹ Nil)	158.57	138.25
Fuel (includes stock in transit ₹ Nil ;previous year : ₹ 8.31 crore)	45.24	138.65
Total	**356.11**	**428.72**

During the year ended 31st March, 2025, the Company has written down the value of stores and spares inventory by ₹ Nil (31st March, 2024 - ₹ 4.37 crore). Provision for non moving stores and spares as at 31st March, 2025 is ₹ 4.83 crore (31st March, 2024 ₹ 4.83 crore)

The above inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the Company as at 31st March 2025 (refer note 24)

15. Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Considered good, Secured	320.17	270.97
Considered good, Unsecured	450.35	500.27
Considered doubtful, Unsecured	17.51	8.57
	788.03	779.81
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (refer note 37)	(17.51)	(8.57)
Total	**770.52**	**771.24**

Trade receivables are secured by the funds received from Del credere agent (refer note 21).

Trade receivables have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the Company as at 31st March, 2025 (refer note 24).

There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company.

Debts amounting to ₹ 62.43 crore (previous year: ₹ 30.38 crore) are due from private companies in which director of the Company is a director.

Trade receivables from related parties details has been described in note 38.

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

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.

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Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2025

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
Trade receivables - considered good							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	545.22	157.19	36.96	24.30	3.14	3.71	**770.52**
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables - considered doubtful							
- Disputed	-	0.01	-	1.16	0.60	5.47	**7.24**
- Undisputed	-	-	-	1.16	1.51	7.60	**10.27**
Less- Allowance for doubtful debts						-	(17.51)
Total	**545.22**	**157.20**	**36.96**	**26.62**	**5.25**	**16.78**	**770.52**

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
Trade receivables - considered good							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	595.68	139.25	13.38	10.30	6.58	6.05	**771.24**
Trade receivables - considered doubtful							
- Disputed	-	0.01	0.18	0.43	0.28	3.79	**4.69**
- Undisputed	-	-	0.66	1.15	0.70	1.37	**3.88**
Less- Allowance for doubtful debts						-	(8.57)
Total	**595.68**	**139.26**	**14.22**	**11.88**	**7.56**	**11.21**	**771.24**

16. Cash and cash equivalents ₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	47.54	93.82
In term deposit accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception	8.50	-
Cash on hand	0.04	0.07
Total	**56.08**	**93.89**

17. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents ₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Term deposits - lien marked*	57.99	45.94
Term deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	150.00
Total	**57.99**	**195.94**

* Security against the guarantees

18. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Share Capital	No of Shares		₹ crore	
a) Authorised capital				
Equity shares of the par value ₹10 each	1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000	1,800.00	1,800.00
Preference shares of the par value ₹ 100 each	170,000,000	170,000,000	1,700.00	1,700.00
b) Issued, subscribed & fully paid Up Capital				
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	986,352,230	986,352,230	986.35	986.35
Total	**986,352,230**	**986,352,230**	**986.35**	**986.35**

18.1 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year ₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	986,352,230	986,352,230
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the year	32,506,692	-
Total	**1,018,858,922**	**986,352,230**
Less: Treasury shares held under ESOP Trust	(32,506,692)	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**986,352,230**	**986,352,230**

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18.2 Reconciliation of Treasury shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	No of Shares		₹ crore	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-		-
Changes during the year	32,506,692	-	32.51	-
Balance at the end of the year	**32,506,692**	-	**32.51**	-

18.3 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The Company has a single class of ordinary equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

18.4 Shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate equity share in the Company

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Equity shareholding				
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited - Holding company	871,160,044	85.50%	883,667,550	89.58%

*Shareholding percentage is calculated without netting off treasury shares

18.5 Shares allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet : Nil

18.6 Shares held by promoters and promoter group at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024		% change during the period
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	
Promoter :					
Adarsh Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	871,160,044	85.50%	883,667,550	89.58%	-4.08%
Parth Jindal	3,600,000	0.35%	3,600,000	0.36%	-0.01%
Sajjan Jindal	300,000	0.03%	300,000	0.03%	0.00%
Sangita Jindal	300,000	0.03%	300,000	0.03%	0.00%
Promoter group:					
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	46,642,340	4.58%	46,642,340	4.73%	-0.15%
JSL Limited	20,052,114	1.97%	20,052,114	2.03%	-0.06%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	26,590,226	2.61%	26,590,226	2.70%	-0.09%
JSW Group Companies Equity Trust	7,297,830	0.72%	-	-	0.72%
JSW Group Employees Trust	4,122,906	0.40%	-	-	0.40%
Anushree Parth Jindal	1,200,000	0.12%	1,200,000	0.12%	0.00%
Nunu Uday Jasani	800,000	0.08%	1,000,000	0.10%	-0.02%
Tanvi Shete	750,000	0.07%	750,000	0.08%	-0.01%
Tarini Jindal Handa	750,000	0.07%	750,000	0.08%	-0.01%
Saket Kanoria	750,000	0.07%	750,000	0.08%	-0.01%
Urmila Kanoria	750,000	0.07%	750,000	0.08%	-0.01%
Nirmala Goel	217,354	0.02%	-	-	0.02%
Sarika Jhunjhnuwala	217,354	0.02%	-	-	0.02%
Asha Khaitan	217,354	0.02%	-	-	0.02%
Urmila Bhuwalka	217,354	0.02%	-	-	0.02%
Saroj Bhartia	217,354	0.02%	-	-	0.02%
Uday Indukumar Jasani	200,000	0.02%	-	-	0.02%
Total	**986,352,230**	**96.81%**	**986,352,230**	**100.00%**	**-3.19%**

*Shareholding percentage is calculated without netting off treasury shares

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19. Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Retained earning	1,630.61	1,514.88
Other comprehensive income:		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	89.65	91.38
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(1.69)	0.48
Other reserves :		
Equity settled share based payment reserve	151.67	93.37
	1,870.24	**1,700.11**

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.

Equity settled share based payment reserve

The Company offers ESOP, under which options to subscribe for the Company's share have been granted to certain employees and senior management. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided as part of ESOP schemes.

Equity instrument through other comprehensive income

The fair value change of the equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in equity instruments through other comprehensive income.

Effective portion of cash flow hedges

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

20. Non current Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-current		Current maturities	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Secured				
Term loans (at amortised cost)				
From banks	2,489.75	1,780.74	813.83	1,107.96
Less: Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	(12.31)	(5.94)	(6.02)	(5.22)
Unsecured				
Other loans (at fair value through profit or loss)				
Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,897.71	1,747.26	-	-
	4,375.15	**3,522.06**	**807.81**	**1,102.74**
Less- Amount clubbed under short term borrowings (note 24)	-	-	(807.81)	(1,102.74)
Total	**4,375.15**	**3,522.06**	-	-

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Term loans from banks

As on 31st March 2025		As on 31st March 2024		Terms of repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
-	14.44	14.44	28.20	21 structured quarterly installments with the first installments starting from 1st October 2020, and ending on 1st October 2025	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	-	-	20.00	20 structured quarterly installments with the first installments starting from 30th June 2020, and ending on 31st March 2025	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	8.75	8.75	17.50	8 structured semi-annually installments with the first installments starting from 31st October 2021 and ending on 30th April 2025	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	-	-	300.00	Bullet repayment at the end of 3 years after each disbursement i.e. 29th December 2024. Repaid in FY 2024-25	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company.
105.30	110.75	216.05	107.40	20 structured quarterly installments with the first installments starting from 30th June 2022, and ending on 31st March 2027	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
137.50	46.88	184.38	37.50	20 structured quarterly installments with the first installments starting from 7th September, 2023, and ending on 7th June, 2028	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable (except Vijayanagar land) and movable fixed assets of the Company situated across locations.
148.89	233.59	382.48	272.93	65 installments with the first installments starting from 30th November, 2022 and ending on 31st May, 2028	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal and movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal
-	-	-	150.00	Bullet Repayment in 23rd December 2024. Repaid in FY 2024-25	Second charge on the current assets of the Company
174.00	66.00	240.00	42.00	18 structured quarterly installments with the first installments starting from 30th September 2023 and ending on 31st December, 2027	Secured by way of first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on fixed assets other than land and building of the Company pertaining to its plant located at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal.
6.67	13.33	20.00	13.33	6 structured semi annual instalments with the first instalments starting from December 22, 2023 and ending on June 22, 2026	Secured by way of first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on movable fixed assets (other than land and building) of the Company situated at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal.
90.20	5.60	-	-	27 structured quarterly instalments with first instalment starting from 31st December 2024 and ending on 30th June 2031	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable fixed assets at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal and all present and future movable fixed assets at Nandyal, Salboni, Dolvi, Vijaynagar and Jajpur.
125.96	-	-	-	36 structured quarterly instalments with first instalment starting on 30th June 2028 and ending on 31st March 2037	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on movable and immovable assets of Nagaur project.
315.61	19.60	-	-	27 structured quarterly instalments with first instalment starting from 31st December 2024 and ending on 30th June 2031	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable fixed assets at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal and all present and future movable fixed assets at Nandyal, Salboni, Dolvi, Vijaynagar and Jajpur.

