BETTER EVERYDAY

JSW Steel

Integrated Report
2022-23

A FUTURE SHAPED BY STEEL

GROWING

INNOVATIVE

SUSTAINABLE

A true visionary,
A legendary industrialist,
A great philanthropist,
A legacy that will always be cherished!

Shri O.P. Jindal

7th August 1930 - 31st March 2005

Founder and Visionary, O. P. Jindal Group

His life was an inspirational journey leading millions to follow the enlightened path.
We will always carry on his values, an epitome of indomitable courage, endurance and integrity, his legacy will always remain with us. As we take leaps towards the future, we are fully committed to honour his vision and keep his legacy alive & carrying it forward to greater heights.

WE ARE JSW STEEL

JSW Steel is one of India's leading integrated and most geographically diversified steel manufacturers. Our steel goes into building key infrastructure across the country, making us an enduring partner in India's growth story. We focus on adopting the best available technologies and processes to retain steel's position as the metal of choice while transitioning to a low-carbon future.

While pursuing our strategic objectives, we actively contribute towards reducing our environmental footprint and making a meaningful difference in the lives of our employees, partners and communities.

We are a reliable partner in nation-building.

27.7 MTPA
Domestic crude steel capacity
(including BPSL and JSW Ispat Special Products Ltd.)

37 MTPA
Expected domestic capacity by FY 2024-25

~13.5 MTPA
Domestic downstream steel capacity
*Includes JSW Coated Products Ltd., Vijayanagar CRM Complex and BPSL

1.5 MNTPA
International presence (JSW Steel USA)

394
New branded stores added in FY 2022-23

100+ countries
Export footprint

13
Captive iron ore mines

13,800+
Direct employees

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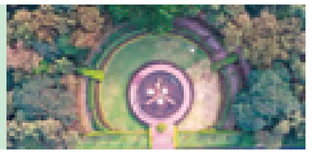
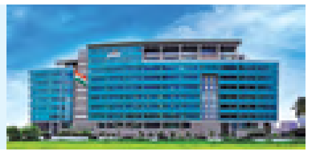


136 SOCIAL

172 GOVERNANCE



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ABOUT THE REPORT

OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

The sixth integrated report of JSW Steel is prepared in accordance with the International Integrated Reporting framework of the IFRS Foundation. This Report has been published to transparently communicate to stakeholders the Company's ability to create value in the short, medium and long term. The report focuses on JSW Steel's achievements, its model of value creation, holistic performance, strategy and risk management and mitigation. There are no restatements of information in this report, compared to our preceding report.

Reporting Cycle

01st APRIL 2022

31st MARCH 2023

Frameworks, guidelines and standards

Apart from abiding by the guiding principles and content elements of the International ‹IR› Framework, this Report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: Core option. It has also taken into account the applicable requirements and principles of the following:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
- Worldsteel guidelines
- GHG Protocol (as applicable)
- National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC)
- Companies Act, 2013 (and the rules made thereunder) + Indian Accounting Standards
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, including compliance to the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) framework
- Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India

JSW Steel also discloses climate change and water security-related information to the CDP platform.

BRSR | Page 252 › GRI Index | Page 182 ›

Responsibility statement

The integrity of the information presented in this Report has been assured by the Company's Board and Management, as those Charged With Governance (TCWG).

Board's Profile | Page 176 ›

Assurance

The non-financial information is assured by Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd as third-party assurance provider. The financial information is audited by S R B C & Co. LLP.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARY

INTEGRATED REPORTING

Strategic Disclosures

- JSW Steel Vijayanagar
- JSW Steel Dolvi
- JSW Steel Salem
- JSW Steel Anjar
- JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd.
- JSW Steel Mining operations
- Amba River Coke Ltd.
- JSW Industrial Gases Ltd.
- Vardhaman Industries Ltd.
- JSW Vallabh Tinplate Pvt. Ltd.
- Asian Color Coated Ispat Ltd. (ACCIL)
- JSW Ispat Special Products Ltd.
- Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.
- JSW Steel USA Baytown
- JSW Steel USA Ohio
- JSW Steel Italy

Financial Disclosures

- JSW Steel Vijayanagar
- JSW Steel Dolvi
- JSW Steel Salem
- JSW Steel Anjar
- JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd.
- Amba River Coke Ltd.
- JSW Industrial Gases Ltd.
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- JSW Steel Dolvi
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- Amba River Coke Ltd.
- JSW Industrial Gases Ltd.
- JSW Steel Mining operations

Disclosures Published Separately

- JSW Ispat Special Products Ltd.
- JSW Steel USA Baytown
- JSW Steel USA Ohio
- JSW Steel Italy

The operations/subsidiaries covered under non-financial disclosures in the IR contribute to >90% of the revenue generated.

Forward looking statements

Certain statements in this report concerning our future growth prospects are forward-looking statements, which involve a number of risks, and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties relating to these statements include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties regarding fluctuations in earnings, our ability to manage growth, intense competition within the steel industry, including those factors that may affect our cost advantage, wage increases in India, our ability to attract and retain highly skilled professionals, time and cost overruns on fixed price, fixed time frame contracts, our ability to commission mines within contemplated time and costs, our ability to raise the finance within time and cost, client concentration, restrictions on immigration, our ability to manage our internal operations, reduced demand for steel, our ability to successfully complete and integrate potential acquisitions, liability for damages on our service contracts, the success of the companies in which the Company has made strategic investments, withdrawal of fiscal/ governmental incentives, impact of regulatory measures, political instability, legal restrictions on raising capital or acquiring companies outside India, unauthorised use of our intellectual property and general economic conditions affecting our industry. The Company does not undertake to update any forward looking statements that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company.

Precautionary principle

We follow precautionary approach towards minimising our negative impact on environment. We constantly undertake efforts to reduce the Company's overall environmental footprint

FY 2022-23 HIGHLIGHTS

RESILIENT PERFORMANCE, CONTINUED EXCELLENCE

Focused on growth

₹1,66,990 CRORE ↑13%•
Total income

₹4,139 CRORE
Net profit

₹1,59,147 CRORE
Economic value distributed

₹7,843 CRORE
Economic value retained

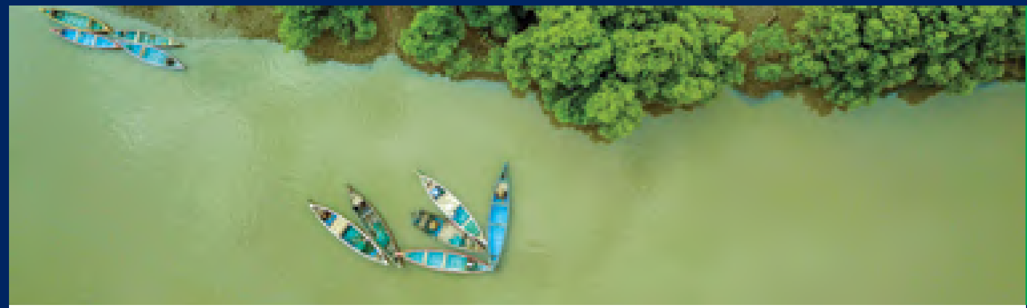
Robust operational performance

24.16 MnT ↑24%•
Crude steel production

90%
Average capacity utilisation (India operations)

22.39 MnT ↑23%•
Steel sales

• y-o-y



Responsible business

30% ↓
Actual reduction in CO_2 emission intensity from 2005 base year

78.57%
Board committees chaired by Independent Directors

11.94%
Materials recycled

₹356 CRORE*
CSR expenditure

*₹59 crore transferred to separate unspent account

20,782 ('000) m^3
Wastewater reused and recycled

Achievements

- Salem Works became the first integrated Steel Plant (ISP) globally to win the prestigious 'Sword of Honour' award from the British Safety Council
- Dolvi Works was recognised with a 5-star safety rating from the British Safety Council
- Achieved leadership level (A) in CDP Climate Programme
- Recognised as 'Worldsteel Sustainability Champion for 2023', for the fifth consecutive time in a row
- Joined 'Responsible Steel', the steel industry's first global multistakeholder standard and certification
- Awarded with 'Excellence in Sustainability Innovation' by the World Sustainability for the Waste-to-Sand initiative at Vijayanagar

CDP A LIST 2022 CLIMATE

Sustainability CHAMPION worldsteel 2023

A FUTURE SHAPED BY STEEL

GROWING. INNOVATIVE. SUSTAINABLE.

At JSW Steel, we envision a future with steel as the driving force behind transformative changes in a prosperous, and sustainable world. With its versatility and infinite recyclability, the steel we make is not only strengthening India's infrastructure but is also playing a key role in its green transition and journey towards self-reliance.

With continued investments in innovation and technology, we focus on providing differentiated products and solutions that address the evolving needs of our customers. From construction to transportation, and manufacturing to renewable energy, we are bringing alive the universal impact of our steel and creating infinite possibilities for the future while empowering our customers to enhance their own sustainability.

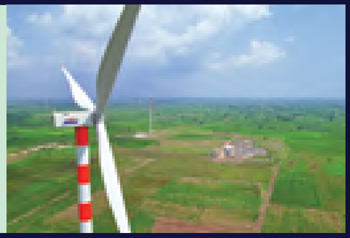
Aligned with global efforts to mitigate climate change and move towards a low-carbon future, we have set ambitious targets to reduce our carbon emissions, improve resource efficiency and shift to green energy to power our growth. At the same time, we are creating a future-ready workforce, working with our partners to embed sustainability across our supply chain and building resilient communities through focused interventions across our chosen areas.

