

Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of JSW AP Steel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **JSW AP Steel Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of profit and loss including the statement of other comprehensive income, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), as amended, in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Material Uncertainty related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 19 to the standalone financial statements which indicates that during the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has incurred loss of Rs.382.34 thousand and as on March 31, 2025, the Company's accumulated loss is Rs.1,754.84 thousand resulting in erosion of net worth of the Company. Based on the future business plans and continued support being received from its shareholders, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

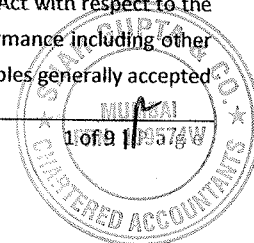
The Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in sub-section (5) of Section 134 of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted



in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

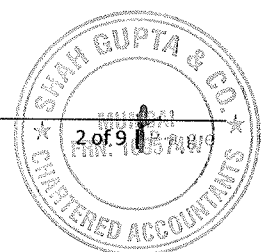
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee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

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

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

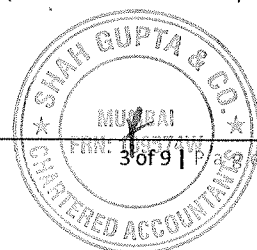
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
 - g. In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - h. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above and paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.
 - i. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in financial statement - Refer Note 15 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



- (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate on the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.
- vi. As more fully described in note 17 to the financial statements, based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

Parth P Patel

Parth P Patel

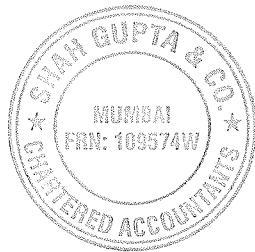
Partner

M. No. 172670

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 25172670BMKVDJ5488

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 14, 2025

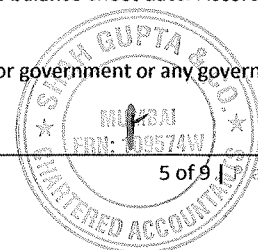


ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

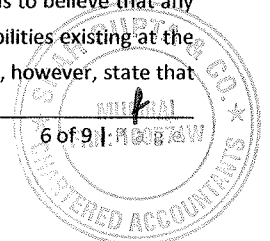
Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of JSW AP Steel Limited of even date

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company does not have property, plant and equipment and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (a) (A) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) (B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (a) (B) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company does not have property, plant and equipment and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have inventories and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.
- (iii) The Company has not made investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans and advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, or other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the products by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) As the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender as at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.



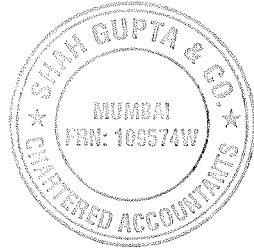
- (c) The Company has not raised any money by way of the term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not obtained any short-term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (d) is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the Company taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures does not arise.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3 (xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) Provisions of internal audit are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any non-banking financial / housing finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) We have been informed by the management that as at March 31, 2024 as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and four CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of INR 382.34 thousand in the current financial year and Rs.313.51 in the immediately preceding period.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans read with note 19 to the financial statements on going concern and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that



this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The requirements of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribution under section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said paragraph has been included in this report.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



Parth P Patel

Parth P Patel

Partner

M. No.

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 25172670BMKVDJ5488

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 14, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JSW AP Steel Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



Parth P Patel
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Parth P Patel

M. No. 114103

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 25172670BMKVDJ5488

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 14, 2025

JSW AP STEEL LIMITED

**Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh
(100% Subsidiary of JSW Steel Ltd)**

Audited Financial Statements As at Mar 31, 2025

JSW AP STEEL LIMITED
U24319MH2023PLC403346
Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Rs in Thousands	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Other non current assets	2	10	-
Total non-current assets		10	-
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	133	541
(b) Other current assets	4	117	-
Total current assets		250	541
TOTAL ASSETS		260	541
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	5	1,600	1,600
(b) Other equity	6	(1,755)	(1,373)
Total equity		(155)	227
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding due to micro enterprise and small enterprise		-	-
- Total outstanding due to creditors other than above	7	381	283
(b) Other current liabilities	8	34	30
Total current liabilities		415	313
Total liabilities		415	313
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		260	541

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

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As per our report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 109574W