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As on 31st March 2025		As on 31st March 2024		Terms of repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
425.00	75.00	-	-	20 structured quarterly instalments with first instalment starting from 30th June 2025 and ending on 31st March 2030	Secured by way of first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on movable assets at Vijaynagar, Salboni, Dolvi, Jajpur and Nandyal and Secured by way of mortgage on immovable fixed assets at Vijaynagar, Nandyal and Dolvi.
246.70	-	-	-	36 structured quarterly instalments with first instalment starting on 30th June 2028 and ending on 31st March 2037	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on movable and immovable assets of Nagaur project.
92.65	-	-	-	36 structured quarterly instalments with first instalment starting on 30th June 2028 and ending on 31st March 2037	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on movable and immovable assets of Nagaur project.
107.59	-	-	-	36 structured quarterly instalments with first instalment starting on 30th June 2028 and ending on 31st March 2037	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on movable and immovable assets of Nagaur project.
1,976.07	**593.94**	**1,066.10**	**988.86**		
Foreign currency term loans from Banks (Secured)					
-	-	297.77	119.10	6 structured semi-annually installments with the first installments starting from 30th Sep 2024, and ending on 30th Sep, 2027. Repaid in FY 2024-25	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable fixed assets at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal and all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	-	416.87	-	6 structured semi-annually installments with the first installments starting from 30th June, 2025, and ending on 30th June, 2028. Repaid in FY 2024-25	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable fixed assets at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal and movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal.
513.68	219.89	-	-	7 unequal half yearly installment from May'25 to Mar'28	Secured by way of first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on movable assets at Vijaynagar, Salboni, Dolvi, Jajpur and Nandyal and Secured by way of mortgage on immovable fixed assets at Nandyal, Dolvi and Salboni.
513.68	**219.89**	**714.64**	**119.10**		
Total Term loan from Banks (secured)					
2,489.75	813.83	1,780.74	1,107.96		
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings					
(12.31)	(6.02)	(5.94)	(5.22)		
Total borrowings					
2,477.44	807.81	1,774.80	1,102.74		

* Borrowing have been drawn at floating rate of interest ranging from 5.94% to 9.55% p.a. (31st March 2024 : 7.35% to 9.55%).

Terms of Compulsory convertible preference shares

160,000,000 Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of face value ₹ 100 each and carries dividend of 0.01% to be paid as cumulative preference dividend as when declared by board of directors of the Company in accordance with applicable laws. CCPS shall be compulsorily convertible into equity shares having a face value of Rs 10 each and carrying one vote per equity share within a period that is earlier of a) mutually agreed date b) QIPO date c) Expiry of 30 business days from issuance of conversion notice d) Expiry of 10 business days from issuance of transfer conversion notice . The CCPS held by the Investors pursuant to their respective share subscription agreements shall be converted into such number of equity shares which shall be adjusted and linked to certain specified internal rate of returns thresholds. Since CCPS are convertible into variable number of shares it has been classified as financial liability.

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21. Other financial liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unearned financial guarantee commission income	21.88	24.11	8.06	6.11
Derivative liabilities (refer note 37)	-	-	0.76	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings and acceptances	-	-	2.33	2.30
Security deposit received	-	-	219.98	248.30
Share based payments payable	-	-	8.57	20.18
Del credre finance payable	-	-	320.17	270.98
Other payables (refer note below)	-	-	528.31	250.03
Total	**21.88**	**24.11**	**1,088.18**	**797.90**

Note: Other payables includes payable for capital creditors of ₹ 375.56 crore (previous year: ₹ 120.76 crore)

22. Non- current provisions

₹ crore

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Provision for employee benefits :				
Gratuity (refer note 39 (d))	3.36	2.90	-	-
Compensated absences (refer note 39 (d))	2.62	2.55	0.70	0.70
Others:				
Mines restoration expenditure	69.26	68.83	-	-
Total	**75.24**	**74.28**	**0.70**	**0.70**

Note 22.1 Movement of provisions during the year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Mines restoration expenditure		
Opening balance	68.83	67.70
Add: Unwinding of discount on mines restoration expenditure	5.38	5.10
Less: Addition/(deletion) on account of change in estimates	4.43	(2.43)
Less: Payments	(0.52)	(1.54)
Closing balance	**78.12**	**68.83**

Mine restoration expenditure is incurred on an ongoing basis until the closure of the site. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of restoration.

23. Income tax

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. Each entity is assessed to tax on taxable profits determined for each fiscal year beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31. For each fiscal year, the Company's profit or loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT")

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961.Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess.
MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2024-25 is charged at 15% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

Income tax expense:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Current tax:		
In respect of the current year	46.97	76.56
In respect of earlier year	8.62	0.11
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax (income) / expense	84.96	126.12
Total deferred tax	**84.96**	**126.12**
Total tax expense	**140.55**	**202.79**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Profit before tax	**242.46**	**423.71**
Enacted tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	84.73	148.06
Expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	55.94	54.48
Tax provision/(reversal) including deferred tax for earlier years	-	0.22
Others	(0.12)	0.03
Total	**140.55**	**202.79**
Effective Tax Rate	**57.97%**	**47.86%**

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Wherever the Company has a present obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, such amounts have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 39(a))

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Significant component of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognises in the financial statements as follows

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 1st April 2024	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in other equity	As at 31st March 2025
Property, plant and equipment	(682.73)	(65.15)	-	-	(747.88)
Right of use asset	(143.90)	12.61	-	-	(131.29)
Provision for employee benefit	1.58	6.97	0.03	-	8.58
Borrowings and other liability	17.53	(1.99)	-	-	15.54
Employee share based payment	13.68	-	-	12.00	25.68
Lease liability	142.01	(7.48)	-	-	134.53
Investment at FVTOCI	(15.02)	-	(4.10)	-	(19.12)
Investment at FVTPL	14.58	(5.31)	-	-	9.27
Expected credit loss on incentives receivable from government	19.14	1.95	-	-	21.09
Others	5.48	3.34	1.16	-	9.98
MAT credit entitlement	226.77	(29.90)	-	-	196.87
Balance at the end of the year	**(400.88)**	**(84.96)**	**(2.91)**	**12.00**	**(476.75)**

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 1st April 2023	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive	Recognised in other equity	As at 31st March 2024
Property plant and equipment	(615.26)	(67.47)	-	-	(682.73)
Right of use asset	(72.07)	(71.83)	-	-	(143.90)
Provision for employee benefit	3.36	(2.22)	0.44	-	1.58
Borrowings and other liability	21.30	(3.77)	-	-	17.53
Employee share based payment	6.44	7.24	-	-	13.68
Lease liabilities	69.91	72.10	-	-	142.01
Investment at FVTOCI	(6.19)	-	(8.83)	-	(15.02)
Investment at FVTPL	1.37	13.21	-	-	14.58
Expected credit loss on incentives receivable from government	-	19.14	-	-	19.14
Others	0.47	5.87	(0.86)	-	5.48
MAT credit entitlement	325.16	(98.39)	-	-	226.77
Balance at the end of the year	**(265.51)**	**(126.12)**	**(9.25)**	-	**(400.88)**

Note: Amount of tax benefit recognised in equity basis estimated market price of ESOP (includes current tax of ₹ 1.87 crores (31st March 2024: Nil) in relation to ESOP vested during the year).

24. Current borrowings (at amortised cost)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Secured loans		
From bank- working capital loan	176.61	345.71
From financial institution- working capital loan	100.00	100.00
Unsecured loans		
From bank -working capital loan	-	100.00
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 20)	807.81	1,102.74
Total	**1,084.42**	**1,648.45**

* Borrowing have been drawn at rate of interest at 7.14% to 9.25% (31st March 2024 : 8.00% to 9.65%)

24.1 Working capital loan obtained from banks and Financial institution is secured by pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation over current assets of the Company (including stocks of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-progress, consumable stores and spares and trade receivables of the Company, both present and future)

24.2 The quarterly returns/ statements read with subsequent revisions filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of account.

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25. Trade payables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
1) Trade payables		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise	66.23	22.52
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	744.41	699.66
2) Acceptances*	325.46	418.05
Total	**1,136.10**	**1,140.23**

*Acceptances include arrangements where operational suppliers of goods and services are initially paid by banks while the Company continues to recognise the liability till settlement with the banks which are normally effected within a period of 90 days.

Refer note 38 with respect to amount payable to related parties.