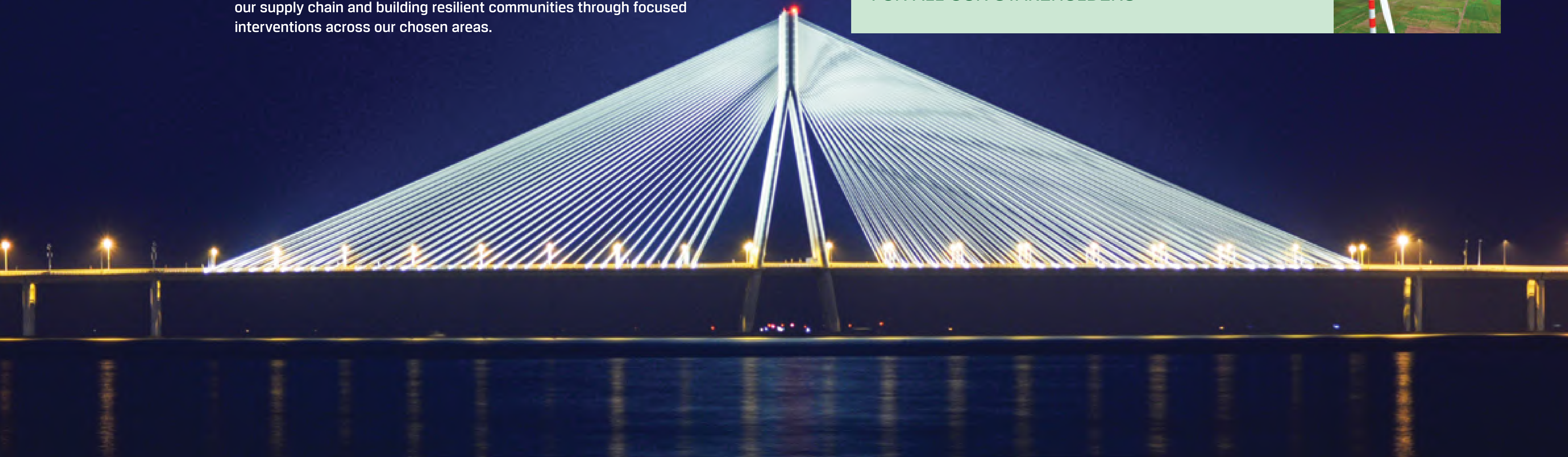
We invite you to be a part of this exhilarating journey of shaping the future with steel at the core and being Better Everyday by:

GROWING OUR CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY TO CATALYSE INDIA'S AMBITIONS

INNOVATING TO HARNESS THE VERSATILITY AND INFINITE RECYCLABILITY OF STEEL

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE FOR ALL OUR STAKEHOLDERS





GROWING

WITH INDIA, FOSTERING NATION-BUILDING

The steel we make goes into providing enduring strength and flexibility in building infrastructure projects that are key to India's aspirations for sustainable development and inclusive progress. With a proven track record in expanding capacities–upstream and downstream–through organic and inorganic initiatives, we have now embarked on an expansion path that will almost double our capacity in the next decade.

With a strong focus on building brands and increasing sales of Value-Added and Special Products (VASP), we are adding downstream capacities in the areas where India is growing.

Partnering India's high-speed rail journey

The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Corridor is the first of the 12 lines planned by the government. It will cover more than 500km in 2 hours and 58 minutes with a maximum speed of 320km/hour. With an estimated steel consumption of 2.5 MnT, the MAHSR project, when completed, will become the highest steel-consuming infrastructure project in India. JSW Steel provides high-strength TMT Bars, HR Plates and LRPC for the MAHSR project and has become one of the preferred and leading suppliers with an over 50% contribution.

Supplying steel to key infrastructure projects

RAIL

994 KM

Of Railway Freight Corridors (Mumbai-Haryana WDFC and Ludhiana-West Bengal EDFC)

METRO

57 KM

Of Metro line (Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Indore, Kochi and Delhi) Projects

GREEN ENERGY

2.3 GW

Contribution to Solar Energy Projects

1.4 GW

Contribution to Wind Energy Projects

WATER PIPELINE

1,703 KM

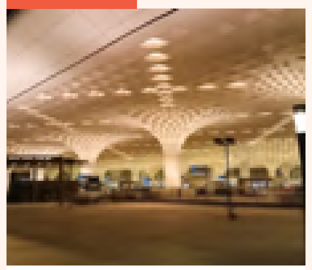
Of water pipelines projects across major projects

OIL & GAS PIPELINE

607 KM

Of pipelines across major projects

AIRPORT



Navi Mumbai

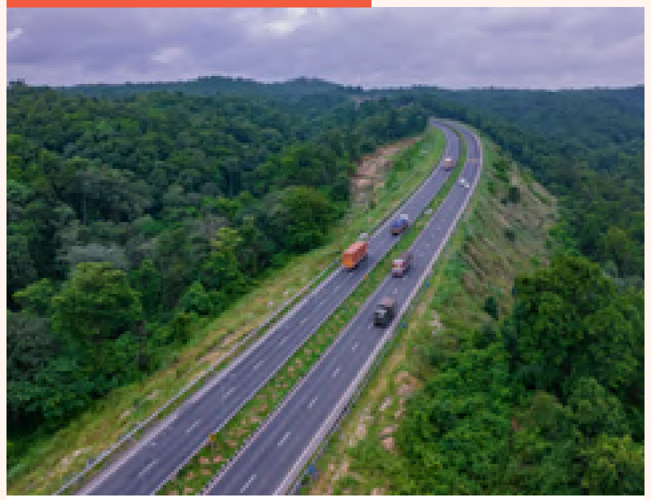
International airport

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

1.6 GW

For Kudankulam, Tarapur, Kakrapar power projects

EXPRESSWAYS AND HIGHWAYS



1,001 KM

Of roads

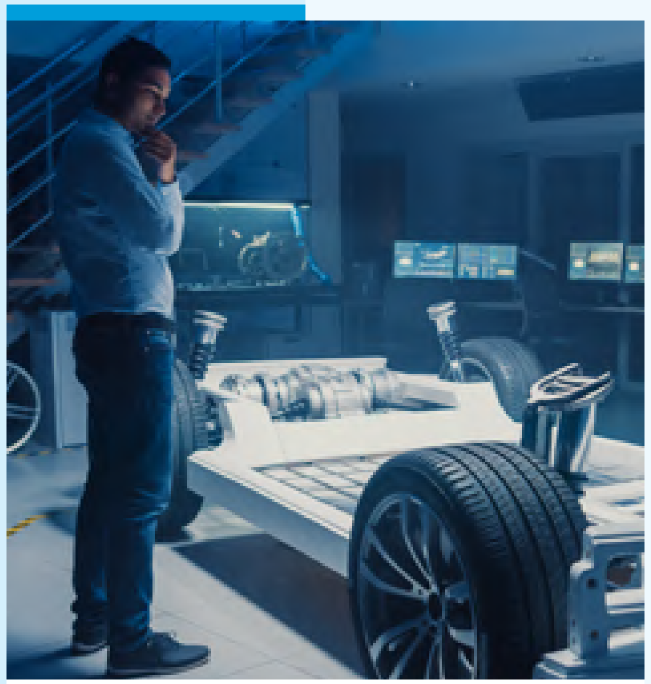
169 KM

Of bridges

INNOVATING

WITH STEEL 'ALWAYS AROUND'

Steel is the foundation of everything around us. We relentlessly innovate to elevate the versatility of steel, making it evolve into diverse applications - from bridges and buildings to packaging products, and consumer durables to automobiles. Recently, we launched a campaign to reinforce this versatility of steel and the ubiquitous presence of JSW Steel in everyday life. Steel is #AlwaysAround.



Enabling automakers to make mobility safer and efficient

We work closely with automakers to make cars safer, lighter and fuel efficient. Our advanced high-strength steel (AHSS) enables OEMs to achieve high safety ratings. Major crash and safety components are made with AHSS. We have also developed steel for suspension parts, which require optimum fatigue life in addition to high strength.

Making everyday electrical equipment energy efficient

Our electrical steel solutions help achieve higher energy efficiency in electrical equipment such as electrical motors, pumps, fans, domestic appliances, white goods, power generators and small transformers, among others. We have custom-made CRNO grades for the fast-growing segments of two-wheeler EVs and AC compressors.

Enabling sleeker, stronger structures

We recently launched the Low Relaxation Prestressed Concrete Steel Strands (LRPC), which is specifically designed for prestressing concrete in various construction applications. LRPC-based structures offer multiple benefits like reduction in concrete usage, labour, and time, while also providing longer spans, sleeker structures, higher structural safety, and increased usable space.

Catering to the growing need for sustainable packaging

Tinplate, a packaging medium, is one of the highest value-adding downstream products. We expect this category to grow steadily as the world increasingly adopts sustainable packaging, and have expanded capacities to capture more variants within the prime grades for BIS-certified tinplate.

Addressing the challenges of solar panel installations

We have developed the JSW Galvos brand to address the typical challenges that solar panel installations face, such as harsh outdoor conditions. Galvos is designed to withstand alkaline and corrosive environments, along with an epoxy/PU layer. To address the needs of solar trackers, we developed HSLA grades for making torque tubes for Indian and export markets, a first in the industry. We are collaborating with global developers to offer these solutions worldwide.

SUSTAINABLE

IN EVERY WAY

At JSW Steel, sustainability is a strategic business imperative. We are cognizant of our responsibility towards balancing growth and sustainability, as the world transitions to a low-carbon future. Our robust decarbonisation roadmap enables us to track our progress against well-defined targets for 2030. Further, we have undertaken various measures aligned with our vision of Zero Harm, and for augmenting product sustainability.

Progressing well on our decarbonisation roadmap

Read More | Page 16

We are committed to reducing our CO_2 emission intensity by 42%, achieving 100% recycling of all the solid wastes generated, ensuring no net loss of biodiversity, and reducing freshwater consumption by over 39% by 2030 (from 2005 base year). These targets are anchored in our sustained and conscious efforts to transition towards renewable energy, drive efficiency improvements in energy consumption, process optimisation, increased use of available scraps and support circularity through better resource management, and adoption of Best Available Technologies (BAT).

SEED – Sustainable Energy Environment and Decarbonisation

Read More | Page 100

We launched SEED, a large-scale, plant-wide decarbonisation programme in Vijayanagar. The programme has generated 100+ improvement initiatives covering a wide range of themes such as enhancing renewable energy capacity, optimising energy consumption, exploring alternate fuels/raw materials and waste heat recovery, among others. These initiatives have a combined annualised CO_2 abatement potential of 9+ MnT by 2030. Given the success in Vijayanagar, we plan to extend the programme to our other integrated steel plants.

Committed to our Vision of zero harm

Read More | Page 44

We strive to maintain a secure, safe and healthy environment for our workforce, partners, and the communities we serve. We have integrated world-class Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management systems, which we constantly benchmark against global standards to achieve our ultimate goal of zero harm, zero major incidents and zero injuries. With effective leadership, robust systems and a competent workforce, we aspire to be recognised as one of the world's safest organisation by 2030, where the implementation of the 'highest standards of safety leads to greatest levels of productivity'.

