HPVS
& Associates
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of other comprehensive income, the cash flows 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, 2026, 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.

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.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility 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

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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 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 based on these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 management 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 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 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.

HPVS & Associates * MUMBAI 137533W * Chartered Accountants

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, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 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 of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, with reference to these Financial Statements refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

   g. The Company has not paid / provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, the provision of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

   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. - Refer Note 15(a) 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.

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(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-cluse (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, we found that the company did not use accounting software with a feature for recording audit trails (edit logs) for maintaining its books of accounts.

For **HPVS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

HPVS & Associates MUMBAI 137533W Chartered Accountants

Vaibhav L Dattani
M. No. 144084
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 26144084JWZGQM4474

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2026

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 Jharkhand 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 has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (i) (a) (B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have not been physically verified by the Management during the year. Accordingly, the discrepancies, if any, could not be ascertained and therefore, we are unable to comment on whether the discrepancies, if any have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of 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 clause 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 any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii), (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the 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 paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of 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.

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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) 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 obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not obtained any short-term loans during the period. 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 period 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 period. 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. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under 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, 2026 as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is

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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 [Rs.98.46 lakhs] in the financial year and of Rs. [112.08 lakhs] in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 15(q) to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The company is not required to spend any amount under Corporate Social Responsibility as required by section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (xx)(a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of the audit of Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **HPVS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
M. No. 144084
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 26144084JWZGQM4474
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2026

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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 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 financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with reference to these Financial Statements.

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

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control 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 s financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 **HPVS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

HPVS & Associates MUMBAI 137533W Chartered Accountants

Vaibhav L Dattani
M. No. 144084
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 26144084JWZGQM4474
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2026

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets:			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	4,501.61	4,501.76
(b) Other Non-Current Assets	3	48.56	45.55
Total Non-Current Assets		4,550.17	4,547.31
(2) Current Assets:			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	11.57	5.45
(ii) Other Financial Assets	5	14.04	13.67
Total Current Assets		25.62	19.12
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,575.79**	**4,566.43**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
(a) Equity Share Capital	6	10,377.17	10,264.37
(b) Other Equity	7	(5,814.37)	(5,706.24)
Total Equity		4,562.80	4,558.13
LIABILITIES:			
(1) Non-Current Liabilities:			
Provisions	8	8.28	3.95
Total Non-Current Liabilities		8.28	3.95
(2) Current Liabilities:			
(a) Other Current Liabilities	9	3.95	4.24
(b) Provisions	10	0.75	0.11
Total Current Liabilities		4.71	4.35
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**4,575.79**	**4,566.43**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav

Vaibhav Dattani
Partner
M No: 144084
UDIN:

HPVS & Associates
MUMBAI
137533W
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dipankar Panda
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06833507
Place: Ranchi

Monica Yadav

Monica Yadav
Director
DIN: 08184144
Place: Mumbai

Ragesh Bihari

Ragesh Bihari
CFO
Place: Ranchi

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended on 31st March, 2026

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(I) INCOME:			
Other Income	11	-	-
TOTAL INCOME		-	-
(II) EXPENSES:			
Employee Benefits Expense	12	77.47	81.60
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	13	0.15	1.68
Other Expenses	14	20.84	28.81
TOTAL EXPENSES		**98.46**	**112.08**
Profit /(Loss) before Tax (I-II)		**(98.46)**	**(112.08)**
TAX EXPENSE:			
Tax Expenses	15	-	-
(Loss) after Tax		**(98.46)**	**(112.08)**
Other comprehensive (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement (loss) of the defined benefit plans		(0.17)	(0.31)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(0.17)**	**(0.31)**
Total Comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(98.63)**	**(112.40)**
Earnings per Equity Share:			
(Face Value per Equity Share of Rs 10 each)			
Basic	18 (h)	(0.84)	(4.55)
Diluted		(0.84)	(4.55)
The Accompanying Notes form an Integral Part of financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav Dattani
Partner
M No: 144084
UDIN:

HPVS & Associates Chartered Accountants MUMBAI 137533W

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dipankar Panda
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06833507
Place: Ranchi

Monica Yadav
Director
DIN: 08184144
Place: Mumbai

Ragesh Bihari
CFO
Place: Ranchi

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended on 31st March, 2026

(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Amount (in Lakhs)
As at 31st March, 2024	**10,198.95**
Movement during the year	65.42
As at 31st March, 2025	**10,264.37**
Movement during the year	112.80
As at 31st March, 2026	**10,377.17**

(B) OTHER EQUITY

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**(5,593.83)**	**(5,593.83)**
Loss for the Year	(112.08)	(112.08)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	(0.31)	0.31
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**(5,706.24)**	**(5,706.24)**
Loss for the Year	(98.46)	(98.46)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	(0.17)	(0.17)
Share Issue Expenses (net of tax)	(9.50)	(9.50)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	**(5,814.37)**	**(5,814.37)**
The Accompanying Notes form an Integral Part of financial statements		

As per our report of even date attached
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav

Vaibhav Dattani
Partner
M No: 144084
UDIN:

HPVS & Associates
MUMBAI
137533W
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dipankar Panda
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06833507
Place: Ranchi

Monica Yadav

Monica Yadav
Director
DIN: 08184144
Place: Mumbai

Ragesh Bihari

Ragesh Bihari
CFO
Place: Ranchi

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited

Statement of Cashflow for the year ended 31st March,2026

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before Tax	(98.63)	(112.40)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	0.15	1.68
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(98.48)	(110.72)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease other receivables	(3.01)	(3.41)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	4.69	1.61
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans & Advances	(0.37)	44.69
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(97.17)	(67.83)
Income Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**(97.17)**	**(67.83)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Capital	112.80	65.42
Share Issue Expenses	(9.50)	-
Share Application Money Received	-	-
Net Cash generated from Financing Activities	**103.30**	**65.42**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	6.13	(2.41)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	5.45	7.86
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**11.57**	**5.45**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Notes:

1. The cash flow Statement is prepared using the "Indirect Method" set out in IND AS-7 - Statement of Cash Flows.

As per our report of even date attached

For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav Dattani
Partner
M No: 144084
UDIN:

HPVS & Associates
MUMBAI
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Place: Mumbai
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CFO
Place: Ranchi

NOTES ACCOMPANYING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31st MARCH 2026

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

JSW Jharkhand Steel Ltd is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Steel Ltd. The company is in the process of setting up a 10 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant and 800 MW Captive Power Plant in Sonahatu Block of Ranchi District, Jharkhand. Land purchase and various approvals with regard to Water, Railway Siding and Environment are in process. Expert Appraisal committee, Ministry of Environment (MOEF) & Climate Change (CC) has recommended Environment Clearance for the Project.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("INR") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheets as at 31st March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statements of Cash Flows and the Statements of Changes in Equity for the year period ended 31st March 2026, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter ("Ind AS") and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (to the extent notified). The Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 16, 2026.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally Accepted Accounting Principles require estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known / materialize.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current - noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

2.3 Basis of Preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest rupees.

2.4 Financial instrument, Financial assets, Financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the relevant instrument.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive benefits have expired or been transferred, and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of such financial asset. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

<u>Classification</u>

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories as:

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- Those to be subsequently measured at fair value [either through other comprehensive income (OCI), or through profit or loss], and
- Those subsequently measured at amortized cost

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent measurement of is in accordance with the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the company may classify its debt instruments:

- **Amortized Cost:** Assets which are held within the business model of collection of contractual cash flows and where those cash flows represent payments solely towards principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- **Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income:** Assets that are held within a business model of collection of contractual cash flows and for selling and where the assets' cash flow represents solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- **Fair Value through Profit or Loss:** Financial assets which are not classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment:

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and at FVOCI. The credit loss is difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on an individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable including that which is forward-looking.