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2025

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
MSME	-	22.92	43.31	-	-	-	**66.23**
Others (including acceptances)	134.73	684.66	227.63	18.47	3.79	0.59	**1,069.87**
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others (including acceptances)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**134.73**	**707.58**	**270.94**	**18.47**	**3.79**	**0.59**	**1,136.10**

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
MSME	-	8.88	13.64	-	-	-	**22.52**
Others (including acceptances)	176.31	757.04	174.93	5.84	3.25	0.34	**1,117.71**
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others (including acceptances)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**176.31**	**765.92**	**188.57**	**5.84**	**3.25**	**0.34**	**1,140.23**

Disclosure pertaining to Micro and Small Enterprises:

Sr No	Description	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
a)	(i)The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting year (refer note below)	93.60	35.83
	(ii) The interest due on above	-	-
b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Act	-	-
c)	The amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
e)	The amounts of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
f)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company

Note : It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 21 relating to payable for capital creditors amounting to ₹ 27.37 crore as on 31 March 2025 (Previous year: ₹ 13.31 crore)

26. Other current liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Contract liability		
Advances from customers	36.59	43.79
Other liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	77.37	80.77
Other payables	2.07	2.36
Total	**116.03**	**126.92**

27. Current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Provision for Income Tax (net of advance tax)	3.93	-
Total	**3.93**	-

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28. Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
A. Sale of products			
Finished goods		5,345.16	5,563.67
Traded		53.09	46.89
	(A)	**5,398.25**	**5,610.56**
B. Other operating revenue			
Government grant income		30.08	89.08
Scrap sale		54.71	66.77
Job work income		8.59	15.20
Unclaimed liabilities written back		13.84	13.19
Total revenue from contracts with customers (A+B)	**(B)**	**107.22**	**184.24**
Revenue from operations	**(A+B)**	**5,505.47**	**5,794.80**

Incentive under West Bengal incentive scheme

The Company unit at Salboni in West Bengal is eligible for incentives under the State Industrial Policy in the form of SGST refunds. The Company recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 90% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of West Bengal.

Incentive under Odisha scheme

The Company unit at Jajpur in Odisha is eligible for incentives under the Odissa Industrial Policy Resolution - 2015 in the form of SGST refunds. The Company recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 100% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of Odissa.

Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products with the contracted price

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Contracted Price	6,088.37	6,188.50
Less: Trade discount, volume, rebate etc.	(690.12)	(577.94)
Sale of products	**5,398.25**	**5,610.56**

Product wise turnover

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Cement	3,253.06	3,450.80
GGBS	1,974.57	1,911.16
Screen Slag	3.58	31.94
RMC	75.30	43.27
Others	91.74	173.39
Total	**5,398.25**	**5,610.56**

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Revenue from contracts with customer	5,398.25	5,610.56
Other operating revenue	107.22	184.24
Total revenue from operations	**5,505.47**	**5,794.80**
India	5,505.47	5,773.29
Outside India	-	21.51
Total revenue from operations	**5,505.47**	**5,794.80**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	5,505.47	5,794.80
Total revenue from operations	**5,505.47**	**5,794.80**

Contract Balances

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Trade receivables (refer note 15)	770.52	771.24
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 26)	36.59	43.79

The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended 31st March, 2025.

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29. Other Income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest income earned on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
From related parties (refer note 38)	83.87	84.56
Bank deposits	8.57	17.94
Others	14.02	11.56
Guarantee commission (refer note 38)	7.52	5.17
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI (refer note 38)	0.53	0.53
Interest on investment in debentures measured at amortised cost (refer note 38)	19.36	28.13
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	1.00	2.98
Insurance claim income	3.91	1.98
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	0.21	-
Operating lease income	24.54	2.94
Miscellaneous income	0.70	1.30
Total	**164.23**	**157.09**

30.Cost of raw material consumed

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Inventories at the beginning of the year	85.16	97.75
Add : Purchases	1,478.89	1,388.82
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	(89.92)	(85.16)
Total	**1,474.13**	**1,401.41**

31. Purchases of stock-in-trade

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Granulated Blast Furnace Slag	13.59	16.74
Total	**13.59**	**16.74**

32. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	49.33	43.27
Work-in-progress	17.25	14.61
Stock-in-trade	0.08	0.07
A	**66.66**	**57.95**
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	41.04	49.33
Work-in-progress	21.24	17.25
Stock-in-trade	0.10	0.08
Total Inventories at the end of the year B	**62.38**	**66.66**
A-B	**4.28**	**(8.71)**

33. Employee benefits expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Salaries and wages	254.00	228.20
Employee stock option expense (Refer note 39 (c))	50.98	23.50
Contributions to provident and other funds (Refer note 39 (d))	10.46	9.78
Gratuity expense (Refer note 39 (d))	3.43	3.87
Staff welfare expenses	10.30	8.71
Total	**329.17**	**274.06**

34. Finance costs

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest expenses	315.36	331.02
Interest on lease liabilities	33.75	22.78
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	10.10	5.87
Unwinding of discount on mines restoration expenditure	5.38	5.10
Other borrowing cost	19.81	14.64
Total	**384.40**	**379.41**

Interest expenses includes interest on borrowings, acceptances and interest paid on security deposit received from dealers.

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35. Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	202.68	192.53
Depreciation of asset constructed on property not owned by Company	9.39	9.75
Depreciation on right of use assets	44.99	30.35
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.93	9.84
Total	**262.99**	**242.47**

36. Other expenses

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Consumption of stores and spares	74.35	69.40
Packing cost	122.75	122.64
Repairs and maintenance expenses:		
-Repairs to buildings	5.16	6.32
-Repairs to machinery	82.49	72.51
-Others	11.54	12.24
Job work charges	42.83	56.53
Rent (refer note 6)	5.47	5.76
Rates and taxes	5.05	3.76
Insurance	10.91	9.45
Legal & professional (refer note a)	33.94	39.27
Advertisement & publicity	82.01	84.71
Commission on sales	145.71	123.27
Rebates & discounts	27.62	26.52
Selling & distribution expenses	5.96	5.82
Branding fees (refer note 38)	13.17	10.24
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	2.03
Travelling expenses	34.81	34.91
Corporate social responsibility expense (refer note b)	9.44	8.11
Corporate sustainability expense	2.34	0.28
Expected credit loss on financial assets	9.60	15.66
Software and IT related expenses	16.69	16.55
Miscellaneous expenses	56.67	56.74
Total	**798.51**	**782.72**

Note :

a) Legal & professional fees includes : Auditors remuneration (excluding tax)

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Statutory audit fees	1.35*	0.75
Certification fees	0.05	0.03
Reimbursement of expenses	0.05	-
Total	**1.45**	**0.78**

*Includes ₹ 0.25 crore of previous year

Note : Expenditure considered in Prepaid expense includes statutory auditor remuneration in relation to proposed initial public offer.

b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company has incurred an amount of ₹ 9.44 crore (31st March 2024 ₹ 8.11 crore) towards Corporate social responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is included in other expenses.

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025		For the year ended 31st March 2024	
	In-cash	Yet to be paid in cash	In-cash	Yet to be paid in cash
Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	9.44		8.11	
Amount spent on*				
(i) Construction / acquisition of assets	-	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above (for CSR projects)	7.30	2.14	8.11	-
Details of related party transactions	-	-	-	-

The amount spent under CSR is mainly for projects relating to improving living conditions, promoting social development, rural development projects, educational infrastructure, addressing social inequalities and promotion of sports.

In respect of the yet to be paid in cash amount of ₹ 2.14 crore for FY 2025, (FY 2024: ₹ Nil), the Company has deposited amount of ₹ 2.14 crore (FY 2024: ₹ Nil) in CSR unspent escrow account.

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37. 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 debt and equity.

The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company 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 equivalents and current investments.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Long term borrowings	4,375.15	3,522.06
Short term borrowings	1,084.42	1,648.45
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(56.08)	(93.89)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(57.99)	(195.94)
Net debt	5,345.50	4,880.68
Total equity	2,856.59	2,686.46
Gearing ratio	1.87	1.82

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital (Refer note 18 and 19)

(ii) Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as described in notes 20 and 24.

The terms of the secured borrowings contain certain financial covenants primarily requiring the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. The Company is in compliance with the said covenants.

B. Categories of financial instruments

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

As at 31st March 2025 ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair Value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	-	141.45	152.96	-	294.41	294.41
Trade receivables	770.52	-	-	-	770.52	770.52
Cash and cash equivalents	56.08	-	-	-	56.08	56.08
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	57.99	-	-	-	57.99	57.99
Loans	1,162.61	-	-	-	1,162.61	1,162.61
Other financial assets	559.96	-	-	6.86	566.82	566.82
Total financial assets	**2,607.16**	**141.45**	**152.96**	**6.86**	**2,908.43**	**2,908.43**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	2,477.44	-	1,897.71	-	4,375.15	4,375.15
Lease liabilities	384.97	-	-	-	384.97	384.97
Short term borrowings #	1,084.42	-	-	-	1,084.42	1,084.42
Trade payables	1,136.10	-	-	-	1,136.10	1,136.10
Other financial liabilities	1,109.30	-	-	0.76	1,110.06	1,110.06
Total financial liabilities	**6,192.23**	**-**	**1,897.71**	**0.76**	**8,090.70**	**8,090.70**

As at 31st March 2024 ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair Value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	231.00	139.08	237.77	-	607.85	607.85
Trade receivables	771.24	-	-	-	771.24	771.24
Cash and cash equivalents	93.89	-	-	-	93.89	93.89
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	195.94	-	-	-	195.94	195.94
Loans	1,105.28	-	-	-	1,105.28	1,105.28
Other financial assets	634.58	-	-	6.58	641.16	641.16
Total financial assets	**3,031.93**	**139.08**	**237.77**	**6.58**	**3,415.36**	**3,415.36**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	1,774.80	-	1,747.26	-	3,522.06	3,522.06
Lease liabilities	406.37	-	-	-	406.37	406.37
Short term borrowings #	1,648.45	-	-	-	1,648.45	1,648.45
Trade payables	1,140.23	-	-	-	1,140.23	1,140.23
Other financial liabilities	822.01	-	-	-	822.01	822.01
Total financial liabilities	**5,791.86**	**-**	**1,747.26**	**-**	**7,539.12**	**7,539.12**

including current maturities of long term debt

The Company consider that carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities disclosed above approximates their fair value.