Empowering customers in their sustainability journey

Read More | Page 134

We have obtained a GreenPro certification for JSW Neosteel TMT bars and in 14 categories of roofing sheets. We also became the first manufacturer to receive the GreenPro ecolabel for its 'Automotive Steel' products. The GreenPro-certifications underscore our commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainability while enabling our customers make informed choices to enhance their supply chain sustainability. We have also obtained Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)-Type III ecolabelling for all 14 finished products from our three ISPs, which enables us to provide reliable, standardised, and comprehensive insights about the product's life cycle to our customers.

SUSTAINABLE STEEL

TRANSITIONING TO A LOW-CARBON FUTURE

As a responsible steelmaker with an unwavering focus on sustainability, we proactively contribute to the worldwide efforts to address climate change. We have developed a strong roadmap for decarbonisation, setting well-defined targets, and measuring our progress.

ROADMAP FOR JSW STEEL'S TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON FUTURE

2030

Emissions reduction
- Improving on process and energy efficiency
- Energy transition to renewables
- Technology performance improvement with
- Conventional routes
- Internal monitoring and planning by CAG
- Risk assessment and mitigation via TCFD alignment

Other enablers
- Use of Green Hydrogen in iron making (BF injection and DRI application)
- Adoption of BAT
- Iron ore beneficiation for efficiency
- Reduction in coke rate
- Reducing coke utilisation and increasing PCI and NG in BFs
- Circular use of carbon in iron making
- Increased usage of renewable energy
- Exploring technologies such as CCUS
- Increased usage of scrap
- Creation of carbon sinks
- Efficient logistics through pipe conveyor

2050

Deep decarbonisation
- Scaled deployment of CCUS
- Carbon avoidance – use of green hydrogen for reduction of iron

BAT - Best Available Technologies
BF - Blast Furnace
CAG - Climate Action Group
CCU - Carbon Capture and Utilisation
CCUS - Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage
PCI - Pulverised Coal Injection
NG - Natural Gas
TCFD - Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures

2030 TARGETS

Climate Change

Reducing CO_2 emission intensity to

<1.95 tCO_2/tcs*

Achieve

CARBON NEUTRALITY

at JSW Steel-Coated Products

** From integrated operations of JSW Steel standalone*

Energy

Achieving specific energy consumption target of

5.65 Gcal/tcs

Installation of

10 GW

renewable energy capacities to fully use in steelmaking

Water Resources

Reducing specific water consumption to

2.21 m^3/tcs**

***Considering the crude steel production process only*

Waste

Achieving

100% use

of all waste generated from our operations

Wastewater

Maintaining

Zero Liquid Discharge

Air Emissions

Reduce specific dust emissions to

0.26 kg/tcs

Reduce specific emissions of oxides of sulphur (SOx) to

0.82 kg/tcs

Reduce specific emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) to

0.91 kg/tcs

Biodiversity

Achieve

No net loss

of biodiversity at our operating sites

I

ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

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OUR INTEGRATED PURPOSE FRAMEWORK

DOING THE RIGHT THING, BEING #BETTEREVERYDAY

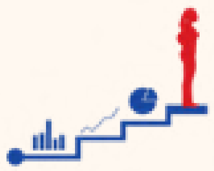
Our purpose

Building world-class infrastructure, products and solutions; Deploying world-class capabilities and Nurturing our communities.

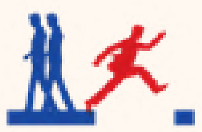
On course to achieve our Vision

Bring positive transformation to every life we touch.

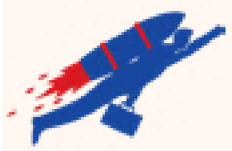
Guided by our values of



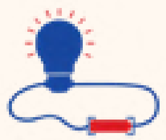
Commitment
- Staying true and delivering what we promise both internally and externally.
- Consistently striving to ensure results.
- Being honest and transparent in all our conduct and disclosures.
- Being responsive to the needs of our stakeholders.
- Going by the letter and the spirit of the law.



Courage
- Dreaming big and challenging the status quo.
- Setting high goals for ourselves with confidence and conviction.
- Trying innovative methods or solutions.



Agility
- Accepting and managing changes and uncertainty with speed.
- Openness to learn and adapt.



Collaboration
- Working together with mutual trust and openness, to forge the path to success for a shared purpose.

Compassion
- Caring and being considerate about the impact of our actions on our people, environment and society.
- Promoting well-being of all, at and beyond work.

Underpinned by our strategic priorities

- **S1** Strategic growth
- **S2** Diversification of product profile and customer base
- **S3** Backward integration and raw material security
- **S4** Focus on resource optimisation and digitalisation
- **S5** Prudent financial management
- **S6** Mainstreaming sustainability in business imperatives

Our 17 focus areas along with product sustainability at our core

Environment
Climate change
Energy
Resources
Water resources
Waste
Waste water
Air emissions
Biodiversity
Sustainable mining
Local considerations

Social
Indigenous people
Cultural heritage
Employee well-being
Supply chain sustainability
Social sustainability

Governance
Business ethics
Human rights

Stakeholders

Customers
Employees
Community and civil society/NGOs
Government and regulatory bodies
Institutions and industry bodies
Investors
Suppliers

HOW WE CREATE VALUE

BUILDING A SHARED, PROSPEROUS FUTURE

INPUTS

Financial capital

Equity capital	₹242 crore
Other equity (reserved and surplus)	₹63,358 crore
Shareholders' funds	₹67,039 crore
Gross debt	₹80,064 crore
CapEx spent (India operations)	₹14,214 crore
Retained earnings	₹42,627 crore

Manufactured capital

No. of manufacturing units	16 (dom)+3 (Intl)
Installed capacity	27.7 MTPA
Downstream capacity	13.5 MTPA
Installed capacity of Captive power plants	1,770 MW
Retail outlets	~16,500
Branded retail stores	1,695

Intellectual capital

Technology collaboration with JFE Steel and Marubeni-Itochu	
No. of digital flagship projects	15
R&D expenditure (standalone)	₹44 crore

Human capital*

Permanent employees	12,856
Contract	17,981
Training hours/employee	31.29
Safety training	
- Employee	2,29,697 hours
- Contract	12,60,013 hours

Social and relationship capital

Distributors	370
CSR expenditure	₹356 crore
New Influencers	21,000+
Customer meets conducted	9
MSME vendors (standalone)	1,964

Natural capital*

Captive iron ore mines	13
Iron ore reserves	1,341 MnT
Resource consumption in FY 2022-23	
Iron ore	33.06 MnT
Coal	15.40 MnT
Energy (specific)	23.69 GJ/tcs (5.66 Gcal/tcs)
Freshwater withdrawal	4.13 m^3/tcs

GOVERNANCE
Read More | Page 172 ›

VALUES

Commitment

Courage

Agility

Collaboration

Compassion

ACTIVITIES

Mining

Raw material procurement

Manufacturing

Processing

Distribution & marketing

End use

Scrap steel to recycle

PERFORMANCE
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EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT
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RISK MANAGEMENT
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STRATEGY AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION
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OUTCOMES

Financial capital

Total income	₹1,66,990 crore
Operating EBITDA	₹18,547 crore
Net profit	₹4,139 crore
RoCE	7.6%
Net debt to equity ratio	0.89
EPS	₹17.14
Dividend declared	₹3.40 per share

Credit rating

International	**Domestic**
Moody's: Ba1 (Stable outlook)	ICRA: AA (Stable outlook)
Fitch: BB (Stable outlook)	IndRa: AA (Stable outlook)
	CARE: AA (Stable outlook)

Manufactured capital

VASP contribution in sales mix	57%
Capacity utilisation	90%
New grades developed and customised	52

Human capital*

LTIFR	0.20
Fatalities	6
Per-tonne productivity per employee	1,623.49 tcs
Employee turnover rate	10.28%

Intellectual capital

No. of patents granted	15
No. of patents filed	16
No. of technical papers published	24

Natural capital*

Materials recycled	6.99 MnT
No. of saplings planted	54,788
Wastewater recycled and reused	20,782 ('000 m^3)
Waste recycled	99.77%

Social and relationship capital

No. of beneficiaries of CSR activities	~7.90 lakh
No. of consumer complaints	941
% of consumer complaints resolved	~100
Material sourced from MSME vendors	5%
Customer Satisfaction Index Score	4.09/5

OUTPUTS

Crude steel production

Consolidated	24.16 MnT
Standalone	20.87 MnT

Flat products

Hot rolled steel
Cold rolled steel
Galvanised/ Galvalume steel
Electrical steel
Colour coated steel
Tin Plate

Long products

TMT bars
Wired rods
Special alloy steel

Emissions*

CO_2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
49,359.39 ('000) tCO_2

CO_2 emission intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
2.36 tCO_2/tcs