Parth P. Patel
 Partner
 Membership No. : 172670
 UDIN: 25172670BMKVDJ5488

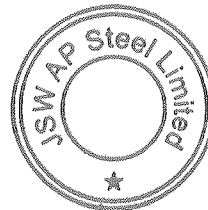




Naresh Lalwani
 Director
 DIN No. 07587109



Kaustubh Kulkarni
 Director
 DIN No. 08246083



Place: Mumbai
 Date: Apr 14, 2025

JSW AP STEEL LIMITED
U24319MH2023PLC403346
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Rs in Thousands	Rs in Thousands
		for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
I. Revenue from operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
II. Expenses			
Other expenses	9	382	314
Total expenses		382	314
III. Profit/ (Loss) before tax (I-II)		(382)	(314)
IV. Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax expense		-	-
V. Loss for the year (III-IV)		(382)	(314)
VI. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation for the year		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)		-	-
VII. Total comprehensive Loss for the year (V+VI)		(382)	(314)
VII. Earnings per share (of Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic EPS (Rs.)	10	(0.00)	(13.51)
Diluted EPS (Rs.)		(0.00)	(13.51)

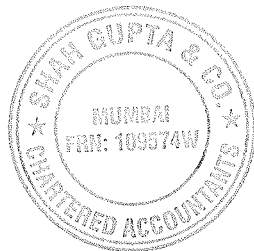
See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

1

As per our report of even date
For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 109574W



Parth P. Patel
Partner
Membership No. : 172670
UDIN:25172670BMKVDJ5488



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Naresh Lalwani
Director
DIN No. 07587109



Kaustubh Kulkarni
Director
DIN No. 08246083



Place: Mumbai
Date: Apr 14, 2025

JSW AP STEEL LIMITED
U24319MH2023PLC403346
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended Aug 31, 2024

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Rs in Thousands	
	Amount	
Opening Balance as at May 19th, 2023		-
Movement during the year		16,00,000
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024		16,00,000
Movement during the year		-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025		16,00,000

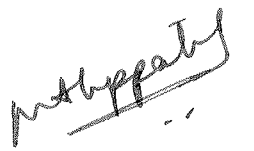
(B) Other equity

Particulars	Rs.		
	Retained Earnings	OCI	Total Equity
Opening balance as at May 19th, 2023	-	-	-
Loss for the year	(314)	-	(314)
Less: Share and other convertibles securities issue expenses	(1,059)	-	(1,059)
Closing balance As at March 31, 2024	(1,373)	-	(1,373)
Loss for the year	(382)	-	(382)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025	(1,755)	-	(1,755)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 109574W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors




Parth P. Patel
Partner
Membership No. : 172670
UDIN: 25172670BMKVDJ5488

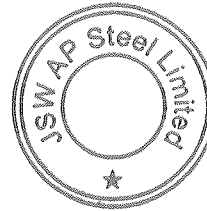


Naresh Lalwani
Director
DIN No. 07587109



Kaustubh Kulkarni
Director
DIN No. 08246083

Place: Mumbai
Date: Apr 14, 2025



Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Particulars	Rs in Thousands	Rs in Thousands
	for the year ended	For the Period ending
	Mar 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities :		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(382)	(314)
Operating Profit before working capital adjustment	<u>(382)</u>	<u>(314)</u>
Adjustments for :		
Changes in working capital		
Increase in other assets	(10)	-
(Increase) in other current assets	(117)	-
Increase in trade payables	98	283
(Increase) in other current liabilities	4	30
Cash Flow from operations	<u>(408)</u>	<u>(0)</u>
Direct taxes paid	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	<u>(408)</u>	<u>(0)</u>
B. Cash flow from investing activities (B)		
Net cash generated from/ used in investing activity (B)	-	-
C. Cash flow from financing activity :		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	1,600
Share issue expenses	-	(1,059)
Net cash flow generated from financing activity (C)	<u>-</u>	<u>541</u>
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	<u>(408)</u>	<u>541</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - Opening Balances	<u>541</u>	<u>541</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (note 4)	<u>133</u>	<u>541</u>

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

1

As per our report of even date
Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 109574W



Parth P. Patel

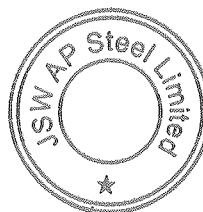
Parth P. Patel
Partner
Membership No. : 172670
UDIN:25172670BMKVDJ5488

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Naresh Lalwani
Naresh Lalwani
Director
DIN No. 07587109

Kaustubh Kulkarni

Kaustubh Kulkarni
Director
DIN No. 08246083



Place: Mumbai
Date: Apr 14, 2025

JSW AP Steel Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING March 31st, 2025

1. General Information

JSW AP Steel Limited. ("the Company") is incorporated in India on 19th May, 2023 under the Companies Act, 2013. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited, which is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at 5th Floor, JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai Maharashtra – 400 051.

