

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of JSW Natural Resources India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JSW Natural Resources India 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 statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows 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 profit including other comprehensive income, its changes in equity and the cash flows 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 Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 15(h) in the financial statements, which indicates that the project activities at Kulti-Sitarampur Coal Block being put on hold due to cancellation of the allotment of the said Coal Block. As stated in Note, 15(h) these events or conditions, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following Notes to the Financial Statements

Note no. 15(h) & 15(i) regarding the project activities at Kulti-Sitarampur Coal Block being put on hold due to cancellation of the allotment of the said Coal Block. However, in view of the new Policy of GOI on allocation of Coal Blocks and Coal linkages from Coal India Ltd, the Company is hopeful of establishing fresh coal linkages with support of Gov. of West Bengal. The management estimates development and pre-operative expenses amounting to Rs. 97.95 crores incurred up to 31-03-2014 as recoverable from WBMTDC. Accordingly, the decline in value of investment and impairment of assets as per Ind AS 36 is not considered necessary by the Management.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in company's financial statements 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 course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If based on the work we have performed we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact, we have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated Section 134(5) 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

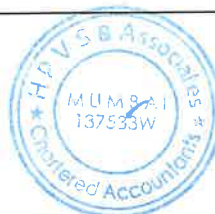
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related



to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, 2013, 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid 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 Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, with reference to these Financial Statements refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**" to this report.
 - g. The Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.
 - h. The going concern matter described in material uncertainty related to going concern paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
 - 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, 2015, 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.



- 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. Based on such audit procedures considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that:
 - 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 person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - B) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other person or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - C) Based on the audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared any dividend during the financial year ended March 31, 2026.
- vi. As more fully described in note 21 to the financial statements, Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

For **HPVS & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav

Vaibhav L Dattani

Partner

M.No. 144084

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is 26144084PKRUZE4949

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 21, 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 Natural Resources India 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 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, income-tax, sales-tax, service 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.



- 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) , 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 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 not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and 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 24 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 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

Vaibhav L Dattani

Partner

M.No. 144084

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is 26144084PKRUZE4949

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 21, 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 Natural Resources India 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 of 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.



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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 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

Vaibhav

Vaibhav L Dattani

Partner

M.No. 144084

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is 26144084PKRUZE4949

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 21, 2026





JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 March, 2026

(In Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,654.08	1,654.08
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Loans	3	7,250.79	7,250.79
	(ii) Other financial assets	4	345.13	333.78
	(c) Other non-current assets	5	898.33	897.96
	Total non current assets		10,148.33	10,136.61
2	Current Assets			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	6	86.45	81.47
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	41.77	38.80
	(b) Current Tax Assets (net)	8	2.69	3.51
	Total current assets		130.91	123.78
	Total Assets		10,279.24	10,260.38
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
3	EQUITY			
	(a) Equity share capital	9	10,733.00	10,733.00
	(b) Other equity	10	(454.75)	(473.61)
	Total equity		10,278.25	10,259.39
4	LIABILITIES			
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Trade Payable			
	-Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	11	-	-
	-Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises		0.88	0.88
	(b) Other current liabilities	12	0.11	0.11
	Total current liabilities		0.99	0.99
	Total Equity and Liabilities		10,279.24	10,260.38

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For HPVS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137533W


Vaibhav Dattani

Partner

M. No. 144084

UDIN:

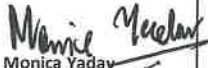


Date :21.04.2026

Place : Mumbai

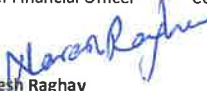
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Partha Bose
Director
DIN:05280944