PM	0.42 kg/tcs
SOx	1.69 kg/tcs
NOx	1.19 kg/tcs

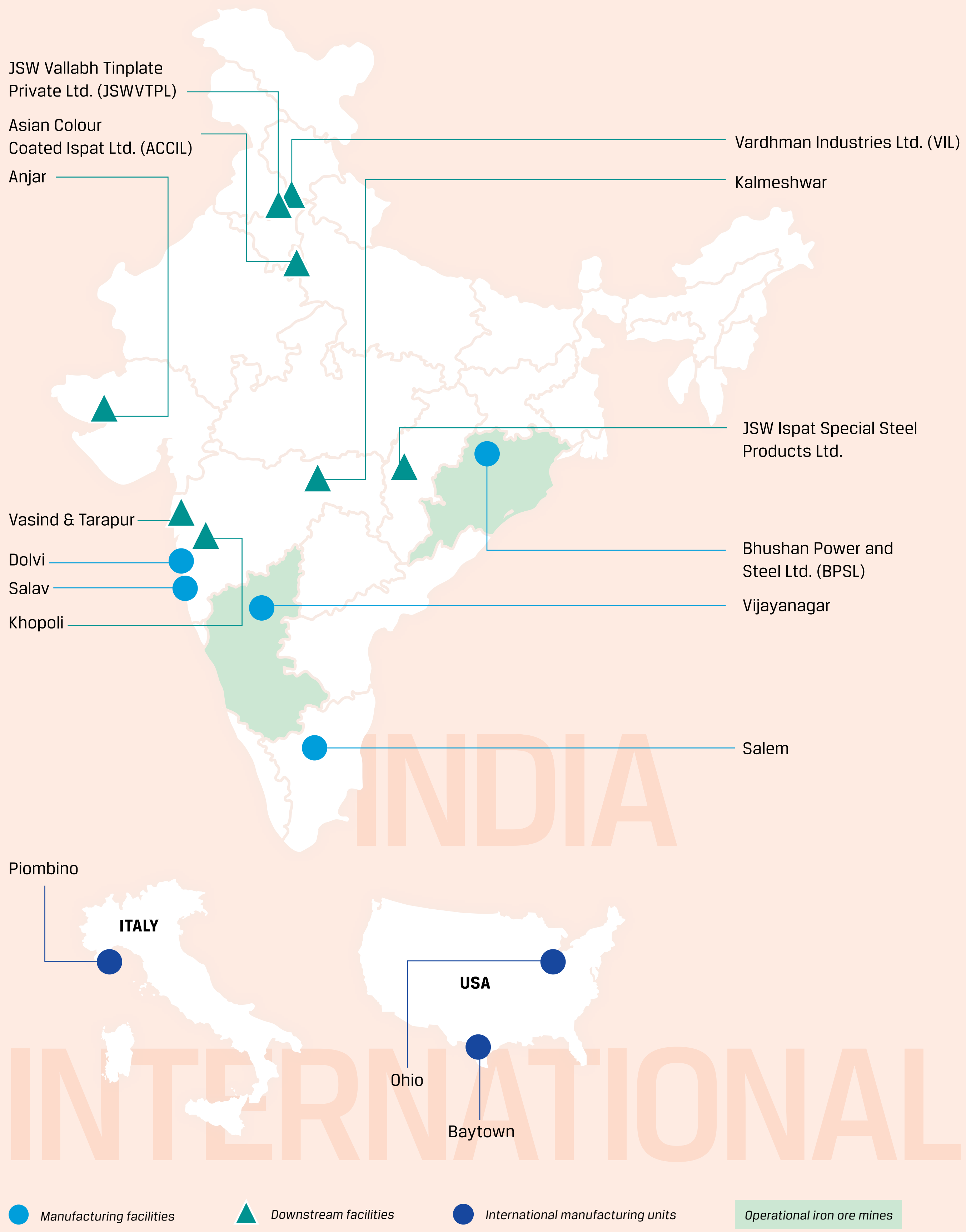
Co-products (in '000 tonnes)*

Hazardous	136.25
Non-hazardous (excluding tailings)	14,278.01

*Nos. are for Vijayanagar, Dolvi, Salem and Corporate Office

OPERATIONS AND PRESENCE

ENABLING INDIA AND THE WORLD TO BUILD BETTER



MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Vijayanagar Works (ISP)

Hot Rolled (HR), Cold Rolled (CR), Galvanised (GI) and Galvalume (GL), Galvanneal (GA), colour-coated products, wire rods, TMT, slabs, billets

12 MTPA Crude steel + **7.5 MTPA** Crude steel capacity in the next two years

Dolvi Works (ISP)

HR, TMT, billets, slabs

10 MTPA Crude steel

Salem Works (ISP)

Wire rod, alloy long products, billets/blooms

1 MTPA Crude steel

Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd. (BPSL)

HR, CR, Galvanised (GI) and Galvalume (GL), colour-coated products, TMT, slabs, billets, cable tape, black pipe, precision tubes

3.5 MTPA Crude steel + **1.5 MTPA** In the next year

Salav Works

Direct Reduced Iron (DRI)/Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI)

0.9 MTPA DRI/HBI

JSW Ispat Special Steel Products Ltd.

Rebars, alloy special steel products, slabs, billets

1.2 MTPA Crude steel

DOWNSTREAM OPERATIONS

Anjar Works

Steel plates and coils

1.2 MTPA

Vasind Works

GI/GL, colour-coated products

1.42 MTPA GI/GL

0.5 MTPA Continuous annealing line

Kalmeshwar Works

GI/GL, colour-coated products

0.96 MTPA GI/GL

Tarapur Works

GI/GL, colour-coated products, tinplate

0.73 MTPA GI/GL

0.5 MTPA Tinplate

Khopoli and Bawal Works

HRPO, GI/GL, colour-coated products

0.72 MTPA GI/GL

Key Products | Capacity

OPERATIONS AND PRESENCE

Downstream operations (contd.)

JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Ltd. (JSWVTPL)

Tinplate

0.12 MTPA
tinplate

Vardhman Industries Ltd. (VIL)

Colour-coated products

60,000 tonnes
(per annum)

Neotrex Steel Private Ltd.

Low-relaxation pre-stressed concrete steel strands

72,000 tonnes (per annum)
LRPC

Key Products Capacity

MINES

Karnataka Iron Ore Reserves

236 MnT

Odisha Iron Ore Reserves

1,105 MnT

Captive Iron Ore Dispatches in FY 2022-23

23.73 MnT

INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING UNITS

JSW Steel USA

OHIO

1.5 MNTPA	3 MNTPA
Crude steel	Finishing capacity

BAYTOWN

1.2 MNTPA	0.55 MNTPA
Plate mill	Pipe mill

JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A

PIOMBINO

Rails, wire rods, bars and grinding balls

1.3 MTPA
Finishing capacity

Project Highlights

● Completed in FY 23 ● In Progress

Vijayanagar

Completed in FY 23:
- Colour-coating line of 0.3 MTPA commissioned as part of the Cold Rolling Mill 1 expansion
- Coke Oven Battery A of capacity of 0.75 MTPA resulting in reduction of procurement of coke from third parties

In Progress:
- JSW Steel Vijayanagar Metallics Limited – 5 MTPA brownfield project in progress and to be completed by FY24
- Coke oven battery B of 0.75 MTPA by FY 2023-24
- Incremental expansion of 2.5 MTPA at Vijayanagar to be completed by FY 2024-25

BPSL

- Phase-I expansion to 3.5 MTPA completed and ramp-up in progress (Completed in FY 23)
- Phase-II expansion to 5 MTPA in progress and to be completed in FY24 (In Progress)

Dolvi

- Commissioned the 175 MW Waste Heat Recovery Boilers (WHRB) and a 60 MW captive power plant to harness flue gases and steam from CDQ

Other Downstream

Completed in FY 23:
- New 0.5 MTPA continuous annealing line at Vasind
- Second tinplate line with an additional capacity of 0.25 MTPA at Tarapur

In Progress:
- 0.25 MTPA colour-coating line at Rajpura, Punjab: commissioned in May 2023
- 0.12 MTPA colour-coating line in Jammu & Kashmir: to be commissioned in FY 2023-24

PRODUCT SUITE

DELIVERING SOLUTIONS FOR EVOLVING CUSTOMER NEEDS

Colour-coated and roofing products

JSW Radiance

Superior colour-coated steel product with newly evolved paint technology to enhance product life

JSW Everglow

Super-premium and technologically superior colour-coated steel products. Its aluminium-zinc coating of 150 gsm, Super Durable Polyester (SDP) paint coating and Bottom Colour Paint Coating makes it uniquely positioned for interior aesthetics as well as strong roofing solutions

JSW Colouron+

Premium colour-coated roofing sheets with anti-corrosion technology that prevents early corrosion of steel and substantially increases roof life

JSW Silveron+

Premium galvalume coil and sheets with enhanced corrosion resistance, better heat reflectivity and longer life

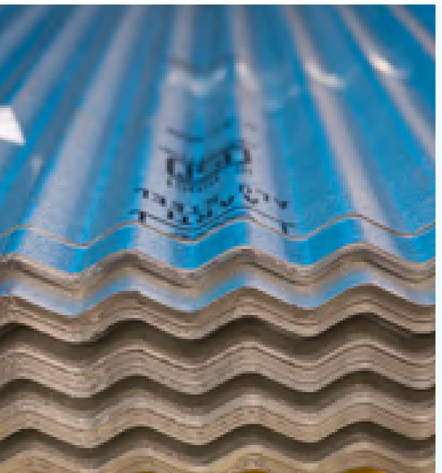
JSW Pragati+

A vibrant range of colour-coated galvalume steel sheets

Tinplate

JSW Platina

Tinplate products with high strength, formability and a smooth finish



Alloy-based sheets

JSW Vishwas+

Anti-corrosion premium aluminium-zinc sheets

JSW Vishwas

Premium galvanised corrugated (GC) sheets

Galvalume

JSW Galvos

Premium, long-life galvalume coil and sheets with applications in the solar energy sector

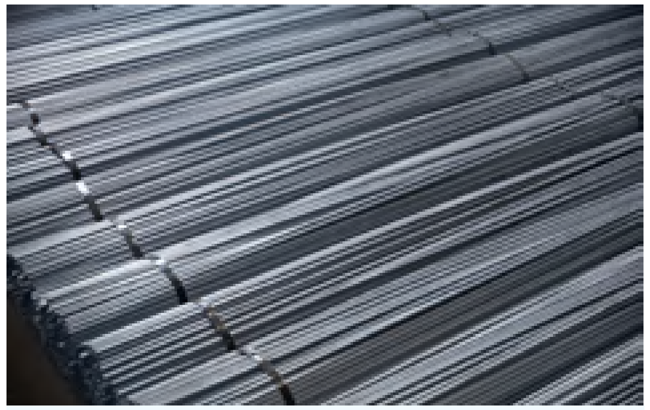
JSW Galveco

100% eco-friendly, ROHS-compliant, lead-free coils and sheets

Hot-rolled sheets

JSW Trusteel

Multi-utility steel sheets in accurate lengths and shapes



TMT bars

JSW Neosteel

Toughened high-strength HYQST (High Yield Quenched and Self Tempered) TMT bars, with highest levels of purity and consistency

Smart steel doors

JSW Avante

Striking the right balance between the strength of steel and the appearance of wood, engineered for a long life and convenience

INVESTMENT CASE

DRIVING GROWTH, DELIVERING SUSTAINED VALUE

JSW Steel is best placed to serve the growing demand for steel in India to drive the country's multi-decade growth story. Further, with planned capacity expansions, cost competitiveness, increasing raw material security, focus on innovation, sustainability and digitalisation, and robust balance sheet, we are strengthening our ability to create value for all stakeholders and transition to a low-carbon future.

- Expanding capacity to tap into buoyant domestic steel demand
- Strengthening cost leadership, improving efficiency
- Increasing share of high-margin Value Added and Special Products (VASP)
- Progressing on sustainability
- Being future-ready by scaling digital to best in class
- Maintaining a healthy balance sheet, ample liquidity
- Delivering consistent shareholder returns

Expanding capacity to tap into buoyant domestic steel demand

Read More | Page 198

Aligned with India's aspirations and the resultant increase in demand for steel to sustain the nation's growth trajectory, JSW Steel is strategically augmenting its upstream and downstream capacities primarily through low-risk and capital-efficient brownfield expansions. Further, India's low per capita steel consumption compared to global average provides significant headroom for growth. As the country's leading and most diversified steel producer, we plan to take our installed capacity in India to 37 MTPA in the near term from 27.7 MTPA at present, with planned CapEx well below the global replacement cost benchmark of ~$1,000/tonne for BF-based capacities.