The Company was formed to set up a 1 MTPA scrap-based Integrated Steel Plant at Sunnapuralla Palle, Jammalamadugu, YSR District, Andhra Pradesh.

2. Material accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

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 financial statement.

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

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14th April 2025.

II. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 9 September 2024 and 28 September 2024 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Third Amendment Rules, 2024, respectively, which amended/ notified certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024:

- Insurance contracts - Ind AS 117; and
- Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to Ind AS 116

Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

III. Basis of preparation and presentation

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

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

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies:

i) Current and non-current Classification

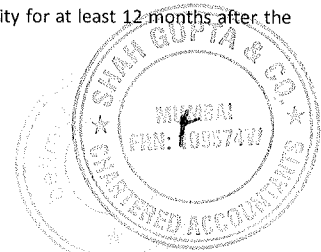
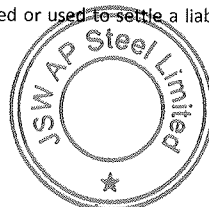
The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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



JSW AP Steel Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING March 31st, 2025

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

ii) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Sale of services

The Company has been set up with an objective of to carry on the business of setting up 1 MTPA Steel Plant based upon EAF. The revenue is recognised over a period of time using input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of services, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.

Contract balances

a) Contract assets

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

ii) Contract liabilities

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

iii) Refund liabilities

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

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established

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.

iii) Property, plant and equipment

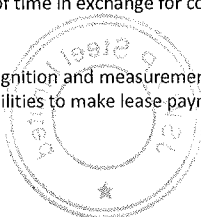
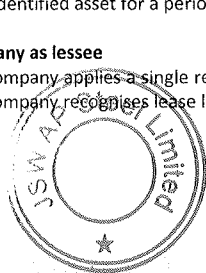
- The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset
- An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of profit or loss.
- Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. 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. Freehold or Leasehold land is stated at historical cost.

e) Leases

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

Company as lessee

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



Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. 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 and the lease term is as follows.

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 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 (i.e., below ₹ 5,00,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

f) Taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

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

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

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

g) Financial Instruments

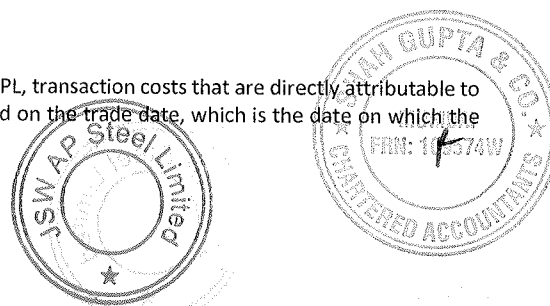
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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 profit or loss) 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 or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

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



JSW AP Steel Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING March 31st, 2025

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.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an 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 recognized in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognized in statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when:

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

d) Effective interest method

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

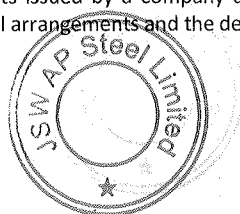
Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

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

b) Equity instruments



JSW AP Steel Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING March 31st, 2025

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

c) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

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

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

d) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

C. Non-derivative financial instruments

a) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents in Balance Sheet and statement of cash flows consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage. After initial recognition, cash and cash equivalent is measured at amortized cost.

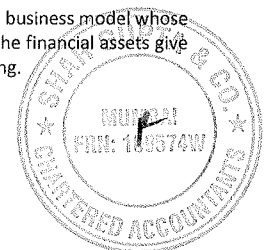
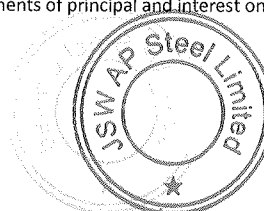
b) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order 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.

c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are 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 assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

d) Financials assets at fair value through profit or loss



JSW AP Steel Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING March 31st, 2025

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss

e) **Equity instruments**

An equity instrument is a 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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs'

f) **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments

D. Impairment

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company assessed the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income based on the Company's past history of recovery, credit worthiness of the counter party and existing market conditions.