Monica Yadav
Director
DIN:08184144

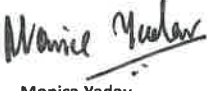

Mrunal Kishor Pohankar
Chief Financial Officer


Haribabu Koduri
Company Secretary


Naresh Raghav
Chief Executive Officer

Date :21.04.2026

Place : Kolkata

 JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March, 2026 (In Lakhs)				
	Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
I.	Other Income	13	27.33	27.81
	Total Income		27.33	27.81
II.	Expenses:			
	Other Expenses	14	2.18	2.29
	Total Expenses		2.18	2.29
III.	Profit Before Tax (II- I)		25.15	25.52
IV.	Tax Expenses:			
	(i) Current Tax	15(f)	5.62	4.99
	(ii) Deferred Tax			-
	(iii) Prior Period Tax	15(f)	0.66	0.53
V.	Profit After Tax		18.86	19.99
VII.	Total Other Comprehensive Income		18.86	19.99
VIII.	Earnings Per Equity Share [Face Value per Share of Rs 10 each]			
	Basic	15(e)	0.02	0.02
	Diluted		0.02	0.02
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements				
As per our attached report of even date For HPVS & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. 137533W  Vaibhav Dattani Partner M. No. 144084 UDIN:  Date :21.04.2026 Place : Mumbai			For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  Partha Bose Director DIN:05280944  Monica Yadav Director DIN:08184144  Mrunal Kishor Pohankar Chief Financial Officer  Haribabu Koduri Company Secretary  Naresh Raghav Chief Executive Officer Date :21.04.2026 Place : Kolkata	



JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March, 2026

(In Lakhs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	25.15	25.52
Adjustments for :		
Profit on Redemption of Mutual Fund		(0.99)
Interest Income	(22.34)	(22.11)
Mark to margin gain in mutual fund recognised in profit or loss	(4.99)	(4.70)
	(2.18)	(2.29)
Movements in working capital		
Increase in financial assets & Other Assets	(0.37)	(11.49)
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities & other liabilities	(0.00)	0.02
Cash used in operating activities	(2.56)	(13.76)
Less: Income Taxes paid(Net of refund received)	(5.46)	(5.62)
Net cash used in operating activities	(8.02)	(19.38)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Redemption of mutual fund		5.00
Interest received	10.99	22.11
Net Cash generated by investing activities	10.99	27.11
Net Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents	2.97	7.73
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	38.80	31.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year(Refer note 7)	41.77	38.80

Notes :

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For HPVS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137533W

Vaibhav

Vaibhav Dattani

Partner

M. No. 144084

UDIN:



Date :21.04.2026

Place : Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Leena

Partha Bose

Director

DIN:05280944

Monica Yadav

Monica Yadav

Director

DIN:08184144

Mrunal Kishor Pohankar

Mrunal Kishor Pohankar

Chief Financial Officer

Naresh Raghav

Naresh Raghav

Chief Executive Officer

Haribabu Koduri

Haribabu Koduri

Company Secretary

Date :21.04.2026

Place : Kolkata



JSW Natural Resources India Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount (In Lakhs.)
As at 31 March 2024	10,733.00
Movement during the year	-
As at 31 March 2025	10,733.00
Movement during the year	-
As at 31 March, 2026	10,733.00

B. Other Equity

(In Lakhs.)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
Opening Balance as at 01 April 2024	(493.60)	(493.60)
Profit for the year	19.99	19.99
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2025	(473.61)	(473.61)
Profit for the year	18.86	18.86
Closing Balance as at 31 March, 2026	(454.75)	(454.75)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For HPVS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137533W

Vaibhav

Vaibhav Dattani

Partner

M. No. 144084

UDIN:



Date :21.04.2026

Place : Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Partha Bose

Partha Bose

Director

DIN:05280944

Mrunal Kishor Pohankar

Mrunal Kishor Pohankar

Chief Financial Officer

Naresh Raghav

Naresh Raghav

Chief Executive Officer

Date :21.04.2026

Place : Kolkata

Monica Yadav

Monica Yadav

Director

DIN:08184144

Haribabu Koduri

Haribabu Koduri

Company Secretary

JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

JSW Natural Resources India Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated for setting up coal mines project at Kulti and Sitarampur coal blocks in West Bengal, under agreement with West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation Limited (WBMDTCL), for raising the coal to be exclusively used in Integrated Steel Plant & Power Plant Complex at Salboni of district Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal, being put up by its Associate/Holding Companies.

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

A. Statement of compliance

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

Accordingly, the company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements")

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for adoption of Ind AS 116 Leases and other changes to Ind AS.

B. Use of Estimates and Judgments

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

The key estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of financial statements are set out below:

The determination of Company's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognized in the income statement and in other comprehensive income. Such valuation depends upon assumptions determined after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.



i) **Basis of Preparation**

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by IND AS.