27.7 MTPA
Current JSW steel capacity in India

37 MTPA
Planned India capacity by FY 2024-25

Well below
$1,000/t
Global replacement cost benchmark for BF-based capacities

Strengthening cost leadership, improving efficiency

Read More | Page 82

JSW Steel has established its leadership on the cost conversion curve in India and is one of the lowest globally. We are leveraging technology to further optimise costs and operational efficiencies. Further, we have established robust raw material linkage for iron ore for our integrated steelmaking facilities, which not only provides strategic long-term iron ore security, but also ensures grade consistency to enhance productivity. Iron ore integration allows us to also optimise logistics; we use pipe conveyor system to transport iron ore fines at Vijayanagar. The commissioning of the pellet plant and coke oven facilities in Vijayanagar and Dolvi have eliminated high cost external purchases of pellet and coke.

~$149/tonne
Conversion cost in FY 2022-23

41%
Iron ore requirements met through captive mines in FY 2022-23

235 MW
Commissioned the 175 MW Waste Heat Recovery Boilers (WHRB) and a 60 MW captive power plant to harness flue gases and steam from CDQ

Increasing share of high-margin Value-Added and Special Products (VASP)

Read More | Page 73

At JSW Steel, we focus on developing innovative steel products for diverse applications spanning the infrastructure and construction, consumer durables, general engineering, railways, defence and automotive sectors. Over the past few years, we have rapidly scaled up our downstream capacities to address the growing demand for specialty steel in India, which was being largely met through imports. Our continued focus on building specialty steel brands and on launching niche products that cater to the evolving requirements of our user industries enable us to enrich our portfolio and enhance margins.

13.5* MTPA
Domestic downstream capacity

39%
Branded product sales in total retail sales in FY 2022-23

57%
Share of VASP in total sales in FY 2022-23

**Excluding recent National Steel Acquisition*

INVESTMENT CASE

Progressing on sustainability

Read More | Page 90

At JSW Steel, we measure and disclose our progress on all key performance indicators against the set targets across all our focus areas of sustainability performance. We are not only improving the sustainability quotient of steel but are also making a meaningful contribution towards meeting India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). During FY 2022-23, JSW Steel was upgraded to an 'A' rating by CDP. Moreover, we were recognised as the Worldsteel sustainability champion, for the 5th consecutive time in a row. We also joined Responsible Steel, the steel industry's first global multistakeholder standard and certification initiative. We have also deployed a robust occupational health and management system and our goal is to achieve zero harm, zero major incidents, and zero injuries.

Being future-ready by scaling digital to best in class

Read More | Page 82

At JSW Steel, we are undergoing an end-to-end digital transformation with automation, integration and intelligence across functions. These transformative initiatives are aimed at increasing sales, increasing cost competitiveness, improving efficiency, ensuring asset availability, reducing emissions and augmenting safety. Further, we launched 'Digitall' (Digital education for all), aimed at building a future-ready workforce.

200+
Digital projects planned for FY 2023-24

9,000 hours
Digital and data science training planned for FY 2023-24

15
Flagship digital projects

Maintaining healthy balance sheet, ample liquidity

Read More | Page 88

We have maintained our gearing and leverage below the stated caps, despite deploying significant annual capex in the past few years. This speaks volumes about our prudent capital allocation to projects that are immediately value accretive. Our robust operating cashflows provides ample liquidity and flexibility to deploy growth capital. Further, we enjoy strong ratings from domestic as well as international credit rating agencies, which enables us to tap the global capital markets on favourable terms. In addition, we have access to diversified funding sources, with strong relationships with domestic and international banks and financial institutions.

0.89x
Gearing (net debt-to-equity) below the stated cap of 1.75x

$3.69 billion
Raised through global bond markets since 2014

₹20,719 crore
Cash and cash equivalents at end FY 2022-23

Delivering consistent shareholder returns

Read More | Page 88

We have a strong track record of delivering consistent shareholder returns. With a healthy balance sheet, reduced debt levels, strong liquidity, and favourable credit ratings, we are well-positioned to deliver sustained, superior risk-adjusted returns through consistent dividend payments and share price appreciation.

20%
Of consolidated profit paid out as dividends in FY 2022-23

28%
10-year total shareholder return (TSR)

36%
CAGR in market capitalisation over FY 2003-23

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

RESILIENT PERFORMANCE IN A CHALLENGING YEAR

Dear esteemed shareholders,

It is a pleasure to write to you once again, reflecting upon a year that has presented its fair share of challenges as we operated in a volatile landscape. Throughout this period, we have witnessed first-hand the power of our agility in navigating obstacles while seizing promising opportunities.

Amidst the prevailing uncertainties on a global scale, I am pleased to report that the Indian economy has exhibited remarkable resilience, successfully steering through a volatile international environment and geopolitical tensions, ultimately achieving a high growth rate. While recent developments have shown improvements in the global economic outlook, including the moderation of commodity prices and the normalisation of supply chains, we remain cognizant of the persistent concerns regarding potential recessions in select developed economies. The aggressive monetary tightening measures implemented to curb inflation are anticipated to exert a dampening effect on growth in these regions.

To this effect, the Board remains exceptionally diligent in carrying out its supervisory role, and nowhere is this more crucial than in risk management. Board members collaborate closely with Management to guarantee that meaningful risks are thoroughly identified, assessed and mitigated to the extent possible. Throughout fiscal 2023, we examined the impact of inflation, the ongoing war in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity threats, human capital, climate technologies, and emerging market priorities and prospects to ensure that the associated risks and opportunities were comprehensively accounted for.

In the face of this challenging external environment, JSW Steel has demonstrated resolute strength and delivered a resilient performance. Although the elevated costs of raw materials and inputs weighed upon our margins during the first half of FY 2022-23, we have experienced a significant recovery in our performance during the latter half of the year.

Emerging stronger amid uncertainties

The synchronised tightening of central bank policies across the globe had an adverse impact on steel demand and led to a decline in steel prices on a global scale. Adding to this, the Indian government-imposed duties on domestic steel exports in May 2022, which directly affected our near-term profitability. Furthermore, as global demand remained subdued, India experienced a sharp increase in steel imports, reaching a three-year high of 7 MnT.

In the midst of these formidable headwinds, we demonstrated unwavering resilience, maintaining our capacity utilisation levels at 90%. We grew our India consolidated crude steel production to 23.62 MnT during FY 2022-23, and also achieved sales volumes of 21.86 MnT.

We delivered an EBITDA of ₹18,547 crore and achieved a Net Profit of ₹4,139 crore during FY 2022-23. Our unflinching commitment to creating value for our esteemed shareholders is reflected in our maintaining a 20% dividend payout ratio.

Our commitment to innovative products led us to create substantial downstream capacities, safeguarding our margins and ensuring we cater to the evolving needs of our esteemed customers. One such initiative is our plan to establish a state-of-the-art Cold Rolled Grain Oriented Electrical Steel manufacturing facility at Vijayanagar in a joint venture with JFE Steel of Japan. These strategic initiatives position us at the forefront of technological advancements.

Growing with purpose and conviction

The Indian government's commitment to infrastructure-led economic growth and the overall traction of the economy have begun to yield remarkable results, translating into robust steel demand growth. In FY 2022-23, we witnessed annual growth of 13.3%, reaching 120 MnT of domestic steel consumption. Looking ahead to FY 2023-24, we anticipate an incremental steel demand of 8-10 MnT in India.

Amidst this backdrop of soaring demand, I am elated to announce that JSW Steel is unequivocally the best-placed steel company to meet this need. Our constant dedication to expansion and innovation positions us optimally as we add 9 MTPA of new capacity, projecting a total capacity of 37 MTPA in India by FY 2024-25. To support our ambitious growth trajectory, we have outlined a capital expenditure plan of approximately ₹50,000 crore over the next three years.

Looking further into the future, the Government of India, through its visionary National Steel Policy, has envisioned a capacity of 300 MTPA in India by FY 2030-31, aligning with the nation's escalating demand. Within our robust portfolio, we have identified compelling growth opportunities and are targeting a capacity of 50 MTPA by the end of this decade.

Our organisation was built for times like these

Embracing the principles of innovation and excellence, we are also making significant investments in research and development. This strategic focus enables us to spearhead advances in crucial areas such as new process and product development, quality and productivity enhancements, cost and energy optimisation, as well as waste utilisation–all of which is conducted at our state-of-the-art R&D centre in Vijayanagar. In FY 2022-23 alone, we proudly introduced 125 new product grades, including 39 in the Advanced High-Strength Steel (AHSS) category and 15 aimed at import substitution.

In our firm commitment to excellence and fostering collaboration, we have partnered with the prestigious IIT Bombay, an 'Institution of Eminence', to establish the JSW Technology Hub within its renowned Centre of Excellence in Steel Technology (CoEST).

Leading the decarbonisation and energy transition agenda

I am pleased to share with you the tremendous strides we have made in enhancing our environmental performance, reaffirming our firm commitment to sustainable practices. We are on track to achieve our ambitious goal of reducing CO_2 emissions intensity by 42% (over base year 2005) by 2030.

> "We are making significant investments in R&D which enables us to spearhead advances in crucial areas such as new process and product development, quality and productivity enhancements, cost and energy optimisation, as well as waste utilisation.

SAJJAN JINDAL
CHAIRMAN

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

In line with our commitment to renewable energy adoption, we have already secured contracts for 1 gigawatt (GW) of capacity, while successfully operationalising 225 megawatts (MW) of solar capacity at our Vijayanagar plant in April 2022, making it the first steel plant in India to embrace large-scale renewable energy deployment.

In line with our commitment to renewable energy adoption, we have already secured contracts for 1 gigawatt (GW) of capacity while successfully operationalising 225 megawatts (MW) of solar capacity at our Vijayanagar plant in April 2022, making it the first steel plant in India to embrace large-scale renewable energy deployment.

As we aim to reach a capacity of 50 million metric tonnes, our aspiration is to power our entire setup through 10 GW of renewable capacity, making us possibly the world's first major steel manufacturer to achieve this milestone. Another bold step involves incorporating green hydrogen into our Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) plant at Vijayanagar, propelling us forward in the production of low-carbon-emission steel.