The Company's trade receivables or contract revenue receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall, being simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

Under simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables.

The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, the Company recognizes 12-months expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL. The impairment losses and reversals are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement for impairment testing.

De-recognition:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

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 and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date

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of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial Liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification as debt or equity:

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity 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.

(ii) Equity instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity 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 recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in profit or loss as finance cost.

(iv) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized 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.

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(v) De-recognition:

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange 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 derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.5 Revenue recognition

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

Sale of services

The Company provides Marketing and Selling services to its customers. The revenue is recognized 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

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 recognized for the earned consideration including Trade receivables

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company

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transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract including Advance received from Customer

Refund liabilities:

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the 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.

Interest income:

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.

2.6 **Taxation**

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized 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 recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally

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recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects,

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at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets on non-depreciable assets, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

2.7 **Property, plant and equipment**

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises of

- Purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities),
- Any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and
- Any expected costs of decommissioning.

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalized as the activities undertaken improve the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized 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 capitalized where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a period of commissioning has been completed. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalized.

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

2.8 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the certain categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives on straight line method.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land is amortized over the period of the lease, except where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost.

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

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

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

2.9 **Leases**

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. 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 (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) 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.

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 and are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. 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

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index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below Rs. 50,000 p.m). 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 unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

2.10 **Employee benefits**

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized 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 period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized 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
- remeasurement.

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item employee benefits expenses. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. The retirement benefit obligation recognized 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 recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

Liabilities recognized 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 recognized 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.

2.11 **Provisions, contingencies and commitments**

Provisions are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized as asset if

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it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is-

a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

   i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

   ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

2.12 **Cash and cash equivalents:**

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

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

2.13 **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to shareholders and assumed conversion by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares from outstanding stock options. Potential common shares are calculated using the treasury stock method and represent incremental shares issuable upon exercise of the Company's outstanding stock options.

2.14 **Statement of Cash Flows**

The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and presents the cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the cash flow statement consist of cash on hand and unencumbered, highly liquid bank balances.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgments

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section D above, the Company is required to make judgments, 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.

i. Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

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ii. 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 crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

iii. Fair value measurements

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

iv. Defined benefit plans and compensated absences

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Recent pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards / amendments under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. As of 31st March 2026, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company that has not been applied.

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	Land	Computer Equipments	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles & Aircrafts	Total
I. Cost/deemed cost						
At 31st March 2024	**4,500.86**	**6.06**	**17.63**	**6.67**	**19.53**	**4,550.75**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	**6.06**	**17.63**	**5.20**	**0.16**	**29.05**
At 31st March 2025	**4,500.86**	-	-	**1.47**	**19.37**	**4,521.70**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2026	**4,500.86**	-	-	**1.47**	**19.37**	**4,521.70**
II. Accumulated Depreciation						
At 31st March 2024	-	**5.75**	**17.61**	**5.37**	**18.57**	**47.31**
Depreciation Charge for the Year	-	0.31	0.02	0.39	0.95	**1.68**
Deduction	-	6.06	17.63	5.20	0.16	**29.05**
At 31st March 2025	-	-	-	**0.56**	**19.36**	**19.94**
Depreciation Charge for the Year	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2026	-	-	-	**0.72**	**19.36**	**20.09**
Net book value (I- II)						
At 31st March 2025	**4,500.86**	-	-	**0.91**	**0.01**	**4,501.76**
At 31st March 2026	**4,500.86**	-	-	**0.75**	**0.01**	**4,501.61**

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JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 3: Other Non Current Assets

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Capital Advances	81.67	81.67
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Advance	(81.67)	(81.67)
(A)	-	-
Other Advances, Considered Good		
Indirect Tax Balances/Receivables/Credits	48.56	45.55
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Advance	-	-
(B)	48.56	45.55
Total (A+B)	**48.56**	**45.55**

Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balances with banks in current accounts	11.57	5.45
Total	**11.57**	**5.45**

Note 5 : Other Current Financial Assets

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unsecured		
Security Deposits	0.48	0.48
Other Receivables (including related parties) [Refer Note 18 f]	17.28	16.91
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Receivables	(3.72)	(3.72)
Total	**14.04**	**13.67**

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6. Equity Share Capital (in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Authorised : 11,40,00,000 (Previous Year: 10,40,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	11,400.00	10,400.00
Issued ,Subscribed and Paid up 10,37,71,723 (Previous Year: 10,26,43,723) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	10,377.17	10,264.37
	10,377.17	**10,264.37**

6(a) : Reconciliation of Number of Shares

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	102,643,723	101,989,523
Shares Issued during the Year	1,128,000	654,200
Shares outstanding at the closing of the Year	**103,771,723**	**102,643,723**
	(Rs .in Lakhs)	(Rs .in Lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	10,264.37	10,198.95
Shares Issued during the Year	112.80	65.42
Shares outstanding at the closing of the Year	**10,377.17**	**10,264.37**

6(b) : Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. 100% shares are held by JSW Steel Ltd , the Holding Company.

6(c) : Shares held by its Holding Company are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	Number of shares	Number of shares
JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) along with its Nominees	**103,771,723**	**102,643,723**
	(Rs .in Lakhs)	(Rs .in Lakhs)
JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) along with its Nominees	**10,377.17**	**10,264.37**

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6(d) : Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the Company:

Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each Fully Paid up	**As at 31st March, 2026**	**As at 31st March, 2025**
	Number of shares	**Number of shares**
JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) along with its Nominees	**103,771,723**	**102,643,723**
	% of Holding	**% of Holding**
JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) along with its Nominees	**100%**	**100%**

6(e) : Details of Shares held by Promoters and Promoter Group at the end of year: **(in Lakhs)**

As at 31st March, 2026

Name	**No. of Shares (@ Rs.10 each)**	**Percentage of total Capital (%)**
JSW Steel Limited	103,771,123	100%
JSW Investments Private Limited	100	0%
JSW Holdings Limited	100	0%
Mr. Lancy Varghese	100	0%
Mr. Chandrasekaran Prabhakaran	100	0%
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain	100	0%
Mr.Vinay Shroff	100	0%
Total Number of Shares	**103,771,723**	**100%**

As at 31st March, 2025

Name	**No. of Shares (@ Rs.10 each)**	**Percentage of total Capital (%)**
JSW Steel Limited	102,643,123	100%
JSW Investments Private Limited	100	0%
JSW Holdings Limited	100	0%
Mr. Lancy Varghese	100	0%
Mr. Chandrasekaran Prabhakaran	100	0%
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain	100	0%
Mr.Vinay Shroff	100	0%
Total Number of Shares	**102,643,723**	**100%**

6(f) : There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares / disinvestment.

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 7: Other Equity: (in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Retained earnings	(5,814.37)	(5,706.24)
Total	**(5,814.37)**	**(5,706.24)**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Retained earnings are free reserves available to the Company.

Note 8: Non Current Provisions : (in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Provision for Employee Benefits :		
Compensated Absences	0.56	0.27
Gratuity [Refer Note No. 18 g]	7.72	3.68
Total	**8.28**	**3.95**

Note 9: Other Current Liabilities (in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Statutory Liabilities	2.55	2.42
Payable to Employees & Others	1.40	1.71
Payable to related party	-	0.11
Total	**3.95**	**4.24**

Note 10: Current Provisions (in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Provision for Employee Benefits :		
Compensated Absences	0.58	0.03
Gratuity [Refer Note No. 18 g]	0.18	0.08
Total	**0.75**	**0.11**

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JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 11: Other Income

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March 2025
Interest income	-	-
Other Income	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 12 Employee Benefits Expenses