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("INR") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in INR.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 21st April 2026.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

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

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

ii) **Current and non-current classification**

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

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



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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

iii) **Property, plant and equipment**

Tangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its

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

Depreciation on tangible assets (other than freehold land and furniture and fixture of immoveable nature in leased premises) has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Freehold land is not depreciated and furniture and fixture of immoveable nature in leased premises are depreciated over the lease term.

Class of assets	Useful Life (in Years)
Plant and Equipment	3-15
Furniture and Fixture	10
Office Equipment	5

Intangible Assets

Software costs are included as Intangible assets where they are clearly linked to long term economic benefits for the Company. They are measured initially at purchase costs and then amortised on straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Software is amortised over the estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years.

iv) Impairment of 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).

Impairment loss is provided, if any, to the extent, the carrying amount of assets exceed their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

v) Financial instrument

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



Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial assets or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issues and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company in respect of equity investments which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument-by-instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognized in the statement of profit or loss.



Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized for financial assets (debt instruments) measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognized. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognized if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial assets

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

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 assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

Income/ dividend recognition on financial assets

Interest income from financial assets is recognized in profit or loss using effective interest rate method, where applicable.

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.



Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharge, cancelled or they expire.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

vi) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non – derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are initially measured at transaction value, which is the fair value and subsequently retained at cost less appropriate allowance for credit losses as most loans and receivables of the Company are current in nature. Where significant, non – current loans and receivables are accounted for at amortised cost using effective interest rate method less appropriate allowance for credit losses, where the maturity period is specified.

vii) Investments in Equity Instruments: -

In case of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates the Company has chosen to measure its investments at deemed cost.

viii) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, which is when it is earned and no significant uncertainty exists as to its realization or collection.

Revenue from the sales of goods is recognized in the income statement when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from services is recognized in the period in which services are rendered.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rate applicable.



ix) **Taxes on Income**

Taxes on income comprises of current taxes and deferred taxes.

Current Tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable 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, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they are related to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

x) **Borrowing costs**

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

xi) **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 an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist 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.

xii) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of parent company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equities shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings



per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xiii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking in to account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

xiv) 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.

xv) Comparatives

When required by Ind AS, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

xvi) 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 NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March, 2026

Note 2 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In Lakhs.)

Particulars	Free hold Land	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipments	Total
I. Cost/Deemed Cost				
At 31 March, 2024	1,654.07	1.02	0.15	1,655.24
Additions				
Deduction				
At 31 March, 2025	1,654.07	1.02	0.15	1,655.24
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-
At 31 March, 2026	1,654.07	1.02	0.15	1,655.24
II. Accumulated depreciation				
At 31 March, 2024	-	1.02	0.14	1.16
Depreciation				
Deduction				
At 31 March, 2025	-	1.02	0.14	1.16
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-
At 31 March, 2026	-	-	0.14	1.16
Net Book Value (I-II)				
At 31 March, 2026	1,654.07	-	0.01	1,654.08
At 31st March, 2025	1,654.07	-	0.01	1,654.08



Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March, 2026

(In Lakhs.)		
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
3 Non Current Loans(unsecured)		
Loans to Other Body Corporate	7,250.79	7,250.79
(Expenditure incurred on behalf of WBMDTC (Refer Note - 15 (h)))		
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans (Considered doubtful)	-	-
Total	7,250.79	7,250.79
Note :		
Considered good	7,250.79	7,250.79

Notes:

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

(In Lakhs.)		
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
4 Other Financial Assets		
Fixed deposit with maturity more than 12 months	345.13	333.78
Total	345.13	333.78

(In Lakhs.)		
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
5 Other Non Current Assets		
Capital advances (considered good)	879.13	879.13
Other Advances (considered good)		
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	19.21	18.83
Total	898.33	897.96

(In Lakhs.)		
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
6 Investments		
Mutual funds (Unquoted)		
HDFC Liquid Fund-Regular Plan (1,610.728 units @ Rs.5322.0897each) [previous year: 1,610.728 units @ Rs.5,039.9700 each]	86.45	81.47
HDFC Liquid Fund-Regular Plan (5.682 units @ Rs.5382.8782 each) [previous year: 5.682 units @ Rs.5,093.4768/-]		
Total	86.45	81.47
Unquoted		
Aggregate book value	86.45	81.47
Aggregate Market Value	86.45	81.47

(In Lakhs.)		
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
7 Cash & Cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in Current Accounts	41.77	38.80
Total	41.77	38.80

(In Lakhs.)		
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
8 Current Tax Assets		
Tax Deducted at Source	8.92	8.90
Advance tax	11.69	11.90
Less : Provision for income tax	(17.92)	(17.28)
Total	2.69	3.51





Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March, 2026

9. Equity & Liabilities

(In Lakhs.)