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C. Fair value hierarchy

A significant part of the financial assets is classified as Level 1 and Level 2. The fair value of these assets is marked to an active market or based on observable market data. The financial assets carried at fair value by the Company are mainly investments in equity instruments, debt securities and derivatives, accordingly, any material volatility is not expected.

₹ crore

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March, 2024	Level	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Quoted investment in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	141.45	139.08	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Investment in unquoted preference shares measured at FVTPL	73.46	160.07	Level 3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks.
Investment in unquoted compulsory convertible debentures measured at FVTPL	79.50	77.70	Level 3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of debentures discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Borrowing (Compulsory convertible preference shares) measured at fair value through profit and loss	1,897.71	1,747.26	Level 3	Monte carlo simulation method
Derivative assets	6.86	6.58	Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Derivative liabilities	0.76	-	Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3:

Particular	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input of fair value
investment in unquoted preference shares	DCF Method	Discounting Rate	0.50%	0.50% increase/ decrease in the discount rate would decrease/ increase the fair value of by ₹ 1.66 crore / ₹ 1.62 crore (Previous year ₹ 1.87 crore / ₹ 1.93 crore)
Investment in debentures	DCF Method	Discounting Rate	1.00%	1.00% Increase/ decrease in the discount rate would decrease/ increase the fair value of by ₹ 0.52 crore / ₹ 0.53 crore (Previous year ₹ 5.52 crore / ₹ 6.01 crore)
Borrowing (Compulsory convertible preference shares)	Monte carlo simulation	Discounting Rate	1.00%	1.00% Increase/ decrease in the discount rate would decrease/ increase the fair value of by ₹ 17.82 crore / ₹ 18.21 crore (Previous year ₹ 37.24 crore / ₹ 39.83 crore)

Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value Measurement ₹ crore

Particulars	Investments	Borrowings
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**226.08**	**1,610.12**
Addition made during the year	-	-
Gain / (loss) recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	11.69	(137.14)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**237.77**	**1,747.26**
Addition made during the year	-	-
Deletion during the year	(100.00)	-
Gain / (loss) recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	15.19	(150.45)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**152.96**	**1,897.71**

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

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E). Financial risk management

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

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:
- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk ; and
- Liquidity risk

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Management and the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

ii) Interest rate risk

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

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

₹ crore

Particular	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Floating rate borrowings	3,580.19	3,434.41
Total gross borrowings	**3,580.19**	**3,434.41**
Less: Upfront fees	(18.33)	(11.16)
Total borrowings	**3,561.86**	**3,423.25**

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

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31st March 2025 would decrease / increase by ₹ 35.80 crore (for the year ended 31st March 2024: decrease / increase by ₹ 34.34 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

The following table details the nominal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding at the year-end

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US$ equivalent (Million)
31st March 2025	Liabilities	2	48.00
31st March 2024	Liabilities	2	48.00

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

₹ crore

Particular	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Fixed rate loan given	70.30	90.30
Floating rate loan given	1,092.31	1,014.98
Total loan given	**1,162.61**	**1,105.28**

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

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31st March 2025 would increase / decrease by ₹ 10.92 crore (for the year ended 31st March 2024: increase / decrease by ₹ 10.15 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate loan given.

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iii) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

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

Financial guarantee:
In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Company is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

Incentives receivable from the Government
The Company units at Salboni in West Bengal & Jajpur in Odisha are eligible for incentives under the respective state government policy/ scheme for availing incentives in the form of VAT/ SGST reimbursement. The Company accrued these incentives as refund claims in respect of VAT/GST paid, on the basis that all attaching conditions were fulfilled by the Company and there was reasonable assurance that the incentive claims will be disbursed by the State Governments.
For expected credit loss refer note 3B(iv).
The Company is confident about the ultimate realisation of the dues from the State Governments and there is no risk of default.

Trade receivables
Customer credit risk is managed centrally by the Company and subject to established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Before accepting any new customer, the Company has internal standard operating practice of assessing the credit worthiness based on experience in cement business, securities offered and credit risk covered by sales promoters. The Company also has the practice of periodically assessing the performance of customer and rerating the customer.
Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10.0% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated. The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.
As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Our historical experience of collecting receivables indicate a low credit risk. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets.

The Company has a practice of periodically reviewing outstanding receivables for recoverability and making provisions for expected credit losses and also on case to case basis wherever required. As per policy receivables are classified into different buckets based on the overdue period ranging from 6 months – one year to more than three year. There are different provisioning norms for each bucket which are ranging from 3% to 55%.

The movement in allowance for Expected credit loss is as follows:

Particular	₹ crore
As at 1st April 2023	**1.34**
Additional allowance	7.23
As at 31st March 2024	**8.57**
Additional allowance	8.94
As at 31st March 2025	**17.51**

Cash and cash equivalents :

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Company policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.
The Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no 16.

Loans and investment
The Company's centralised treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the business. The treasury function focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits assigned for each of the counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

iv) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Company has 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.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting year. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

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Liquidity exposure as at 31st March 2025

₹ crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1,335.23	3,081.00	1,941.50	6,357.73
Lease liabilities	69.84	223.31	334.31	627.46
Trade payable	1,136.10	-	-	1,136.10
Other financial liabilities	1,088.18	21.88	-	1,110.06
Total financial liabilities	**3,629.35**	**3,326.19**	**2,275.81**	**9,231.35**

Liquidity exposure as at 31st March 2024

₹ crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1,870.95	3,737.23	-	5,608.18
Lease liabilities	68.35	234.56	373.85	676.76
Trade payable	1,140.23	-	-	1,140.23
Other financial liabilities	797.90	24.11	-	822.01
Total financial liabilities	**3,877.43**	**3,995.90**	**373.85**	**8,247.18**

Collateral

The Company has pledged part of its trade receivables in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Company. There is obligation to return the securities to the Company once these banking facilities are surrendered.

The amount of guarantees given on behalf of Subsidiaries/Joint ventures included in note 38 represents the maximum amount the Company could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on expectation at the end of the reporting year, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable.

v) Foreign currency risk management

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivables in foreign currency.

All hedging activities are carried out in accordance with the Company's internal risk management policies, as approved by the Board of Directors, and in accordance with the applicable regulations where the Company operates.

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

Currency exposure as at 31st March 2025

₹ crore

Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	56.08	56.08
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	57.99	57.99
Trade receivables	-	-	770.52	770.52
Loans	226.78	-	935.83	1,162.61
Investments	-	-	294.41	294.41
Other financial assets	35.96	-	530.86	566.82
Total Financial assets	**262.74**	**-**	**2,645.69**	**2,908.43**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	733.57	-	3,641.58	4,375.15
Short term borrowings	-	-	1,084.42	1,084.42
Trade payable	99.23	4.90	1,036.87	1,141.00
Lease liabilities	-	-	384.97	384.97
Other financial liabilities	0.75	12.62	1,096.69	1,110.06
Total financial liabilities	**833.55**	**17.52**	**7,244.53**	**8,095.60**

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Currency exposure as at 31st March 2024

₹ crore

Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	93.89	93.89
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	195.94	195.94
Trade receivables	-	-	771.24	771.24
Loans	137.61	-	967.67	1,105.28
Investments	-	-	607.85	607.85
Other financial assets	19.42	-	621.74	641.16
Total Financial assets	**157.03**	**-**	**3,258.33**	**3,415.36**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	833.74	-	2,688.32	3,522.06
Short term borrowings	-	-	1,648.45	1,648.45
Trade payable	131.68	-	1,008.55	1,140.23
Lease liabilities	-	-	406.37	406.37
Other financial liabilities	5.59	9.38	807.04	822.01
Total financial liabilities	**971.01**	**9.38**	**6,558.73**	**7,539.12**

The forward exchange contracts entered into by the Company and outstanding are as under:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Type	US$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore
31st March 2025	Liabilities	11	Buy	10.41	89.05
31st March 2024	Liabilities	10	Buy	17.02	141.87

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Type	US$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore
31st March 2025	Liabilities	5	Buy	36.42	311.66
31st March 2024	Liabilities	3	Buy	32.14	267.99

Unhedged currency risk position:

a) Amounts receivable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	US$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore	US$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore
Loans to related parties	26.50	226.78	17.73	137.61
Interest receivable from related parties	4.20	35.96	1.01	19.42
Trade receivable	-	-	-	-

b) Amounts payable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	US$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore	US$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore
Long term borrowings	49.30	421.91	67.86	565.75
Trade payable	2.59	22.17	-	-
Interest accrued on long term borrowings	0.07	0.61	0.06	0.53
Payable for capital projects	0.66	5.67	0.51	4.25

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% appreciation and depreciation in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025		For the year ended 31st March 2024	
	5% appreciation	5% depreciation	5% appreciation	5% depreciation
Receivables				
USD/INR	(13.14)	13.14	(7.85)	7.85
Payables				
USD/INR	22.24	(22.24)	28.36	(28.36)
EURO/INR	0.28	(0.28)	0.16	(0.16)

vi) Commodity price risk

The Company purchases its raw material in the open market from third parties. The Company is therefore subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of Bulk Raw material. The Company purchased substantially all of its Bulk Raw material from third parties in the open market during the year.