While renewable energy and hydrogen technology form a crucial part of our decarbonisation strategy, we recognise that it alone is insufficient to fully decarbonise the steelmaking process. The production of primary steel relies on the utilisation of fossil fuels to convert iron ore into steel. To address this challenge, we have launched the Sustainable Energy Environment & Decarbonisation (SEED) project. Through efficiency improvements and a comprehensive change management approach, SEED aims to reduce CO_2 emissions from our existing assets. I am pleased to report that in its inaugural year of implementation, SEED has already yielded visible improvements, further bolstering our environmental stewardship.

I am delighted to share that our commitment to environmental excellence is only growing. Once again and for the fifth consecutive year, we have been ranked 'Sustainability Champion' by the World Steel Association. We were also recognised by CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) as we secured the highest Climate Change rating of 'A', positioning JSW Steel among an exclusive group of three global steel manufacturers to receive this prestigious accolade.

To reinforce our commitment, we have joined Responsible Steel, the only global multi-stakeholder standard and certification initiative for responsibly sourced and produced steel.

Accelerating impact–On and off the factory floor

Our Company has made remarkable progress in driving diversity and inclusion throughout the organisation.

We have observed the remarkable impact of all-women teams, shattering conventional stereotypes. These empowered women are now taking charge of their own narratives by skillfully operating heavy earth-moving machinery at mines and production units in mills. This shift in perspective underscores our unyielding dedication to nurturing a culture that celebrates diversity and enables individuals to unleash their maximum potential. As a result of such endeavours, JSW has once again, for the third consecutive year, been recognised as a 'Great Place to Work', highlighting our commitment to a nurturing work environment that values and empowers the workforce.

In relation to our prominent JSW Foundation, we continue to drive positive change through initiatives that will have a lasting impact on society. This year we inaugurated the JSW School of Public Policy at IIM Ahmedabad, aiming to become a research-oriented think tank and a premier training institute for developing robust public policies. Additionally, our foundation extended its support to the Tata Memorial Centre, enhancing facilities for cancer patients. Operating at a national level, the JSW Foundation remains focused on the upliftment of rural communities through Education, Health & Nutrition, Skill Development, Environment & Water, Sports, and Art & Heritage initiatives. It now operates across 22 rural locations in 11 states benefiting over a million lives.

Looking ahead with optimism

The Indian growth story continues unabated, propelled by a strong human capital base, robust domestic consumption, and expanding manufacturing capabilities. The government aims to increase the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25%. The global supply chains are experiencing realignment, with a defined shift towards a China+1 sourcing approach, benefiting India, as global buyers seek cost-effectiveness and stability. India's impressive infrastructure developments–propelled by the Gati Shakti project–metros, airports, freight corridors, waterways, high-speed trains, and road networks, will further accelerate growth.

At JSW Steel, our unwavering commitment to continuous improvement is reflected not only in our outstanding financial performance as India's largest steelmaker but also in our ability to meet essential environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets. By delivering on these fronts, we are enhancing long-term shareholder value.

As a result of such endeavours, this year JSW Group climbed eight places in the league table of top 50 brands and is now officially the fastest growing brand over the last 10 years. (Source: Interbrand)

Acknowledgement and gratitude

Before concluding, I would like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of Mr. Seshagiri Rao, our Joint Managing Director and Group CFO, who recently superannuated. Mr. Rao has been a stalwart and a pillar of strength for JSW Steel. I extend my deepest appreciation, as I join our entire workforce in recognising his exceptional contributions. Furthermore, I am pleased to announce the elevation of Mr. Jayant Acharya, another JSW veteran, as our Joint Managing Director and CEO. Additionally, Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore, our COO, joins the Board as a Whole Time Director. As we welcome these esteemed leaders into their new roles, I have no doubt that their expertise and strategic vision will propel JSW Steel to even greater heights.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to our independent director, Mr. Harsh Mariwala, as his tenure concludes in July 2023. His invaluable contributions have greatly enriched our board discussions, and we are immensely grateful for his guidance and wisdom.

I want to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the outstanding and diligent team at JSW Steel. It is their persistent commitment and tireless efforts that drive us towards excellence each day. I would also like to express my appreciation to our board members, whose guidance and advice have been vital in shaping our strategic path and accomplishing our objectives.

As we look towards the future with optimism and determination, I assure you that JSW Steel remains steadfast in its pursuit of excellence and sustainable growth. Together, we will continue to build a brighter future for JSW Steel and contribute to the progress of our great nation.

Sincerely,

SAJJAN JINDAL

MESSAGE FROM THE JMD AND CEO

OUR GROWTH JOURNEY IS IN STEP WITH INDIA'S PROGRESS

Dear stakeholders,
The world is seeing an uncertain geopolitical and economic environment with cross-border tensions, constrained supply chains and multi-decade high inflation and interest rates. Amid these uncertainties, India stands out with its vibrant economy, demonstrating its resilience in a volatile world, and strengthening its position in the global economy.

The government is focusing on increasing the share of manufacturing in India's GDP, as global supply chains are getting realigned and multinationals are seeking to diversify their risk in terms of sourcing manufactured goods and components. India's digital infrastructure is redefining last-mile delivery, from banking to welfare schemes. Further, the Government is concentrating on building and improving physical infrastructure to increase productivity and increase India's competitiveness.

These factors bode very well for domestic steel demand, and JSW Steel is well positioned to serve India's growing steel requirements.

In sync with India's growth

India is forecasted to become a $10 trillion economy by 2033, growing almost three times. As India accelerates its growth trajectory in its 'nation building' phase, steel demand is expected to see a step up. The National Steel Policy envisages India's installed crude steel capacity at 300 MTPA by 2030-31. JSW Steel's growth aligns with this progress, which is reflected in our medium-term capacity target of 50 MTPA.

We take pride in innovating and manufacturing a diverse range of steel products that cater to the evolving needs of our customers, be it in Automotive, Packaging, Renewables, Infrastructure, Construction and General Engineering. While growing our capacities across locations, we are strategically building manufacturing capabilities and products for sectors where India is growing.

For the Infrastructure and Construction sectors, we have an array of products for lighter construction with enhanced durability. Our new facility of LRPC is aiding in faster construction with better resource efficiency. We continue to expand our value-added offerings in Advanced High-Strength Steels which help in light weighting of automobiles, across Renewable Energy, Infrastructure, Oil & Gas and General Engineering sectors. We have developed various speciality products for Forgings, Bearing, Fasteners and Wire applications for the domestic and international markets.

In our downstream facilities, we continue to build capacities of products which aid sustainable living like tinplate for packaging, electrical steels for better energy efficiency and reduced carbon emissions. With a strong focus on R&D and product development, our target is to maintain the share of Value Added and Special Product sales mix at over 50%.

Volatile external environment

FY 2022-23 was a year of two halves. The first half witnessed high volatility in raw material costs, especially coking coal and energy, aggravated by supply chain bottlenecks. A series of aggressive interest rates hikes by major central banks to rein in runaway inflation dampened steel demand, leading to inventory build-up and softening steel prices. However, the third and fourth quarters saw improved sentiment with easing inflation and raw material costs, coupled with the reopening of China post its stringent 'Zero COVID' policy.

India too experienced high inflation for some time. Steel spreads came under pressure due to higher coking coal and other input costs. The imposition of export duty on steel in May 2022 made Indian steel uncompetitive in global markets while cheaper steel from overseas made its way into the country, putting pricing pressure on domestic steelmakers. However, buoyant steel demand in India throughout the year provided some respite. The withdrawal of export duty in November 2022 opened up opportunities to tap the overseas markets, though global demand remained a bit subdued.

Resilient performance in a challenging year

At JSW Steel, we continuously improved our operations and delivered a robust set of numbers for FY 2022-23. Our average capacity utilisation was at 90%, which demonstrates our ability to sweat assets even in a challenging year. While exports dropped, we strategically diverted volumes between domestic and overseas; one-third of our exports was recorded in the fourth quarter alone.

Our consolidated revenue from operations came in at ₹1,65,960 crore and EBITDA at ₹18,547 crore, despite lower export volumes and pricing pressure. Despite the challenging external environment, we did not compromise on our medium-term growth strategy to take our near-term India capacity to 37 MTPA, given the robust growth in Indian steel demand.

We maintained a healthy balance sheet, with our net leverage and gearing below the stated cap. Our strong cash flow from operations, coupled with access to a diversified funding pool, provides flexibility to drive value accretive growth.

Digitisation and innovation focus

At JSW Steel, we aspire to be a digital-first organisation. As part of our Digital Vision 2026, we are leveraging technology to make our facilities safer, sustainable and more efficient. Our AI-enabled safety surveillance platform at JSW Salem monitors plant safety and security compliance in real-time while providing geo-fencing features to enable swift responses to emergencies. We have deployed a 'Digital Logistics Management System (DLMS)' at our Odisha mines, resulting in faster truck turnaround, improved supply chain efficiency and cost reduction.

We have digitally enabled our 5 MTPA Vijayanagar expansion, where drones are being used for project monitoring. Mobile inspection requests have replaced the traditional manual methods. Dashboards and analytics provide a real-time view of the milestones, plans and actual project progress. We are working with an objective of end-to-end digital transformation of key functions and focusing on creating a future-ready digital workforce.

"In our downstream facilities, we continue to build capacities of products which aid sustainable living like tinplate for packaging, electrical steels for better energy efficiency and reduced carbon emissions.

JAYANT ACHARYA
JOINT MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CEO

MESSAGE FROM THE JMD AND CEO

We launched a programme called 'Sustainable Energy Environment and Decarbonisation' (SEED) at our Vijayanagar operations to bring about changes at the grassroot level to remain both operational and CO_2 emission efficient.

Sustainability at the heart of everything

During the year under review, we met all our sustainability targets and remained firmly on track to reduce our CO_2 emission intensity by 42% by 2030 (from 2005 base year), to achieve 100% circularity in all the solid wastes generated, achieve no net loss for biodiversity and having more than 39% reduction in freshwater consumption by 2030.

As the world moves to a low-carbon economy, it would always remain a challenge to decouple growth from emissions in a hard-to-abate sector like ours. However, we remain focussed to reduce our emission intensities through conscious efforts by prioritising actions such as energy transition towards renewable energy, adoption and promotion of efficiency improvements in energy consumption, process optimisation, increased use of available scraps and support circularity through better resource management and adoption of Best Available Technologies (BAT).

We launched a specific programme called 'Sustainable Energy Environment and Decarbonisation' (SEED) at our Vijayanagar operations to bring in changes at the grassroot level to remain both operational and CO_2 emission efficient. Steel being an infinitely recyclable and extremely versatile material, we are certain that it will remain the preferred choice for building a sustainable future.