Share Capital	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Number of shares		Amount	
Authorised :				
115,000,000 (Previous Year 115,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 Each	115,000,000	115,000,000	11,500	11,500
	115,000,000	115,000,000	11,500	11,500
Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up Capital				
10,73,30,000 (Previous Year 10,73,30,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 Each Fully Paid Up	107,330,000	107,330,000	10,733	10,733
	107,330,000	107,330,000	10,733	10,733

a. Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the Beginning and year ended

(In Lakhs.)

Equity Shares	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the Beginning of the Year	107,330,000	10,733	107,330,000	10,733
Issued During the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	107,330,000	10,733	107,330,000	10,733

b. Terms / Rights attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per Share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity Shares held by the shareholder.

c. Shares held by Holding Company

(In Lakhs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
JSW Bengal Steel Ltd (the holding company, including shares held by nominee shareholders)	107,330,000	10,733	107,330,000	10,733
	107,330,000	10,733	107,330,000	10,733

d. Disclosure of Shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company

(In Lakhs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No of shares	% of holding	No of shares	% of holding
Equity				
JSW Bengal Steel Ltd (the holding company, including shares held by nominee shareholders)	107,330,000	100	107,330,000	100

e. Details of shares held by promoters

As at 31 March, 2026

S.No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of Total Shares	% change during the period
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	JSW Bengal Steel Ltd	107,330,000	-	107,330,000	100.00%	-
Total		107,330,000	-	107,330,000	100.00%	-

As at 31 March, 2025

S.No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of Total Shares	% change during the period
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	JSW Bengal Steel Ltd	107,330,000	-	107,330,000	100.00%	-
Total		107,330,000	-	107,330,000	100.00%	-



(In Lakhs.)		
10 Other equity	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the Year	(473.61)	(493.60)
Total comprehensive income for the period ended	18.86	19.99
Total	(454.75)	(473.61)

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

(In Lakhs.)		
11 Trade payable	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	0.88	0.88
Total	0.88	0.88

Ageing:

At 31 March, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payments						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
(i)MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)Others	0.81	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.87
(iii)Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)Disputed dues-others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

At 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payments						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
(i)MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)Others	0.81	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.88
(iii)Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)Disputed dues-others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(In Lakhs.)		
12 Other Current Liabilities	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Statutory Liabilities	0.11	0.11
Total	0.11	0.11



JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(In Lakhs.)		
13 Other Income	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Interest income earned on Bank Deposit	22.34	22.11
Gain on sale of current investments designated as FVTPL	-	0.99
Fair value gain arising from Financial Instruments designated as FVTPL	4.99	4.70
Total	27.33	27.81

(In Lakhs.)		
14 Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Sitting fee-Director	0.40	0.40
Auditor Remuneration (Excluding taxes) [Refer Note - 15 (C)]	0.93	0.93
Rates and taxes	0.03	0.12
Bank charges	0.02	0.02
Legal & Professional Fees	0.80	0.82
Total	2.18	2.29





JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Other Notes to Accounts

a. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities : Rs. Nil (Previous year : Rs. Nil)

Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) Rs.207,047,300/- (Previous Year Rs.207,047,300/-)

b. Segment Reporting

The Company's activities during the year revolve around exploring possibilities of resourcing long-term coal linkages for the proposed Integrated Steel Plant of its Holding Company at Salboni, West Bengal. Considering the nature of Company's business or operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108- 'Operating Segments', issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

	(In Lakh)	
c. Auditors' Remuneration:	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Statutory audit fees (excluding taxes)	0.90	0.90
Out of pocket expenses	0.03	0.03
Total:	0.93	0.93

d. Related Party Disclosures as per Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS - 24)

(1) List of Related Parties:

i) Holding Company:

JSW Bengal Steel Limited

ii) Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel and relatives of such persons Exercise Significant Influence:

JSW Natural Resources Bengal Ltd

iii) Key managerial Personnel

Naresh Raghav (CEO)
Parth Bose (Director)
Alok Mehrotra (Director)
Monica Yadav (Director)
Mrunal Pohankar (CFO)
Haribabu Koduri (Company Secretary)

(2) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business: (In Lakhs.)