If Bulk Raw material import price had been 1 US Dollar higher / lower and all other variables were constant, the company's profit for the year ended 31st March 2025 would decrease / increase by ₹ 7.91 crore (for the year ended 31st March 2024: decrease / increase by ₹ 7.02 crore).

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JSW CEMENT LIMITED

Note 38 Related party disclosure as per Ind AS 24 :

A Name of Related parties

1 Ultimate Holding
Sajjan Jindal Family Trust

2 Holding
Adarsh Advisory Service Private Limited

3 Subsidiaries
Shiva Cement Limited
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited
JSW Green Cement Private Limited
Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited (with effect from 5 July 2024)

4 Joint ventures
JSW One Platforms Limited
JSW One Distribution Limited
JSW One Finance Limited
JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE) (with effect from 22 March 2023)

5 Associate
JSW Renewable Energy (Cement) Limited (with effect from 27 September 2023)

6 Key management personnel
Mr. Parth Jindal (Managing Director)
Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (Whole Time Director and CEO)
Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (Director Finance and Commercial)
Mr. Seshagiri Rao Metapalli Venkata Satya (Chairman and Non-Executive Director) (with effect from 1 August 2023)
Mr. Kuppuswamy Swaminathan (Whole-Time Director) (upto 15 May 2024)
Ms. Sneha Bindra (Company Secretary)
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain (Chairman and Independent Director) (upto 2 June 2023)
Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon (Non-Executive Director) (upto 3 May 2024)
Mr. Biswadip Gupta (Non-Executive Director) (upto 24 April 2024)
Mr. Kantilal Patel (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni (Independent Director)
Ms. Sutapa Banerjee (Independent Director)
Mr. Sumit Banerjee (Independent Director)
Mr. Akshay Chudasama (Independent Director) (with effect from 15 May 2024)
Mr. Aashish Kamat (Independent Director) (with effect from 15 May 2024)
Mr. Raghav Chandra (Independent Director) (with effect from 21 May 2024)
Ms. Preeti Reddy (Independent Director) (with effect from 27 July 2024)
Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari (Nominee Director, Synergy Metal)
Mr. Utsav Baijal (Nominee Director, Apollo Global)

7 Other related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions
JSW Steel Limited
JSW Energy Limited
JSW Power Trading Company Limited
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
Amba River Coke Limited
JSW Bengal Steel Limited
Descon Private Limited
JSW Infrastructure Limited
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
South-West Mining Limited
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
Realcom Reality Private Limited (Gopal Traders Private Limited merged with effect from 1 April 2024)
JSW Foundation
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited
JSW Projects Limited
JSW Severfield Structures Limited
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
JSW Paints Limited (Formerly known as JSW Paints Private Limited)
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited
JSW Sports Private Limited
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited
JSW Industrial Gases Limited
JSW Shakti Foundation
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
Inspire Institute of Sport
Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP MUMBAI

JSW CEMENT LIMITED JSW

Neotrex Steel Limited (Formerly known as Neotrex Steel Private Limited)
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
JSW Steel Global Trade PTE Limited
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited
Heal Foundation
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited
Brahmani River Pellets Limited
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited
South-West Port Limited
JSW Minerals Rail Logistics Private Limited
JSW Energy (Utkal) Limited (Formerly known as Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited)
JSW Energy Barmer Limited
JSW Utkal Steel Limited
BMM Ispat Limited

8 Post-employment benefit entities
JSW Cement Employees Gratuity Trust

B Transactions with related parties for year ended

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Associate		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Purchase of Goods/ Power & Fuel/ Services:										
Shiva Cement Limited	234.62	366.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	234.62	366.83
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	7.93	6.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.93	6.94
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	1.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	0.14
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	266.83	200.51	-	-	-	-	266.83	200.51
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.17	10.24	13.17	10.24
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	407.82	335.27	407.82	335.27
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.89	101.76	76.89	101.76
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	4.08	1.50	4.08
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.18
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.14	28.20	35.14	28.20
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.79	15.39	11.79	15.39
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.06	9.64	11.06	9.64
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	12.82	1.21	12.82
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.81	3.54	1.81	3.54
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.37	42.17	57.37	42.17
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.08
Inspire Institute of Sport	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.24	0.14	0.24
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.14	2.10	2.14	2.10
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.95	2.36	2.95	2.36
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.54	0.27	0.54
JSW Renewable Energy (Cement) Limited	-	-	-	-	15.93	10.90	-	-	15.93	10.90
JSW Shakti Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.12	0.30	0.12
JSW International Tradecorp Pte Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.81	131.95	40.81	131.95
JSW Paints Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17	1.11	1.17	1.11
Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	0.31	0.59	0.31
Heal Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.01	0.17	0.01
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.66	-	9.66	-
BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11	-
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.25	-	2.25	-
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-	-	0.64	-
South-West Port Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	0.37	-
Total	**243.69**	**373.91**	**267.47**	**200.51**	**15.93**	**10.90**	**681.00**	**704.22**	**1,208.09**	**1,289.54**
Lease liability repayment:										
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.28	2.03	2.28	2.03
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43	1.69	1.43	1.69
Descon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.84	0.88	0.84	0.88
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.72	0.58	0.72
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	0.46	0.56	0.46
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	2.68	0.82	2.68
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6.51**	**8.46**	**6.51**	**8.46**
Lease Interest cost:										
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	0.93	0.70	0.93
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	0.68	0.59	0.68
Descon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.07
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.19	0.15	0.19
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.12
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.73**	**2.09**	**1.73**	**2.09**
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by:										
Shiva Cement Limited	-	0.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.65	81.69	69.65	81.69
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	*	0.01	*
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.13	-	1.13
Total	-	**0.74**	-	-	-	-	**69.66**	**82.82**	**69.66**	**83.56**

JSW CEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Associate		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Sales of Goods / Services :										
Shiva Cement Limited	-	9.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.05
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	70.84	43.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.84	43.36
JSW Paints Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81	1.57	0.81	1.57
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.81	90.93	99.81	90.93
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.95	5.39	4.95	5.39
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	0.20	0.38	0.20
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	1.04	0.70	1.04
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	1.11	0.44	1.11
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	1.25	0.45	1.25
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.69	0.50	0.69
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	3.17	1.89	3.17
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.58	1.20	1.58	1.20
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.08	75.00	37.08	75.00
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.45	0.28	1.45	0.28
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	26.44	17.97	-	-	-	-	26.44	17.97
Neotrex Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.74	0.06	0.74
JSW Industrial Gases Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
Brahmani River Pellets Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.50	0.14	0.50
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.46	0.04	0.46	0.04
BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.88	-	2.88	-
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	0.66	-
JSW Energy (Utkal) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.91	-	1.91	-
Total	**70.84**	**52.41**	**26.44**	**17.97**	-	-	**156.15**	**183.18**	**253.43**	**253.56**
Interest income/ dividend income										
Shiva Cement Limited	47.23	58.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.23	58.49
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	16.09	10.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.09	10.39
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	2.01	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.01	1.25
Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	15.87	12.19	-	-	-	-	15.87	12.19
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.36	28.13	19.36	28.13
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.38	1.90	1.38	1.90
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	0.34	1.20	0.34
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Total	**65.42**	**70.13**	**15.87**	**12.19**	-	-	**22.47**	**30.90**	**103.76**	**113.22**
Guarantee Commission Income:										
Shiva Cement Limited	3.25	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.25	1.96
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	4.27	3.21	-	-	-	-	4.27	3.21
Total	**3.25**	**1.96**	**4.27**	**3.21**	-	-	-	-	**7.52**	**5.17**
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf:										
Shiva Cement Limited	1.65	-	-	-	-	-			1.65	-
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	0.69	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.69	0.61
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	12.26	6.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.26	6.85
JSW Paints Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	0.53	0.92	0.53
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.25
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.47	0.18	5.47	0.18
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.15	-	7.15	-
JSW Minerals Rail Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.51	-	2.51	-
JSW Energy Barmer Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
JSW Energy (Utkal) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
JSW Shakti Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	-
Total	**14.60**	**7.46**	**0.45**	-	-	-	**16.11**	**1.15**	**31.16**	**8.61**
Purchase of Equity Share:										
Shiva Cement Limited	318.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318.18	-
Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
JSW Renewable Energy (Cement) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	6.40	-	-	-	6.40
Total	**318.19**	-	-	-	-	**6.40**	-	-	**318.19**	**6.40**
Purchase of Assets										
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.02	-	12.02	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12.02**	-	**12.02**	-
Guarantee provided by Company on behalf of:										
Shiva Cement Limited	250.00	850.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	850.00
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	1,283.72	-	-	-	-	-	1,283.72	-
Total	**250.00**	**850.00**	**1,283.72**	-	-	-	-	-	**1,533.72**	**850.00**
Guarantee withdrawal by Company on behalf of:										
Shiva Cement Limited	-	1,066.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,066.00
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	1,328.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,328.00	-
Total	-	**1,066.00**	**1,328.00**	-	-	-	-	-	**1,328.00**	**1,066.00**
Security deposit given										
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.58	-	10.58	-
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.87	0.37	0.87
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10.95**	**0.87**	**10.95**	**0.87**
Capital Advance given										
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.04	4.31	5.04	4.31
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5.04**	**4.31**	**5.04**	**4.31**
Investment redemption										
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	231.00	-	231.00	-
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	100.00	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**331.00**	-	**331.00**	-