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March 2025
Salaries and Wages	71.98	76.27
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	5.48	5.32
Staff Welfare Expenses	-	0.01
Total	**77.47**	**81.60**

Note: 13 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March 2025
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	0.15	1.68
Total	**0.15**	**1.68**

Note: 14 Other Expenses

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March 2025
Rent	2.64	2.24
Insurance	1.52	4.43
Travelling Expenses	1.16	0.63
Taxi Hiring Charges	0.06	-
Petrol & Diesel/Vehicle Maintenance Expenses	0.02	2.91
Miscellaneous Expenses/Office/Guest House Expenses	1.52	2.33
Legal and Professional fees	12.16	14.40
Postage, Telephone & Telex Expenses	0.11	0.21
Printing & Stationary	0.02	0.02
Bank Charges	0.01	0.01
Audit Fees (Refer Note 18 J)	1.50	1.50
Auditor's Out of Pocket Expenses	0.13	0.12
Total	**20.84**	**28.81**

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15. OTHER NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

a) Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

Contingent Liabilities-

To the extent not provided for "Nil" (Previous Year "Nil").

Commitments-

(in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	NIL	NIL

b) JSW Jharkhand Steel Ltd is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Steel Ltd. The company is in the process of setting up a 10 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant and 800 MW Captive Power Plant in Sonahatu Block of Ranchi District, Jharkhand. The Company is currently in the process of acquiring land and securing the various regulatory approvals required for the project. Efforts are being made by the Company to secure long-term linkages of key raw materials like Iron ore and Coal and are hopeful of establishing the same.

c) Segment Reporting:

There is/are no reportable segment (business and/or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108 – 'Operating Segments' issued by the ICAI.

d) Employee Share based Payment Plans:

OPJ ESOP PLAN 2021

ESOP committee of JSWSL at its meeting held on 7th August 2021 had noted the salient features and the Broad terms of the OPJ ESOP Plan 2021. There will be three (3) grants under the JSWSL Employee Stock Ownership Plan – 2021. All employees on the rolls of JSWSL and its Indian subsidiaries as on 7th August 2021, 7th August 2022 and 7th August 2023 in grade L-16 and above (AVP and above) and select high performing employees in grades L11 to L15 (Manager to General Manager) shall be eligible for 1st, 2nd and 3rd grants respectively. It will also cover select employees of JSWSL and its Indian Subsidiaries in L-16 grade and above (AVP and above), who will join the JSWSL and its Indian Subsidiaries after 8th August 2021 till 31st October 2021.

25% of the grant shall vest after the first anniversary from the grant date, followed by 25% in the second anniversary and the balance 50% in the third anniversary from the grant date.

In terms of the approval accorded by the Board of JSWSL in its meeting held on 21st May 2021 and by the Members of JSWSL in the 27th Annual General Meeting held on 21st July 2021, the Exercise Price shall be equivalent to the face value, i.e., Re.1 per equity share and such exercise price has been intimated to the eligible employees at the time of grant of options to them.

Particulars	**1st Grant (L-16 and above Grade)**
Date of grant	07-Aug-21
Outstanding as on 01.04.2025	NIL
Forfeited/Cancelled during the year	NIL
Exercised during the year	NIL
Outstanding as on 31.03.2026	NIL

JSWSL OPJ SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021

JSWSL has formulated an Employee Stock Option Plan christened as "JSWSL SHRI OP JINDAL SAMRUDDHI PLAN - 2021" ('JSWSL OPJ SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021' or 'The Plan') designed as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014, as amended from time to time, to grant stock options for its employees and employees of its Indian subsidiary companies in Grade (L15) (General Manager – GM) and below. ESOP committee of JSWSL at its meeting held on 7th August 2021, had noted the salient features and the Broad terms of the OPJ ESOP Plan 2021.