Nature of transaction/relationship	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf JSW Bengal Steel Limited	0.11	0.11

(3) Amount due to / from related parties (In Lakhs.)

Nature of transaction/relationship	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Other receivable JSW Bengal Steel Limited	0.00	-

The Independent Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of sitting fees. The Company pays sitting fees at the rate of Rs 10,000/- for each meeting of the Board attended by them.

e. Earning Per Share	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Profit after Tax for Calculating Basic & Diluted EPS	18.86	19.99
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating Diluted EPS	107,330,000.00	107,330,000.00
Earnings Per Share - Basic & Diluted	0.018	0.019

f. Income Taxes

Income tax related to items charged or credited directly to profit or loss during the year (In Lakhs.)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Current tax :		
Current tax (MAT) (including earlier years reversal/ adjustments)	5.62	4.99
Prior Period Tax	0.66	0.53
Total	6.28	5.52
Deferred tax :		
Deferred tax	-	-
MAT credit utilisation	-	-
(Restoration)/Reversal of MAT credit entitlement relating to earlier years on finalisation of income	-	-
Deferred tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Total Income tax expense	6.28	5.52



JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

g. Details due to MSME as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

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

- h. The Company has been in the process of setting up coal mines project at Kulti-Sitarampur coal blocks in West Bengal, under Sole and exclusive Coal Raising Agreement entered with WBMDTC dated March 31, 2010, for raising the coal to be "exclusively used in Integrated Steel Plant Complex at Salboni of district Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal", being set up by its Holding Company. However, since the allotment of this coal blocks have been cancelled by order of the Supreme Court read with Schedule I of The Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act 2015, the above mentioned agreement would no longer be valid. The Company, is in the process of exploring certain alternatives to resource the long term coal supply linkages and has also taken up with GOWB to resource long term coal supply linkages as per its commitment in the Development Agreement dated 11th Jan 2007 signed for the Project. In view of the new Policy of GoI on allocation of Coal Blocks and Coal linkages from Coal India Ltd, the Company is hopeful of establishing fresh coal linkages with support of Govt of West Bengal. In view of given circumstances, at this juncture, there is no necessity of impairing the assets and investments as per provisions of Ind AS 36." Pursuant to clause V(1) of the said agreement, the Company had paid interest free Security Deposit of Rs. 18,750,000/- (Previous Year Rs. 18,750,000 for WBMDTC). However, since the allotment of this coal blocks has been cancelled by order of the Supreme Court, the Coal Raising Agreement for mining of coal from Kulti & Sitarampur Coal Blocks is no more valid and it has been refunded by WBMDTC vide letter dated 31.10.2018. WBMDTC has assured that, once the fund is released by Ministry of Coal on allocation of these coal blocks to successful bidder, they will refund the expenses incurred made by the Company related to coal blocks. This balance is classified as non-current financial assets considering that the process may take some time. However, computation of financial assets using EIR is practically not possible in the absence of a timeline within which this amount will be received by the Company and hence carrying amount is taken as amortised cost for the purpose of reporting.

i. Amount Recoverable from WBMDTC

In terms of the Coal Raising Agreement, the expenses incurred by the company was to be recovered from WBMDTC against the coal raising cost but due to cancellation of the coal block allotment as per the Supreme Court order, the said amount becomes due for recovery. Accordingly, expenses incurred upto March 31, 2014 have been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year. Pursuant to the terms of Coal Raising agreement and also, based on the legal opinion held, management estimates the amount recoverable from WBMDTC (including development and pre-operative expenses incurred up to March 31, 2014) is as detailed below:-