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP MUMBAI

JSW CEMENT LIMITED JSW

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Associate		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Loan given										
Shiva Cement Limited	259.31	121.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	259.31	121.22
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	57.57	70.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.57	70.15
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	4.25	15.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.25	15.50
Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.63	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	84.98	-	-	-	-	-	84.98	-
Total	**323.76**	**206.87**	**84.98**	-	-	-	-	-	**408.74**	**206.87**
Loan renewal										
Shiva Cement Limited	-	141.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141.75
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	141.20	137.61	-	-	-	-	141.20	137.61
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	20.00
Total	-	**141.75**	**141.20**	**137.61**	-	-	-	**20.00**	**141.20**	**299.36**
Loan repaid by										
Shiva Cement Limited	316.59	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	316.59	45.00
Utkarsh Transport private limited	15.75	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.75	1.60
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	3.26	4.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26	4.57
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	-	11.37	-	-	-	-	-	11.37
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	20.00	-
Total	**335.60**	**51.17**	-	**11.37**	-	-	**20.00**	-	**355.60**	**62.54**
Contribution to post employment benefits entity										
JSW Cement Employees Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.36	6.30	3.36	6.30
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3.36**	**6.30**	**3.36**	**6.30**

Note : All amounts above excludes duties and taxes
* denotes less than ₹ 50,000

Nature of transaction	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Short-term employee benefits	20.32	19.12
Sitting fees	1.03	0.88
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	**21.35**	**20.00**

Notes:

1 The Company has accrued ₹ 4.07 crore in respect of employee stock options granted to key managerial personnel. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the Current year as defined under Section 2(78) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

2 As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

Terms and Conditions

Sales:
The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31st March 2025, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances of trade receivable from related parties.

Purchases:
The purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Loan to Related Party:
a) Loan to subsidiary/Joint venture –
The Company had given loans to subsidiaries/Joint venture for business purposes. The loan balances as at March 31, 2025 was amounting ₹ 1,092.31 crore. These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate ranging from 8.70% to 9.00% per annum and repayable within a period of one to three years.

Guarantees to subsidiaries/joint venture
Guarantees provided to the lenders of the subsidiaries/joint venture are for availing term loans and working capital facilities from its banks.

Lease rent paid to Related Party:
For Vijayanagar Plant-
Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited, Vijaynagar Works towards land taken on lease under sub-lease agreements, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹ 0.60 crore.
For Dolvi Plant-
Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited, Dolvi Works towards land taken on lease under sub-lease agreements, for 28.89 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹ 2.40 crore.
The Company had entered into arrangement with JSW Bengal Steel Limited to take on rent Guest House & accommodation facility for business purpose amounting to ₹ 2.02 crore p.a. for period of 10 years, renewable at the option of both the parties.
The Company had entered into arrangement with JSW Realty Infrastructure Private Limited for period of 25 years to take on rent accommodation facility for business purpose in its integrated township amounting to ₹ 0.67 crore, renewable at the option of both the parties.

The transactions other than guarantees given to subsidiaries/joint venture are in the ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis.

	Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Associate		Other related parties		Total	
		FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
c	**Amount due to /from related parties**										
	Trade Payables (including capex payables)										
	Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	2.57	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	0.57
	JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	173.00	38.61	173.00	38.61
	JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.69	5.81	9.69	5.81
	South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07
	Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.18	10.44	4.18	10.44
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78	0.65	0.78	0.65
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.87	-	2.87	-
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.85	4.39	6.85	4.39
	JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.66	9.57	14.66	9.57
	JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
	JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.69	0.17	0.69	0.17
	Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.25	-
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.07	0.45	0.07
	Descon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.09
	JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	2.74	0.37	2.74
	Inspire Institute of Sport	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02
	JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-
	JSW Shakti Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	1.39	0.76	1.39
	JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.16	-	1.16	-
	Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	-
	JSW Paints Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	2.87	0.57	2.87
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.24	0.85	0.24
	JSW Steel Global Trade PTE Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	JSW Renewable Energy (Cement) Limited	-	-	-	-	3.10	2.22	-	-	3.10	2.22
	JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	2.20	0.19	2.20
	JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.37	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.09
	JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.45	1.02	1.45	1.02
	South-West Port Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.38	0.20	0.38
	JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	1.73	-
	JSW Minerals Rail Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	-	1.28	-
	JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-	-	0.64	-
	JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.65	-
	Heal Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	-
	Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	0.95	-
	Total	**2.94**	**0.66**	**0.64**	-	**3.10**	**2.22**	**224.05**	**80.82**	**230.73**	**83.70**
	Security and other deposits given										
	JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.06	10.32	19.06	10.32
	JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.26	6.89	7.26	6.89
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.38	3.72	15.38	3.72
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**41.80**	**23.03**	**41.80**	**23.03**
	Capital/revenue advances										
	Shiva Cement Limited	35.93	142.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.93	142.96
	Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	4.55	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.55	2.48
	JSW Cement FZC	-	-	107.93	41.78	-	-	-	-	107.93	41.78
	JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.03
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	1.50	0.60	1.50
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	1.83	1.73	1.83
	Descon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
	JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
	JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	190.66	185.16	190.66	185.16
	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.68	5.75	34.68	5.75
	JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	3.13	0.21	3.13
	JSW Paints Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
	JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-
	JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.76	-	5.76
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.27
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07	-
	JSW Energy Barmer Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
	JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
	South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.43	-	30.43	-
	BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
	Total	**40.48**	**145.44**	**107.94**	**41.81**	-	-	**258.44**	**203.58**	**406.86**	**390.83**

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Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Associate		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Trade Receivables:										
Shiva Cement Limited	-	5.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.67
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	62.43	30.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.43	30.38
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.76	1.57	55.76	1.57
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	2.23	0.76	2.23
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.21	0.26	0.21
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.04	0.16	0.04
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.09
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Realcom Reality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
JSW Paints Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.44	0.82	0.44
Neotrex Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.20	0.14	0.20
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	0.07	0.52	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.52
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.27	43.42	17.27	43.42
JSW Industrial Gases Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	0.42	0.32	0.42
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	0.66	-
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	0.19	-
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18	-
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77	-	0.77	-
JSW Energy (Utkal) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	0.40	-
BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.32	-
Total	**62.43**	**36.05**	**0.07**	**0.52**	**-**	**-**	**78.30**	**48.82**	**140.80**	**85.39**
Advance received from customers										
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	0.33
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.02
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	0.35
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Brahmani River Pellets Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.07**	**0.71**	**0.07**	**0.71**
Other Receivables										
Shiva Cement Limited	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.97	0.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.97	0.77
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	1.44
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.42	21.47	8.42	21.47
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.71	-	3.71
JSW Paints Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	0.18	0.56	0.18
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.63	-	1.63
Total	**1.11**	**0.77**	**-**	**1.44**	**-**	**-**	**8.98**	**26.99**	**10.09**	**29.20**
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss										
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42
Lease Liability:										
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.37	10.66	8.37	10.66
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.72	6.65	5.72	6.65
Descon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.79	0.33	1.79	0.33
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.47	1.79	1.47	1.79
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	2.08	1.51	2.08
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.89	1.28	0.89	1.28
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19.75**	**22.79**	**19.75**	**22.79**
Guarantee provided by Company on behalf of:										
Shiva Cement Limited	1,100.00	850.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100.00	850.00
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	1,369.30	1,411.00	-	-	-	-	1,369.30	1,411.00
Total	**1,100.00**	**850.00**	**1,369.30**	**1,411.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,469.30**	**2,261.00**
Loan given										
Shiva Cement Limited	640.31	697.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	640.31	697.59
Utkarsh Transport Private limited	199.38	157.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	199.38	157.56
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	23.21	22.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.21	22.22
Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.63	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	226.78	137.61	-	-	-	-	226.78	137.61
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	20.00
Total	**865.53**	**877.37**	**226.78**	**137.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20.00**	**1,092.31**	**1,034.98**
Interest receivable on Investment in Debenture										
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.43	-	90.43
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**90.43**	**-**	**90.43**
Interest receivable on loan given										
Shiva Cement Limited	11.25	13.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.25	13.62
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	17.32	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.32	2.85
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.45	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.37
Cemterra Enterprise Private Limited	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	35.96	19.42	-	-	-	-	35.96	19.42
Total	**29.10**	**16.84**	**35.96**	**19.42**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65.06**	**36.26**

* denotes less than ₹ 50,000

Notes :

1 The Closing balance of guarantees provided by the Company on behalf of Subsidiaries/Joint venture represent the gross amount. Please refer note 39 (g) for net exposure of the Company related to financial guarantees. The differential amount represents loans not drawn or repayments made to the lenders.