All employees on the rolls of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries as on 7th August 2021 in L01 grade to L15 grade shall be eligible for the grant, excluding those employees serving notice period. Exercise Price shall be equivalent to the face value, i.e., Re.1 per equity share and such exercise price has been intimated to the eligible employees at the time of grant of options to them.

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Particulars	1st Grant (L-01 to L-15 Grade)
Date of grant	07-Aug-21
Outstanding as on 01.04.2025	226
Addition during the year	224
Forfeited/Cancelled during the year	NIL
Exercised during the year	450
Outstanding as on 31.03.2026	-

e) Income Tax: **(in Lakhs)**

Particulars	F.Y. 2025-26	F.Y. 2024-25
Current Income Tax	-	-
Tax Credit under Minimum Alternate Tax (if any)	-	-
Deferred Tax Expense / (benefit)	-	-
Total Tax Expense reported in statement of Profit And Loss	-	-

Effective Tax Reconciliation: **(in lakhs)**

Particulars	F.Y. 2025-26	F.Y. 2024-25
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(98.46)	(112.08)
Income treated in different head of Income	-	-
Expense not allowed for tax purpose	(98.46)	(112.08)
Tax rate applicable (22%+10%+4%)	25.168%	25.168%
Current Tax (Round Off upto 1000)	-	-
Tax attributable to prior period	-	-

Income Tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

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

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f) Related Parties disclosure:

List of Related Parties

i. Holding Company:

JSW Steel Limited

ii. Group Companies:

Rohne Coal Company Private Ltd.

iii. Key Management Personnel:

Mr. Dipankar Panda
Mr. Ragesh Bihari
Mr. Vaibhav Shah (till 23rd February 2026)

Transactions with related parties: **(in lakhs)**

Party's Name	2025-26	2024-25
Share issued during the Year **Holding Company** JSW Steel Limited	112.80	65.42
Total	**112.80**	**65.42**
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel*		
Mr. Dipankar Panda	36.00	36.00
Mr. Ragesh Bihari	22.44	19.97
Mr. Vaibhav Shah	12.22	9.89
Total	**70.66**	**65.86**
Expenses incurred by us on behalf of		
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	33.23	29.42
Total	**33.23**	**29.42**
Reimbursement of Expenses incurred by us on behalf of		
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	33.49	28.86
Total	**33.49**	**28.86**

Closing balances of related parties **(in lakhs)**

Closing balances of related parties:	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Expenses incurred by us on behalf of		
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	12.92	13.02
Total	**12.92**	**13.02**

* The above figures do not include provisions for gratuity, provident fund, group Mediclaim, group personal accident and compensated absences as the same is determined at the company level and is not possible to determine for select individuals.

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

ii) The remuneration includes perquisite value of ESOPs in the year it is exercised Rs NIL (P.Y. Rs NIL). The Company has recognised an expense of Rs. NIL (P.Y NIL) towards employee stock options granted to Key Managerial Personnel. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2(78) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the options have not been exercised

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

g) Employee Benefit Expenses:

Defined benefit plan:

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The fund has the form of a trust and it is governed by the Board of Trustees, which consists of an equal number of employer and employee representatives. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

Gratuity (Non - Funded): **(in lakhs)**

	2025-26	**2024-25**
Opening Net Liability	3.76	2.87
Current service cost	0.52	0.37
Past Service Cost	3.10	-
Interest cost	0.35	0.21
Actuarial (Gain)/losses recognized in OCI	-	-
Liability transfer In	-	-
Liability transfer out	-	-
Benefit paid directly by the Employer	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on obligations – Due to change in Financial Assumptions	(0.27)	0.13
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on obligations – Due to experience	0.43	0.18
Net Liability / (Asset) recognized in Balance Sheet	**7.90**	**3.76**