		(In Lakhs.)	
	Particulars	Amount	Amount
1	GR PREPARATION		
	Surveying work	37.85	37.85
	Consultancy charges for preparation of GR	30.30	30.30
	3 D HRSS for exploration work	1,078.52	1,078.52
	Analysis of Coal and Core sample at CIMFR	175.06	175.06
	Drilling exploratory boreholes	4,820.70	4,820.70
	Project review cost	16.71	16.71
	Geophysical Logging charges	178.70	178.70
	Hydrogeological study	55.06	55.06
	GSI report	4.42	4.42
	Crop Compensation for carrying drilling in field	126.96	126.96
	TOTAL -1	6,524.27	6,524.27
2	Preparation of Reports and getting approval for MP, EIA, Railways, Forest Clearances, etc	77.07	77.07
	TOTAL -2	77.07	77.07
3	Mine development cost		
	Detailed Mine Design and Planning	402.89	402.89
	Drilling of examination BH with related work	228.18	228.18
	Consultancy fee for Railway siding	0.72	0.72
	CIMFR for core sample analysis	17.66	17.66
	TOTAL -3	649.45	649.45
4	Assets/Land and Others		
	Land	1,654.07	1,654.07
	Movable assets	11.60	11.60
	Land awaiting registration	879.13	879.13
	TOTAL -4	2,544.80	2,544.80
	TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	9,795.59	9,795.59

- A back to back Bank Guarantee provided to WBMDTC, amounting to Rs 96,000,000 (Previous Year Rs 96,000,000) In terms of Coal Raising Agreement, for due and punctual performance / discharge of responsibilities and obligations in relation to Sitarampur Mines, has expired on 26.09.2016. The company has requested WBMDTC to provide the original expired BG documents for returning to the Bank pending which the Bank is holding Margin money of Rs 2.40 cr. In reply WBMDTC has communicated that once the BG submitted by them to the Ministry of Coal is released, only then the back to back BG of Rs 9.60 Cr submitted by JSW NRIL to WBMDTC as per the Agreement will be returned.

- k. The Company is yet to receive any Balance confirmations in respect of Loans & Advances, Sundry Creditors and advances. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year's financial statements due to the same.
- l. In the opinion of the Management, the Current Assets, Loans and Advances have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of what is required.

- m. One Writ Petition case pending at High Court- Calcutta filed by JSW NRIL against WBMDTC and pending for hearing. (Writ Petition-WP 10192(WJ)/2014 JSW Natural Resources India Limited & Others Vs West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited & Others) The brief details of the matter is as below:

Ministry of Coal issued notice to WBMDTC vide letter date 4.03.2014, intimating that due to slippage in development of milestone, as per the allocation letter, Rs.20,640,000 shall be invoked from the BG of Rs. 96,000,000 submitted as per Sitarampur allocation letter. In line with the terms and conditions of the Coal Raising Agreement, JSW NRIL has submitted back to back BG of same amount to WBMDTC. As per relevant documents and presentation made to MOC, JSW NRIL has put their stand that the slippage in milestones was due to technical reason and it was also agreed by the IMG Committee JSW NRIL, as a contractor to WBMDTC, has filed a WP against WBMDTC at High Court Calcutta. The case is pending for hearing at High Court Calcutta. After de-allocation of the coal blocks in Sept' 2014, numbers of prior allottee of the coal blocks had filed petition at Delhi High Court for returning the BG. The matter is pending at Hon'ble Delhi High Court. even though MOC has issued notice to WBMDTC regarding deduction of 20,640,000 Cr in BG of Sitarampur coal block citing their earlier decision as valid vide MoC letter dated 28.7.2020. Go WB and WBMDTC has represented the matter to MoC to reconsider the matter and the same is still pending with MoC.





JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial Instruments

a. Capital risk Management

The Company is managing its capital through investment by Holding Company to ensure that entity will be able to continue as a going concern

b. Credit risk management:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given by banks on request of the company for business

c. Financial Instruments

1 Categories of Financial Instruments:-

(In Lakhs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026		
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets			
Loans(unsecured)	-	7,250.79	7,250.79
Investments	86.45	-	86.45
Cash and cash equivalents	-	41.77	41.77
Other Financial Asset	-	345.13	345.13
TOTAL	86.45	7,637.69	7,724.14
Financial liabilities			
Trade payable	-	0.88	0.88
TOTAL	-	0.88	0.88