Driving meaningful change for inclusive progress

At JSW Steel, we understand that sustainable growth can only be achieved when our communities flourish. In our pursuit of driving meaningful change, we have prioritised key areas such as education, healthcare, environmental sustainability and more, touching over a million lives across the country.

Our flagship education programmes provide quality education to over 30,000 children every year. Further, we have significantly enhanced access to quality healthcare services, benefiting half a million individuals. In line with our vision of building a sustainable and greener future, we have implemented environment and biodiversity interventions. These efforts have not only increased access to water for over 5,00,000 individuals but also facilitated the recharging of millions of litres of water and increased the overall green cover. Through an innovative India's First Skill Impact Bond, we aim to skill and provide livelihood opportunities to over 50,000 youths in the next four years.

Nurturing our biggest asset

We have recalibrated our values with the strategic intent of providing a moral compass for our organisation and its people while pursing growth. With a strong emphasis on diversity and inclusion, we foster an environment that celebrates individuality, encourages innovation and embraces collaboration.

With an aim to place our people first, JSW Steel focuses on providing holistic wellness, rewarding long-term association and diverse career opportunities. Being a strong believer of building leadership pipelines, we have developed various leadership programmes in partnership with premier institutions across India and abroad.

Some of the highly invested initiatives in JSW Steel include Senior Leadership Development Programme, Future Fit Leaders, JSW Technical Leaders Programme, JSW Sales Leaders Programme, Young Leaders Programme.

At JSW Steel, women engineers today manage production lines at our Vijayanagar, Vasind and Tarapur plants. While over 5% of our workforce are women at present, we have resolved to increase this to over 15% within the next five years. We have started programmes like 'Springboard', which is designed to help high-performing women employees achieve their career goals and overcome barriers. This programme provides leadership training, mentorship and networking opportunities that can help them reach their full potential.

JSW Steel has been recognised among 'India's Best Employers Among Nation Builders' by Great Place to Work and as 'Leadership Factory' by Great Manager Institute.

In conclusion

As we forge ahead, guided by our unwavering commitment to excellence and sustainability, we remain steadfast in our pursuit of contributing to the growth and development of the Indian economy. We will continue to embrace innovation, pursue responsible business practices, and create value for all our stakeholders. I express my sincere gratitude to all our stakeholders for their continued trust and support. Together, let us chart a path towards a prosperous and inclusive future.

Warm regards,

JAYANT ACHARYA

JOINT MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CEO

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

We prioritise the maintenance of a robust balance sheet, allowing us to navigate through market fluctuations and make strategic investments for the future. FY 2022-23 was a testament to our commitment as we achieved yet another year of exceptional performance, setting new records.

Operational indicators

Consolidated crude steel production
(MnT)

FY23	24.16
FY22	19.51
FY21	15.15
FY20	16.06
FY19	16.69

23.83 y-o-y growth

7.68 5-year CAGR

Consolidated saleable steel sales
(MnT)

FY23	22.39
FY22	18.18
FY21	15.08
FY20	14.90
FY19	15.60

23.16 y-o-y growth

7.49 5-year CAGR

Balance sheet indicators (consolidated)

Net fixed assets
(₹ in Cr)

FY23	99,625
FY22	95,046
FY21	60,765
FY20	58,199
FY19	61,804

4.8 y-o-y growth

10.0 5-year CAGR

Net debt-to-equity ratio
(times)

FY23	0.89
FY22	0.83
FY21	1.17
FY20	1.48
FY19	1.34

Shareholder indicators (consolidated)

Dividend per share
(₹)

FY23	3.40
FY22	17.35
FY21	6.5
FY20	2
FY19	4.1

-80.4 y-o-y growth

-3.7 5-year CAGR

Book value per share
(₹)

FY23	277.34
FY22	283.53
FY21	186.12
FY20	149.03
FY19	142.08

-2.2 y-o-y growth

14.3 5-year CAGR

Profit & loss Indicators (consolidated)

Gross turnover
(₹ in crore)

FY23	1,63,646
FY22	1,43,829
FY 2021	78,059
FY 2020	71,116
FY 2019	82,499

13.8 y-o-y growth

14.7 5-year CAGR

Operating EBITDA
(₹ in crore)

FY23	18,547
FY22	39,007
FY 2021	20,141
FY 2020	11,873
FY 2019	18,952

-52.5 y-o-y growth

-0.4 5-year CAGR

Operating EBITDA margin
(%)

FY23	11.2
FY22	26.6
FY21	25.2
FY20	16.2
FY19	22.4

-58.1 y-o-y growth

-13.0 5-year CAGR

Profit after tax
(₹ in crore)

FY23	4,139
FY22	20,938
FY21	7,873
FY20	3,919
FY19	7,524

-80.2 y-o-y growth

-11.3 5-year CAGR

Earnings per share
(₹)

FY23	17.14
FY22	85.49
FY21	32.73
FY20	16.67
FY19	31.60

-80.0 y-o-y growth

-11.5 5-year CAGR

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

COMMITTED TO OUR VISION OF ZERO HARM

We strive to maintain a secure, safe and healthy environment for our workforce, partners, and the communities we serve. We have integrated world-class Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management systems, which we constantly benchmark against global standards to achieve our ultimate goal of zero harm, zero major incidents and zero injuries.

At JSW Steel, we believe 'safety is everyone's responsibility'. We strive to improve our safety performance based on the ISO 45000 standards, the British Safety Council's Occupational Health, Safety, and Wellbeing Management Standards (55 Elements) and DuPont Safety Standards.

By 2030, we aspire to be recognised as one of the world's safest organisations, where the implementation of the 'highest standards of safety leads to greatest levels of productivity'.

Leading indicators

4.7 lakh+
Safety observations

32,900+
Planned safety inspections and audits undertaken

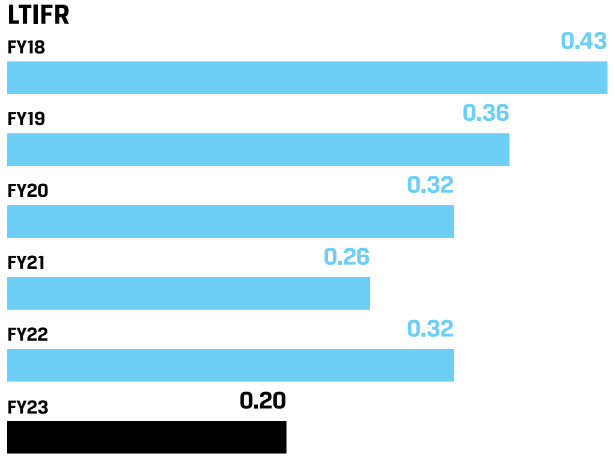
1,80,000+
Corrective and preventive actions implemented

29,900+
E-learning modules on safety completed

2,185
Contractors assessed for CARES*

Lagging indicators

LTIFR



0.33
LTIFR employees

0.19
LTIFR contractors

During the year, we regret to report six fatalities and 36 LTIs.

Key strategies for health and safety

1. Effective leadership
We invest in training and developing our leaders to cultivate a culture of safety excellence. Through the deployment of best practices and digital interventions, we strive to lead by example and inspire others to prioritise safety.

2. Robust systems
We have established strong safety systems that ensure the well-being of our workforce. These systems are designed to identify and mitigate risks.

3. Competent workforce
We prioritise building a competent workforce through mandatory skill assessments, comprehensive training modules, and unique safety experience centres. By equipping our employees with the necessary skills and knowledge, we empower them to make informed decisions and contribute to a safer work environment.

Key initiatives undertaken during FY 2022-23

1. Capability building
- India's First Safety Experience Centre was inaugurated in Vijayanagar
- Cluster of Excellence–Safety was launched with the intent of improving safety standards at all our steel plants
- Safety Champions Programme for line managers
- Skill assessment for contractor workmen (new hires) has been made mandatory at all our plants

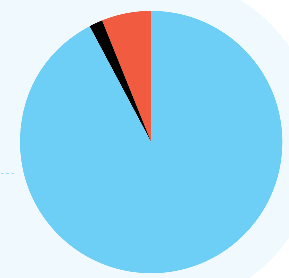
Simultaneously, existing workmen are also being assessed for skills and training needs identified.

1,08,376
Total workmen assessed

99,988 Qualified

2,034 Identified for retraining

6,354 Disqualified



- **Safety Champion's Programme for line managers**
In order to increase the safety awareness levels of line managers and actively engage them as safety ambassadors, 10 safety modules have been identified and being developed and christened 'Safety Champions Programme for Line Managers'. Upon successful completion of these 10 modules, the line managers would be designated as Safety Champions and act as safety ambassadors in their respective plants.

2,819
Staff underwent and completed 'Safety Champions' programme

100%
Contractors assessed for safety

Awards and Recognitions

Salem Works became the first Integrated Steel Plant (ISP) globally to win the prestigious 'Sword of Honour' award from British Safety Council

Dolvi Works was recognised with 5-star Safety rating from British Safety Council

Vijayanagar steel Works won the 'ISPAT SURAKSHA PURASKAR' from JCSSI, and also won State level best industry safety award from Director of Factories

Dolvi Works won the 'Best Company for Employee Well-being, award from Times Ascent

Dolvi and Salem Works won 3 'Platinum Awards' at Confederation of Indian Industry IQ National Safety Practice Competition-2022

Salem Works won 'Gold Award' for EHS Excellence in 15th CII – SR Environment, Health & Safety Excellence Award 2022

Salem Works won the 'Award of Honour' for outstanding OH&S achievements from National Safety Council, Tamil Nadu

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

- Organised an Incident Investigation Training for the senior management by British Safety Council at our Vijayanagar Works
- Conducted Safety Auditor Training for safety leaders, and Incident Investigation Workshop for O&M leaders by an International safety expert
- Organised a certified Lifting Assessors Training through an expert third-party agency to improve the lifting safety awareness among staff
- **International Training and Certification for safety and O&M team**
  - To strengthen the knowledge and exposure of safety/O&M team towards international requirements and best practices, Group Safety organised NEBOSH International Certification on Process Safety Management. The first batch of 15 staff selected across the steel plants received training and appeared for exams
  - Safety benchmarking visits carried out at peers' steel plants and other manufacturing plants across India and overseas.