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	2025-26	2024-25
Category of Assets		
Government of India Assets	-	-
State Government Securities	-	-
Special Deposits Scheme	-	-
Debt Instrument	-	-
Corporate Bonds	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-
Insurance fund	-	-
Asset – Backed Securities	-	-
Structured Debt	-	-
Other	-	-
Other Details		
No of Active Members	2	2
Per Month Salary for Active Members	1.50	0.85
Weighted Average Duration of the Projected Benefit Obligation	9	10
Average Expected Future Services	11	12
Projected Benefit Obligation	7.90	3.76
Prescribed Contribution for Next Year (12months)	-	-
Net Interest Cost for Next Year		
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the End of the Period	7.90	3.76
(Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Period)	-	-
Net Liability/(Asset) at the End of the Period	7.90	3.76
Interest Cost	0.57	0.25
Interest Income	-	-
Net Interest Cost for Next Year	0.57	0.25
Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss for Next Year		
Current Service Cost	0.75	0.37
Net Interest Cost	0.57	0.21
(Expected Contributions by the Employees)	-	-
Expenses Recognized	1.32	0.58
Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments: From the fund		
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years from the Date of reporting		
1^{st} Following Year	-	-
2^{nd} Following Year	-	-
3^{rd} Following Year	-	-
4^{th} Following Year	-	-
5^{th} Following Year	-	-
Sum of Years 6 to 10	-	-
Sum of Years 11 and above	-	-
Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments: From the Employer		
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years from the Date of Reporting		

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	2025-26	2024-25
1st Following Year	0.18	0.08
2nd Following Year	0.19	0.09
3rd Following Year	0.23	0.09
4th Following Year	0.24	0.11
5th Following Year	0.26	0.12
Sum of Years 6 to 10	10.34	5.14
Sum of Years 11 and above	2.94	1.27
Sensitivity Analysis		
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	7.90	3.76
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.57)	(0.29)
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.63	0.33
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.63	0.33
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.58)	(0.30)
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.01)	(0.01)
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.01	0.01
c) Principal actuarial assumptions		
Rate of discounting	7.27%	6.79%
Expected return on plan assets	NA	NA
Rate of increase in salaries	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate	NA	NA

Experience adjustments: - **(in lakhs)**

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Defined benefit obligation	7.90	3.76	2.87	2.18	33.56
Plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	7.90	3.76	2.87	2.18	33.56
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities – loss/(gain)	0.17	0.31	0.17	2.60	0.03
Experience adjustments on plan assets – gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-

i) The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market

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

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Compensated Absences

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

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences: **(in lakhs)**

	2025-26	**2024-25**
Present value of unfunded obligation	0.62	0.30
Expense recognized in statement of profit and loss (Rs in Lakhs)	-	-
Discount Rate (p.a)	7.27%	6.79%
Salary escalation rate (p.a)	6.00%	6.00%

h) Disclosure Required as per Indian Accounting Standard 33-Earnings per Share (EPS):

	(in lakhs)	**2025-26**	**2024-25**
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	Rs.	(98.46)	(112.08)
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic/Diluted EPS (denominator)	Nos.	82,29,898	5,10,41,414
Earning per share – Basic	Rs.	(0.84)	(4.55)
Earning per share – Diluted	Rs.	(0.84)	(4.55)
Nominal value per share	Rs.	10	10

i) The Company has not received any intimation from supplier regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence disclosure, if any, relating to this amount unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid / payable as required under the said act have not been given.

j) Auditor's Remuneration (Excluding Tax): **(in lakhs)**

	For the year ended 31.03.2026	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**
Statutory Audit fees	1.50	1.50
Out of Pocket expenses	0.12	0.12
Total	**1.62**	**1.62**

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k) Financial Risk Management:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below-

(i) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings & deposits.