C. De-recognition of financial assets/ liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss."

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

D. Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realised.

h) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

i) **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.

j) **Employee benefits**

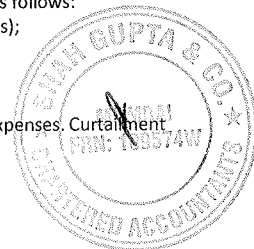
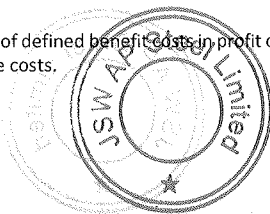
Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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 statement of financial position 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 profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the company recognizes corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

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



JSW AP Steel Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING March 31st, 2025

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

k) 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).

V. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

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

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

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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 crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Company are not disclosed.

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



JSW AP STEEL LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

	Rs in Thousands	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
2. Other Non Current Assets (unsecured, considered good)		
Security Deposit	10	-
	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with bank	133	541
- in current account	-	-
	<u>133</u>	<u>541</u>
4. Other Current Assets		
Other Advances	2	-
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	114	-
Total	<u>117</u>	<u>-</u>

	Rs in Thousands	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
5. Equity share capital		
	No. of Shares	Amount
(a) Authorised:		
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,00,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Issued and subscribed		
At the beginning of the period	1,60,000	1,600
Add: Issuance of shares during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>1,60,000</u>	<u>1,600</u>

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

The Company has single class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their shareholding.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are set out below:

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of Shares	No. of Shares	% of Shares	
JSW Steel Limited	1,60,000	100%	1,60,000	100%	-

(Note: JSW AP Steel Ltd was incorporated on 19th May 2023 with 100% subsidiary company of JSW Steel Ltd.)

(e) Details of shares held by Promoters

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of Shares	No. of Shares	% of Shares	
JSW Steel Limited	1,60,000	100%	1,60,000	100%	-

	Rs in Thousands	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
6. Other equity		
Retained earnings (refer note (i))	(1,755)	(1,373)
Total	<u>(1,755)</u>	<u>(1,373)</u>

(i) Retained Earnings

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

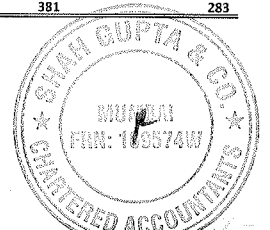
	Rs in Thousands	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
7. Trade payables		
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-

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

Description	Rs in Thousands	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Principal amount due outstanding as at end of year	-	-
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	-	-
Interest due on (1) above and unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the year of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

Particulars	Rs in Thousands	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-
Acceptances	381	283
Other than acceptances	-	-
	<u>381</u>	<u>283</u>

Ageing:



As at Mar 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total	Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
MSME		-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	35	346	-	-	-	381	-
Disputed dues - MSME		-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others		-	-	-	-	-	-

8. Other current liabilities	Rs in Thousands	
	As at Mar 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory Liabilities	34	30
	<u>34</u>	<u>30</u>

9. Other expenses	Rs in Thousands	
	For the year ending Mar 31, 2025	For the year ending March 31, 2024
Legal & professional fees	47	13
Office Rent	300	261
Audit fees	35	35
Miscellaneous Expenses	1	5
	<u>392</u>	<u>314</u>

Note:
a) Payment to Auditors (excluding tax)
Statutory audit fees

	35	35
	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>

10. Earnings per share	Rs in Thousands	
	For the year ending Mar 31, 2025	For the year ending March 31, 2024
<i>Earnings for calculations of Basic EPS and Diluted EPS</i>		
Profit/(Loss) available for equity shareholders	(382)	(314)
Weighted average number of equity shares during the year - For Basic and Diluted	1,70,000	23,208
<i>Earnings per share in Rs. - Par value of Rs. 10 per share</i>		
Basic EPS (Rs.)	(2.25)	(13.51)
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	(2.25)	(13.51)

11. Income Tax	Rs in Thousands	
	For the year ending Mar 31, 2025	For the year ending March 31, 2024
Effective Tax Rate reconciliation		
Profit before tax		
Normal tax rate	(382)	(314)
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	-	-
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Tax expense for the period	-	-
Effective income tax rate	-	-
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-

12. Related party disclosures

A. Relationships

1. Parent Company
JSW Steel Limited

2. Fellow Subsidiary - NIL

3. Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore, Director
- Mr. Kaustubh Kulkarni, Director
- Mr. Naresh Lalwani, Director

B. Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Rs in Thousands	
	For the year ending Mar 31, 2025	For the year ending March 31, 2024
For Issue of Shares		
- JSW Steel Limited		1,600
For Rent Expenses		
- JSW Steel Limited (excluding GST)	300	261