(In Lakhs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets			
Loans(unsecured)	-	7,250.79	7,250.79
Investments	81.47	-	81.47
Cash and cash equivalents	-	38.80	38.80
Other Financial Asset	-	333.78	333.78
TOTAL	81.47	7,623.36	7,704.83
Financial liabilities			
Trade payable	-	0.88	0.88
TOTAL	-	0.88	0.88

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

2 Fair Value Hierarchy:

This Section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the standalone financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

(In Lakhs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31st March , 2025	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial Assets				
Investment in mutual funds	86.45	81.47	2.00	Mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV

Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable



d. Risk management strategies:

i. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of Financial assets & Financial liabilities as at reporting date

(In Lakhs.)				
Particulars	< 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
As at 31 March, 2026				
Financial assets				
Loans	-	-	7,250.79	7,250.79
Investments	86.45	-	-	86.45
Cash and cash equivalents	41.77	-	-	41.77
Other Financial Asset	-	345.13	-	345.13
TOTAL	128.23	345.13	7,250.79	7,724.14
Financial liabilities				
Trade payable	0.88	-	-	-
TOTAL	0.88	-	-	-

(In Lakhs.)				
Particulars	< 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025				
Financial assets				
Loans	-	-	7,250.79	7,250.79
Investments	81.47	-	-	81.47
Cash and cash equivalents	38.80	-	-	38.80
Other Financial Asset	-	333.78	-	333.78
TOTAL	120.27	333.78	7,250.79	7,704.83
Financial liabilities				
Trade payable	0.88	-	-	0.88
TOTAL	0.88	-	-	0.88

ii. Price risk

The Company's exposure to mutual fund price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit and loss.

The table below summarizes the impact of increase / decrease in NAV of Company's investment in mutual fund for the corresponding year.

The analysis is based on the assumption that the NAV of mutual fund will on an average increase by 5% or decrease by 5% with all other variables held constant

Impact on Profit and Loss			(In Lakhs.)
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Mutual Fund NAV - Increase 5%	4.32	4.07	
Mutual Fund NAV - decrease 5%	(4.32)	(4.07)	

17 Subsequent Events:-

No Significant event has occurred after the balance sheet date which may have material effect on the Company's financial statement.

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

19 The Government of India has consolidated 29 existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising of four labour codes viz Code on Social Security, 2020, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020, the Industrial Relations Code 2020 and the Code on Wages 2019 (collectively, the "New Labour Codes"). These New Labour Codes have been made effective from November 21, 2025. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to Labour Codes.

The Company does not have any employees during the year and as such have not made any provision in its books for the incremental liability in accordance with IND AS 19 'Employee Benefits' arising on account of changes in the definition of 'wages' under the New Labour Codes for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the developments and will take these into consideration as and when further clarifications and Rules are notified.



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

21 Audit Trail

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

22 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.

23 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.

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



Vaibhav Dattani
Partner
M. No. 144084



Date :21.04.2026
Place : Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Partha Bose
Director
DIN:05280944

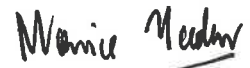


Mrunal Kishor Pohankar
Chief Financial Officer



Naresh Raghav
Chief Executive Officer

Date :21.04.2026
Place : Kolkata



Monica Yadav
Director
DIN:08184144



Haribabu Koduri
Company Secretary

JSW NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA LIMITED
Disclosure of ratios as on 31.03.2026
Note- 24

Sl. no.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2025-26 (in%)	FY 2024-25 (in%)	Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	132.62	125.07	6%	
2	Return on equity ratio	Profit (loss) after tax	Average shareholders equity	0.00	0.00	0%	
3	Net Profit Margin	Net profit after tax for the year	Revenue from Operations	-	-	-	NA
4	Return on Investment	Investment	Investment	0.06	0.07	-1%	

The following ratios are not applicable to the Company and hence not computed:

Sr.no	Ratio
1	Debt equity ratio
2	Debt service coverage ratio
3	Interest service coverage ratio
4	Long term debt to working capital
5	Bad debts to Accounts receivable ratio
6	Total debts to total assets
7	Debtors Turnover (no. of days)
8	Inventory Turnover (no. of days)
9	Operating EBITDA Margin (%)
10	Capital Redemption Reserve