2 The transactions are disclosed under various relationships based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.

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Note 39 Other Notes

a) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of disputed claims/ levies (excluding interest, if any):

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Custom duty	22.70	22.70
Excise duty	6.98	6.78
Cess under the Building and other Constructions Workers Act, 1946	2.00	2.00
VAT	2.76	3.52
Service tax	14.46	11.57
Goods and service tax	6.40	0.92
Income tax	23.06	23.57
Total	**78.36**	**71.06**

i. Customs duty cases disputes pertaining to import of coal under different chapter headings.

ii. Excise duty cases includes disputes pertaining to classification of steel, cement, TMT, angle channel, etc used in fabrication of machinery under different chapter heading.

iii. Cess related cases pertains to demand of cess under the provisions of Building and other construction Act, 1996 by the Department on employment of outsourced workers by the Company.

iv. VAT case relates to imposition of Penalty on availment of ineligible ITC.

v. Goods and service tax cases relates to disallowance of ITC on credit distributed as an ISD.

vi. Service tax case includes disallowance of Service tax credit availed on GTA and ineligible services.

vii. Income Tax cases include disputes on account of additional depreciation, Interest under Section 14A and other matters.

viii. There are several other cases which have been determined as remote by the Company and hence not been disclosed above.

b) Commitments:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances)	940.35	117.40

(ii) Other commitments
The Company being the holding company will extend financial support to its subsidiaries as and when required.

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c) **Employee share based payment plans:**

The Company has provided share-based payment schemes to its employees.

ESOP Plan 2016 : The Company in the shareholders meeting held on 30th March, 2016 approved the JSW Cement Employee Stock Ownership Plan- 2016 ('ESOP Plan 2016') which was amended by the shareholders in their Extraordinary General Meeting held on May 21, 2016 and further amended in Extraordinary General Meeting held on May 30, 2017. Under the ESOP Plan 2016, all employees designated as Junior Manager (L08) and above receive grants based on defined criteria. Under this plan three grants were given 1st on 1st April 2016, 2nd on 1st April 2017 and 3rd on 1st April 2018.

During the current financial year, the Company has modified clauses in the plan, effectively extending the date to exercise the option upto 31st March 2028 . The financial impact of change in the fair value of outstanding grants due to this modification is charged to Profit & Loss in current financial year. The Impact in Employee benefit expense is ₹ 9.20 crore.

ESOP Plan 2021 :The Company in the Extra-Ordinary meeting held on 30th November 2021 approved the JSW Cement Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2021 ('ESOP Plan 2021') which covers all the employees working in the Company. Under ESOP Plan 2021, all the employees on the company payroll will receive grants based on defined criteria. Under this plan, the Company has given 1st Grant on 1st December, 2021, 2nd Grant on 1st April 2022,3rd on 23rd February 2024 and 4th Grant on 15th May 2024.

The total number of grants available under both ESOP plan is 4,10,98,010

The key terms of and position grants under both the plans are as under:

ESOP Plan 2016 plan - Outstanding and relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	**FY 2016-17 (Grant 1)**	**FY 2017-18 (Grant 2)**	**FY 2018-19 (Grant 3)**
Date of Grant	1st April, 2016	1st April, 2017	1st April, 2018
Vesting Period	1 year i.e. from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 31.03.2021	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2021 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2022
Outstanding as on 1st April 2023	2,557,245	3,034,812	7,618,021
Options encashed during the year	132,146	179,317	679,973
Outstanding as on 31st March 2024	2,425,099	2,855,495	6,938,048
Options encashed during the year	122,872	118,767	196,015
Outstanding as on 31st March 2025	2,302,227	2,736,728	6,742,033
Vested	2,302,227	2,736,728	6,742,033
Unvested	-	-	-
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled		
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	68.70	68.50	42.77
Fair value of option on date of grant	53.84	51.04	29.24
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are		
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 39.73% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry		
Exercise Period	10 years	9 years	8 years
Remaining expected life	2 years	2 years	2 years
Risk-free interest rate	6.70%	6.70%	6.70%
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black Scholes option pricing model		
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life		

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ESOP Plan 2021 plan - Outstanding and relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Grant 1)	FY 2022-23 (Grant 2)	FY 2023-24 (Grant 3)	FY 2024-25 (Grant 4)
Date of Grant	1st December, 2021	1st April, 2022	23rd February, 2024	15th May, 2024
Vesting Period	25% in 12 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.12.2022 25% in 16 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2023 50% in 28 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2024	25% in 12 months i.e. from 01.04.2022 to 01.04.2023 25% in 24 months i.e. from 01.04.2022 to 01.04.2024 50% in 36 months i.e. from 01.04.2022 to 01.04.2025	25% in 12 months i.e. from 23.02.2024 to 23.02.2025 25% in 13 months i.e. from 23.02.2024 to 01.04.2025 50% in 25 months i.e. from 23.02.2024 to 01.04.2026	25% in 12 months i.e. from 15.05.2024 to 15.05.2025 25% in 22.5 months i.e. from 15.05.2024 to 01.04.2026 50% in 34.5 months i.e. from 15.05.2024 to 01.04.2027
Outstanding as on 1st April 2023	4,446,030	5,652,298	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	6,983,230	-
Options lapsed during the year	91,503	185,483	51,135	-
Options encashed during the year	260,161	384,128	-	-
Outstanding as on 31st March 2024	4,094,366	5,082,687	6,932,095	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	4,178,902
Options lapsed during the year	-	104,502	395,355	256,886
Options encashed during the year	110,490	139,016	67,990	-
Outstanding as on 31st March 2025	3,983,876	4,839,169	6,468,750	3,922,016
Vested	3,983,876	2,419,585	1,576,246	-
Unvested	-	2,419,584	4,892,504	3,922,016
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled			
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	10.00	10.00	63.00	100.00
Fair value of option on date of grant	Vesting date / Fair value 01.12.2022 / 89.40 01.04.2023 / 89.55 01.04.2024 / 90.01	Vesting date / Fair value 01.04.2023 / 72.95 01.04.2024 / 72.95 01.04.2025 / 72.95	Vesting date / Fair value 23.02.2025 / 53.62 01.04.2025 / 54.03 01.04.2026 / 59.07	Vesting date / Fair value 15.05.2025 / 49.25 01.04.2026 / 56.39 01.04.2027 / 64.61
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are			
Expected Volatility	The volatility used for valuation is 35.00 %	The volatility used for valuation is 31.91 %	The volatility used for valuation is 31.22 % for options with 1 year vesting, 30.56 % with 1.17 years vesting and 35.51 % with 2.17 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 28.79 % for options with 1 year vesting, 29.85 % with 1.88 years vesting and 32.80 % with 2.88 years vesting
Exercise period	7 years	7 years	5 years	5 years
Remaining expected life	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years
Average risk-free interest rate	5.00%	5.66%	7.18%	7.19%
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black Scholes option pricing model			
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life			

Expenses related to current financial year is debited to Statement of Profit & Loss ₹ 50.98 crore (Previous Year ₹ 23.50 crore).

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d) Employee Benefits:

1) Defined contribution plan:

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

Company's contribution to provident fund & family pension scheme recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss of ₹ 10.46 crore (31st March, 2024: ₹ 9.78 crore) (included in note 33).

2) Defined benefit plans

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

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

During the financial year 2022-2023, the compensated absence plans were revised as detailed below:

1. Privileged Leave (PL) - Unutilised PL balance at the end of the calendar year (31st December) shall be encashed at the prevailing basic pay and no carry forward is allowed.

2. Contingency Leave (CoL) - The existing casual leave and sick leave were clubbed together and shall be called as CoL. The annual credit of a contingency leave shall be 14 days for plant locations and 8 days for Corporate and other locations. Maximum accumulation of 30 days is allowed and cannot be encashed.

The plans in India typically expose the Company to actuarial risks as per table below.

Investment risk	The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment
Interest risk	The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability
Liquidity risk	This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time
Salary escalation risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
Demographic risk	The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption
Regulatory risk	Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts
Market risk	The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the Company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March 2025 by Independent, Qualified Actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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(i) Gratuity

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025 Funded	As at 31st March 2024 Funded
a. Present Value of obligations:		
Opening Balance of present value of obligation	22.46	17.48
Service Cost	3.54	2.90
Interest Cost	1.62	1.28
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	0.37	1.49
Benefits paid	(1.36)	(0.69)
Closing Balance	**26.63**	**22.46**
b. Fair Value of Plan assets:		
Opening Balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	19.56	12.77
Expected Return on Plan assets less loss on Investments	1.41	0.93
Actuarial gain / (loss) on Plan Assets	0.30	0.25
Employers' Contribution	3.36	6.30
Benefits paid	(1.36)	(0.69)
Closing Balance	**23.27**	**19.56**
c. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet:		
Present Value of obligations	(26.63)	(22.46)
Fair Value of plan asset	23.27	19.56
Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet (Refer Note 22)	**(3.36)**	**(2.90)**
d. Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Service cost	3.54	2.90
Interest cost	1.62	1.28
Transfer (in)/out	(0.15)	0.72
Expected Return on Plan assets	(1.41)	(0.93)
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in the statement of profit & loss {(Including Rs 0.17 crore capitalised during the year (previous year Rs 0.10 crore)}	**3.60**	**3.97**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		
- Actuarial (gain) / loss on defined benefit obligation	0.37	1.49
- Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(0.30)	(0.25)
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in Other comprehensive income	**0.07**	**1.24**
e. Breakup of Plan Assets		
HDFC Life Secure Management Fund	5.27	2.31
HDFC Life Group Traditional Plan	1.02	1.54
HDFC Life Defensive Managed Fund	4.18	3.81
Canara HSBC OBC Life Group Traditional Plan	12.59	11.70
Bank Balance	0.21	0.20
Total	**23.27**	**19.56**

f. Principal actuarial assumptions :

Discount rate	6.50%	7.20%
Expected rate of salary increase	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	15.00%	15.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives morality (2012-14)	Indian assured lives morality (2012-14)

The Company has created irrevocable trust named "JSW Cement Employees Gratuity Trust" for providing gratuity benefits to the employees and current year contribution to the trust is ₹ 3.36 crore (Previous Year ₹ 6.30 crore).