(ii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

l) Categories of Financial Instruments

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

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As at 31st March 2026 **(in lakhs)**

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash equivalents	11.57	-	-	11.57	11.57
Other Current Financial Assets	14.04	-	-	14.04	14.04
Total	**25.61**	**-**	**-**	**25.61**	**25.61**

As at 31st March 2025 **(in lakhs)**

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash equivalents	5.45	-	-	5.45	5.45
Other Current Financial Assets	13.67	-	-	13.67	13.67
Total	**19.12**	**-**	**-**	**19.12**	**19.12**

m) Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of Financial Distress or extraordinary high financing cost arising due to shortage of liquid fund in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing the company requires fund both for short term operation needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investment provide liquidity in the short term and long term. The company has established and appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves banking facility and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flow, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table details the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non derivative financial liabilities with agree repayment years and its non derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flow of Financial Liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principle cash flows.

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

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2026 **(in lakhs)**

Particulars	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Financial Assets				
Current Investments				
Cash and cash equivalents	11.57	-	-	11.57
Other Current Financial Assets	14.04	-	-	14.04
Total Financial Assets	**25.61**	-	-	**25.61**

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2025 **(in lakhs)**

Particulars	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Financial Assets				
Current Investments				
Cash and cash equivalents	5.45	-	-	5.45
Other Current Financial Assets	13.67	-	-	13.67
Total Financial Assets	**19.12**	-	-	**19.12**

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n) Audit Trail

The company did not use accounting software with a feature for recording audit trails (edit logs) for maintaining its books of account.

o) Operating Lease

Lease rentals charged to profit & loss for right to use following assets are:

(in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Less than 1 year	2.64	2.24
1-5 Year	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-
Total Lease Payments	**2.64**	**2.24**

Office Premises, Residential Flats etc. have been taken on lease by the Company. The agreements are executed for a period of 11 to 36 months with a renewable clause and also provide for termination at will by either party giving a prior notice period of 1 month.

p) Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:
(i) Repayable on demand or
(ii) Without specifying any terms or period of repayment - **NIL**

q) Disclosure of Ratios as per schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

Sr. No.	Particulars	as on 31st March 2026	as on 31st March 2025	Variance	Reason for Variance
1	Current Ratio (Current Assets/ Current Liabilities)	5.44	4.39	1.05	Decrease in Current Liabilities
2	Debt Equity Ratio*	-	-	-	-
3	Debt service coverage ratio*	-	-	-	-

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Sr. No.	Particulars	as on 31st March 2026	as on 31st March 2025	Variance	Reason for Variance
4	Return on equity ratio*	-	-	-	-
5	Inventory turnover ratio*	-	-	-	-
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio*	-	-	-	-
7	Trade payables turnover ratio*	-	-	-	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio*	-	-	-	-
9	Net profit ratio*	-	-	-	-
10	Return on capital employed*	-	-	-	-
11	Return on investment*	-	-	-	-

*The above ratios are not applicable to the Company and hence not computed.

r) The Company has not made any sales till now and hence no disclosures for Ind AS 115 – Revenue from contracts has been made.

s) Additional Information Pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 is either Nil or Not Applicable.

t) No Significant event has occurred after the balance sheet date which may have material effect on the Company's financial statement.

u) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosures.

v) With regard to the new amendments under "Division II of Schedule III" under "Part I – Balance Sheet - General Instructions for preparation of Balance Sheet" clauses JA, L (i),(ii),(iii),(iv),(v),(vi),(vii),(viii),(ix),(x),(xi),(xiii),(xiv),(xv) and (xvi), the Company does not have any data/ information to disclose.

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w) With regard to the new amendments under "Division II of Schedule III" under "Part II – Statement of Profit and Loss - General Instructions for preparation of Statement of Profit and Loss" clauses 7(l) and 7(n), the Company does not have any data/ information to disclose.

x) Social Security Code - The Company has estimated and recognized the impact of implementation of the New Labour Codes under Employee benefits expense for the year ended 31 March 2026. The impact of the same is not material to the financial statements for the year.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Dipankar Panda
Whole- Time Director
DIN: 06833507
Place: Ranchi

Monica Yadav
Director
DIN: 08184144
Place: Mumbai

Ragesh Bihari

Ragesh Bihari
CFO
Place: Ranchi