C. Balances with related parties

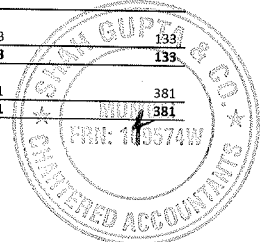
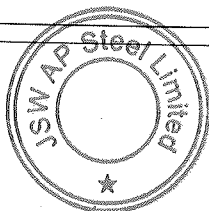
Particulars	Rs in Thousands	
	For the year ending Mar 31, 2025	For the year ending March 31, 2024
Trade payable		
- JSW Steel Limited	324	235

13. Financial Instruments

13.1 Categories of financial instruments

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments and their carrying amounts are set out below:
As at Mar 31, 2025

Particulars	Rs in Thousands			
	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Total	133	-	133	133
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables				
Total	381	-	381	381



As At Mar 31st, 2024

Particulars	Rs in Thousands			
	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	541	-	541	541
Total	541	-	541	541
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	283	-	283	283
Total	283	-	283	283

14. Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

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

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 the 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
- Credit risk, and
- Liquidity risk

14.1 Market risk management

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

14.2 Interest risk management

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 not exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at fixed interest rates. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees with fixed rates of interest.

14.3 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.

Liquidity exposure

As at Mar 31, 2025

Particulars	Rs in Thousands			Rs in Thousands
	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	133	-	-	133
Total	133	-	-	133
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	381	-	-	381
Total	381	-	-	381

As At Mar 31st, 2024

Particulars	Rs in Thousands			Rs in Thousands
	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	541	-	-	541
Total	541	-	-	541
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	283	-	-	283
Total	283	-	-	283

14.4 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. Currently, the Company has not started operations and accordingly there are no customers for the period. Accordingly, the same is not applicable for the current year.

15. Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities as on Mar 31, 2025.

16. Subsequent Events

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

17. Segment Reporting

The Company has been incorporated on May 19, 2023 and has not yet started any operations during the year, accordingly, there are no reporting segments during the period.

18. Audit Trail

The Company has been maintaining its books of accounts in the SAP which has feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, throughout the year as required by proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 3 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 known as the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021.

19. Going Concern

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has accumulated losses of ₹ 382336.68 (Previous period ₹313508.2). However, the Company is confident of continued support from its shareholders. Based on the future business plans and support from its shareholders, the management is of the view that the Company will be able to continue its business and operate as a "Going Concern" in the foreseeable future and meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment. Accordingly, the accounts have been prepared on a "Going Concern" basis despite accumulated losses and erosion in net worth of the Company.



20. Ratio Analysis

S No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 24-25	FY 23-24	Varaince	Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceding year
1	Current Ratio (Current Assets/ Current Liabilities)	249.73	414.58	0.60	1.73	(65.11)%	Due to Increase In Liability
2	Debt Equity Ratio (Total Borrowings / Total Equity)	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A		
3	Debt service coverage ratio (Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation , Net Finance Charges / (Net Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled 'principal repayments (excluding prepayments/ refinancing)' during the period)	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A		
4	Return on Equity (Profit after tax/ Average Shareholder's equity)	(382.34)	(77.42)	493.83%	-275.62%	(279.17)%	Due to Negative network
5	Inventory Turnover (no. of days)* (Average inventory / (Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories + Mining premium and royalties + Power and fuel + Stores & spares consumed + Repairs & Maintenance + Job work charges + Labour charges + MDO cost) * No. of days)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
6	Debtors Turnover (Gross sales/ Average Trade receivables)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
7	Trade payables turnover (Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories)/ Average trade payables)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
8	Net capital turnover (Net Sales/ (Current assets - current liabilities)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
9	Net Profit Margin (%) (Net profit for the year)/(Total Income)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
10	Return on capital employed (Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation and Finance Cost/ Capital employed)	(382.34)	800.00	-47.79%	-39.19%	8.60%	Due to Increase in Loss for the period
11	Return on Investment ^A	NA	NA	NA	NA		

21. Qualitative disclosures pertaining to Schedule III

- (i) The Company do not have Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have 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.
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entit(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 guarntee, security or the like on the behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

As per our report of even date

Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 109574W



Parth P. Patel

Parth P. Patel

Partner

Membership No. : 172670

UDIN:25172670BMKVJ5488

Place: Mumbai

Date: Apr 14, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Naresh Lalwani

Naresh Lalwani

Director

DIN No. 07587109

Kaustubh Kulkarni

Kaustubh Kulkarni

Director

DIN No. 08246083