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g. **Experience adjustments :**

Particulars	2024-25 Funded	2023-24 Funded	2022-23 Funded	2021-22 Funded	2020-21 Funded
Defined Benefit Obligation	26.63	22.46	17.48	13.46	10.95
Plan Assets	23.27	19.56	12.77	11.64	11.06
(Deficit)/ surplus	(3.36)	(2.90)	(4.71)	(1.82)	0.11
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities –Loss/(Gain)	(0.62)	(1.10)	1.30	0.03	(0.73)

h. The Company expects to contribute ₹ 6.99 crore (Previous year ₹ 6.25 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year.

i. The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5 years (31st March, 2024: 5 years)

j. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

k. The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in 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.

l. Expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of obligation after considering several applicable factors such as composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario etc.

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1.39)	1.54	(1.15)	1.27
Future salary growth (1% movement)	1.47	(1.36)	1.23	(1.13)
Attrition rate (50% attrition rate)	(1.62)	2.99	(1.12)	2.03

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

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

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

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Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash-flows)	5 years	5 years
1 Year	4.80	3.77
2 to 5 Year	13.45	12.28
6 to 10 Year	11.28	9.82
More than 10 Years	10.93	9.86

ii) Compensated Absences

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Present value of obligation	3.32	3.25
Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and loss	0.07	0.73
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.50%	7.20%
Salary escalation (p.a.)	10.00%	10.00%

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.

3) Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the Code") received presidential assent on 28th September, 2020. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not yet been notified. The Company will record any related financial impact of the Code in the books of account, in the period(s) in which the Code becomes effective.

e) Segment reporting:

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacturing and sale of cement and cement related product. As per IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, there are no other reportable business applicable to the Company.

The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed as below.

a) Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Domestic	5,505.47	5,773.29
Export	-	21.51
Total	**5,505.47**	**5,794.80**

Revenue from operations have been allocated on the basis of location of customers.

b) Non-current operating assets

All non–current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets) of the Company are located in India

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f) Earnings per share (EPS):

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crore) (A)	101.91	220.92
Weighted average number of equity shares at for basic EPS (B)	**986,352,230**	**986,352,230**
Effect of dilution :		
Weighted average number of ESOP	18,251,586	14,166,953
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effects of dilution* (C)	**1,004,603,816**	**1,000,519,183**
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) : (A/B)	1.03	2.24
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) : (A/C)	1.01	2.21

* As per subscription agreement, No of equity shares to be issued by Company to investors against Compulsory convertible preference shares are dependent upon fair value of the Company on date of conversion and accordingly, have not been considered for determination of basic and diluted earnings per share, as applicable for the year.

g) Financial Guarantee

The Company has issued financial guarantees to bank on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by subsidiaries/Joint venture.

Refer below for details of exposure towards Financial guarantee issued: **₹ crore**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Guarantee issued	Guarantee issued
Guarantees for loans taken by JSW Cement FZC	1,369.30	1,411.00
Guarantees for loans taken by Shiva Cement Limited	1,100.00	850.00
Total	**2,469.30**	**2,261.00**

Financial Guarantee does not create any constructive obligation on the Company and the possibility of the outflow of the resources is remote.

h) As at 31st March, 2025; the current liabilities exceeds current assets of the Company by ₹ 1,175.94 crore. Basis predicted cash flows from operations for the financial year 2025-26 and sanctions received from lenders for the long-term borrowings, the management is confident that the Company would be in a position to service its liabilities in the foreseeable future.

i) The Company has been maintaining its books of account in the SAP which has feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, throughout the year as required by proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 3 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 known as the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021. The Company did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software for the period for which the audit trail feature was operating.

The Audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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j) The Kolkata Bench of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), through its order dated 12th March 2024 and the Mumbai Bench of the NCLT, through its order dated 6th May 2024, had approved the scheme of Amalgamation of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Springway Mining Private Limited and NKJA Mining Private Limited with the Company effective from 10th October 2022. Accordingly, the Company had accounted for the amalgamation as per approved scheme. The Impact of the amalgamation on these standalone financial statements is as under:

Net assets acquired as on 10th October 2022 **₹ crore**

Particulars	Springway Mining Private Limited	NKJA Mining Private Limited	Total
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18.84	-	18.84
Intangible assets	627.63	0.05	627.68
Cash and cash equivalents	0.25	0.01	0.26
Other assets	4.30	-	4.30
Total (A)	**651.02**	**0.06**	**651.08**
Liabilities			
Other current liabilities	0.21	-	0.21
Deferred tax liability	47.87	-	47.87
Total (B)	**48.08**	-	**48.08**
Total identifiable net assets acquired at fair value (C) = (A-B)	**602.94**	**0.06**	**603.00**

This resulted in restatement of financial statements, the changes in major heads are as below:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	
	Reported	Restated
Property Plant and equipment	3,437.43	3,456.37
Intangible assets	53.83	681.47
Non-current investments	1,465.20	988.32
Loans given	1,096.72	959.82
Total Equity	2,341.52	2,384.31

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	
	Reported	Restated
Total income	4,905.97	4,901.14
Profit before tax	306.46	301.38
Profit after tax	206.96	249.75

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k) Other statutory information:

1. The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

2. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

3. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

4. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

5. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

6. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

7. The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financials institution or lender during the year.

8. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

9. Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account.

10. The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.

11. The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

12. The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off except the following :

Name of the Struck off companies	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year ended 31st March, 2025	Balance outstanding as on 31st March, 2025	Relationship**
Pramanik Fusion Fabrication Private Limited	Sales	0.05	*	Customer
Chariot Builders and Developers India Private Limited	Sales	-	(0.01)	Customer
Matrrix Fabs Private Limited	Sales	-	0.01	Customer
Proudha Infras Private Limited	Sales	-	*	Customer
Zain Thermal Solutions Private Limited	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.05	Vendor
F & I Unified Services Private Limited	Purchase of goods and services	-	(0.01)	Vendor
Incline Solutions And Services Private Limited	Purchase of goods and services	-	(0.01)	Vendor
Eco Slag Cements And Additives Private Limited	Purchase of goods and services		(0.05)	Vendor
Emark Security Solutions India Private Limited	Purchase of goods and services	-	*	Vendor

*denotes less than ₹ 50,000

**None of the above mentioned struck off companies is a related party of the Company.

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I) Financial Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	FY 24-25	FY 23-24	Variance (%)	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio (times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	0.66	0.78	-15%	
Debt Equity Ratio (times)	Total Borrowings (i.e. Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings)	Total Equity	1.91	1.92	-1%	
Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Profit before tax adjusted for actual tax paid + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + other adjustments	Interest & Lease Payments + Scheduled Principal Repayment (net of refinancing)	1.11	1.22	-10%	
Return on Equity (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Shareholder's equity	3.68%	8.71%	-58%	Return on equity has decreased mainly due to decrease in current year's profit
Inventory Turnover ratio (days)	Average Inventory	Manufacturing cost (including Raw material, power & fuel, and manufacturing overheads)	46	49	-6%	
Trade receivables Turnover ratio (Days)	Average Trade Receivables	Sale of products	52	48	8%	
Trade Payable turnover ratio (Days)	Average Trade payables	Cost of goods sold	89	84	6%	
Net Capital Turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (current assets – current liabilities)	(4.68)	(7.18)	-35%	Increase in liabilities and effective working capital management
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net profit for the year	Revenue from operations	1.85%	3.81%	-51%	Decrease is primarily on account of decrease in profit in the current year
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before Tax after Exceptional Items, Finance cost	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt+ Deferred tax liability	9.37%	12.92%	-27%	Decrease is primarily on account of decrease in profit in the current year

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m) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Seshagiri Rao M.V.S	**Parth Sajjan Jindal**
Chairman	Managing Director
DIN: 00029136	DIN: 06404506
Nilesh Narwekar	**Narinder Singh Kahlon**
Whole-Time Director and CEO	Director Finance and Commercial
DIN: 06908109	DIN: 03578016
Sneha Bindra	
Company Secretary	

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025

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