2. Group standards, audit and assurance

- Group standards on contractor safety management, safety observations, incident reporting and investigation have been reviewed and revised to reflect the best practices in the industry
- Safety perception survey and well-being survey conducted at Dolvi Steel plant and initiatives taken to address the gaps
- Group-level audits have been conducted at all our ISPs in the following areas through internal auditors as well as expert third-party auditors:
  - Validation audits conducted on contractor pre-qualification and CARES assessments
  - Emergency preparedness and response audit at Salem plant
  - Construction safety at project sites of Vijayanagar plant
  - Effectiveness of skill assessment process audit conducted at Vijayanagar and Dolvi plants
- Group Safety team participated in the Ministry of Steel meeting at Delhi for the standardisation of safety guidelines in the steel industry along with other industry peers.

3. Process safety management

- Dolvi Works continued the engagement of DuPont Sustainable Solutions (DSS+) for development of the Centre of Excellence in Process Safety Management
- Participated in the World Steel Association 'Bow Tie project' for Blast Furnace and DRI worst-case scenarios, involving subject matter experts, across all ISPs, which resulted in identifying various risk scenarios and their preventive and mitigating measures
- Process Safety Management (PSM) Centre of Cxcellence journey initiated at our Vijayanagar plant
- Two-day virtual training on Barrier Management using Bow Tie Software for 18 Health & Safety/O&M professionals by SMEs from British Safety Council
- Barrier Management using Bow Tie Software training at JSW Steel Salem.

Digitalisation

- Developed a robust online safety training module to familiarise the employees with health and safety requirements

70+

Safety e-learning modules available in our Learning Management System

- Smart cameras are installed at plants for enhancing road safety and other use cases such as restricted areas, secluded areas, confined spaces, working at heights, fire detection, movement near critical areas/equipment (furnace, ladle, torpedo, etc.), pathway obstruction, speed detection, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR), unauthorised/random /midway parking, crowd detection and PPE monitoring (helmets and jackets).

Health and safety priorities for FY 2023-24

01 Rollout 'Vision 2030–Zero Harm' focusing on effective leadership, robust systems and competent workforce

02 'Yaha Nahi Chalega' campaign on eliminating commonly accepted unsafe practices

03 Audit effectiveness of all our safety management system as well as control measures

04 Review existing OHS management and establish JOSH (JSW Occupational Safety and Health management system) incorporating international best practices

05 Process safety management: Third-party engagement, hand-holding at Vijayanagar plant and finalising Group level standards

06 Competency framework for safety professionals in line with international benchmarks

07 Safety Experience Centre at our Dolvi and Salem plants

08 LTIFR target for FY 2023-24 is 0.20

LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

Focus on strengthening the following pillars to realise our vision of 'Zero Harm'

- Holistic integration of safety in all business tasks from design to delivery
- Empowerment of staff through enhanced capability building
- Effective contractor safety management through stringent Pre-Qualification Assessment (PQA) and CARES system
- Winning the hearts and minds of the workforce for better safety

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

CASE STORY

SAFETY EXPERIENCE CENTRE AT VIJAYANAGAR

At our Vijayanagar plant, we have taken an innovative step towards promoting a safe workplace culture by establishing a Safety Experience Centre, the first of its kind in the Group. The Centre is designed to enable employees to learn about potential workplace hazards through active practice on training modules, and gain awareness of these risks through tactile perception, sudden actions, and visual and acoustic signals.

The 10 Safety Standards for experiential training and demonstration at the Centre cover the following modules:

- Safety harness and fall
- Slip/trip/fall
- Floor opening safety
- Work at height/guardrail/scaffold collapse
- Confined space
- Conveyor experience
- Lifting and rigging
- Electrical safety board
- Lock-out/Tag-Out
- Hit by heavy machinery

Equipped with special training modules that simulate the machines and equipment used in the actual workplace, employees experience the hazards and risks of their job in a controlled and safe environment. This hands-on approach encourages employees to develop a deep understanding of the risks and dangers they face daily while providing a safe space to learn and practice safety techniques.

The Centre is thus a practical training ground to learn and practice safety procedures. Through this, employees are encouraged to take responsibility of their own safety and that of their colleagues.

CASE STORY

BRITISH SAFETY COUNCIL SWORD OF HONOUR

JSW Steel Salem Works was awarded the prestigious 'Sword of Honour 2022' by the British Safety Council for its commitment to occupational health, safety, and wellbeing management. This recognition came after the recent Five Star Audit conducted by the British Safety Council. Out of 118 organisations from around the world, JSW Steel Salem Works was included in the top echelon.

The Sword of Honour application was evaluated based on the outcome of the recent Five Star Audit, with a maximum of 60 marks available for the written aspect, and 40 marks for the outcome of the Five Star Audit. We were evaluated in four categories, including processes for effective control of planned permanent and temporary changes, the organisation's top management commitment and endurance, the establishment of suitable processes to recognise and support employee mental health and wellbeing, and the adoption of relevant recommendations of the audit.

The plant's line management manages OH&S, and the RACI Matrix is well-defined and established. The OH&S at Salem is governed by the Apex Committee, which includes representatives from Health and eight Safety sub-committees. The sub-committees are established with Department Divisional Implementation Committees to support the implementation and maintenance of JSW Safety Standards.

II

CREATING VALUE

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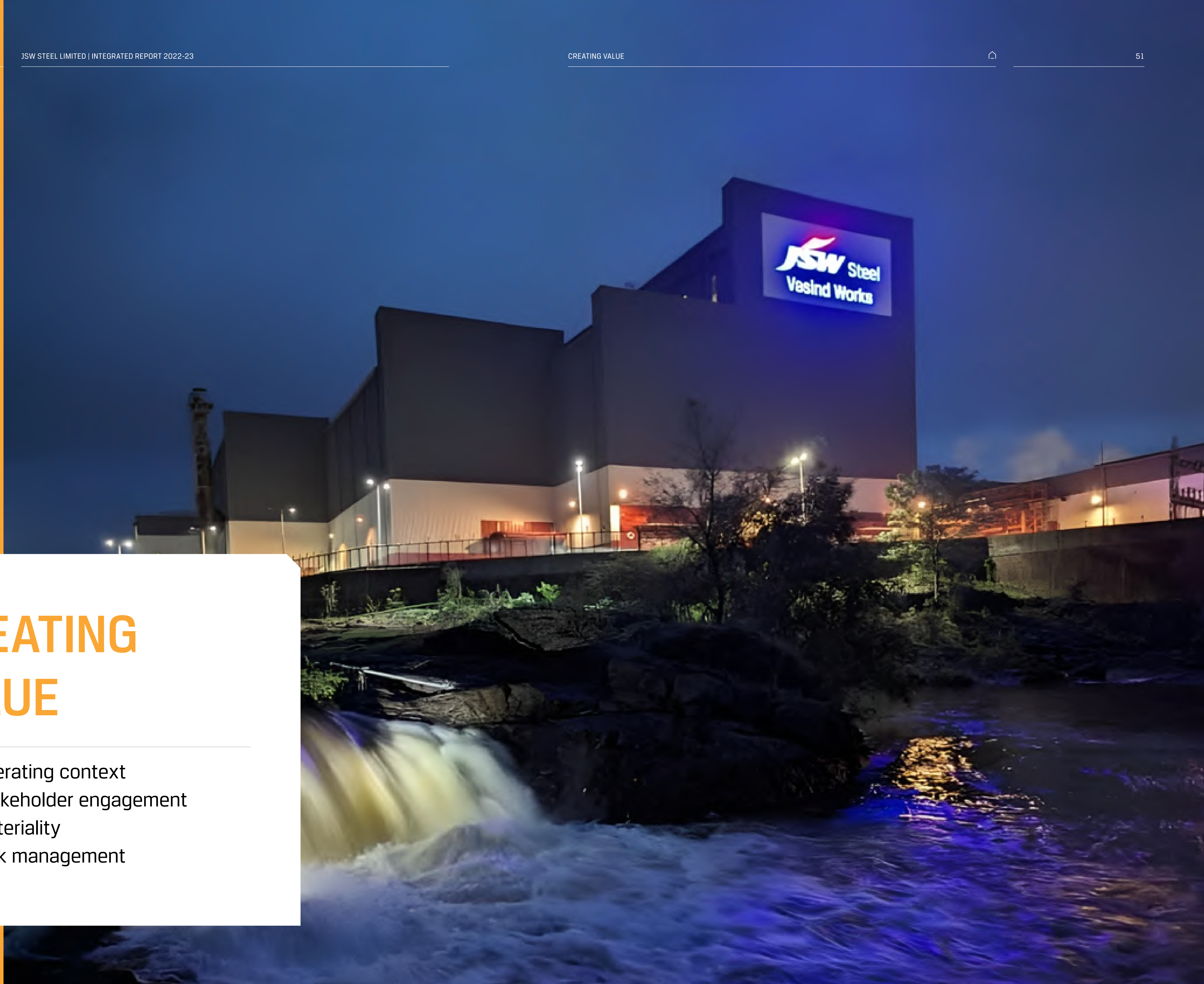

OPERATING CONTEXT

BEST PLACED TO TAP THE INDIA GROWTH STORY

The Indian economy is likely to be on a sustained growth path, as it takes confident strides to become a 'developed' one over the next two decades. Steel will remain the metal of choice to support infrastructure- and construction-led growth, aided by the growing share of manufacturing in the country's GDP. Given steel's versatility and recyclability, Indian steel is in a sweet spot with globally competitive prices to contribute towards building a sustainable future.

- Significant growth headroom for domestic steel demand
- Government's infra push to boost demand
- Steel for safer and efficient mobility
- Green steel for a sustainable world
- Smarter steel for a digital world

Significant growth headroom for domestic steel demand

India is the second-largest producer and consumer of crude steel globally with an installed capacity of ~160 MTPA at present. To meet the growing demand, the National Steel Policy (2017) envisages the country's steel capacity to grow to ~300 MTPA by FY 2030-31. Further, India's per capita finished steel consumption is significantly below the global average, which suggests a buoyant demand outlook. Near-term challenges exist especially in overseas markets, the long-term growth story of Indian steel remains intact with an estimated 8-10 MnT annual incremental growth in domestic consumption.

Our response

With a proven track record of efficient organic and in organic growth, JSW Steel is on track to enhance near-term capacity to 37 MTPA by FY 2024-25. We are targeting a 10% sales volume growth to 25 MnT in FY 2023-24 with the expanded capacities and high utilisations, along with a wide product portfolio with use cases across diverse user industries. Further, the recent decline in coking coal prices and strong iron ore linkage through captive mines are likely to deliver margin accretive volume growth.

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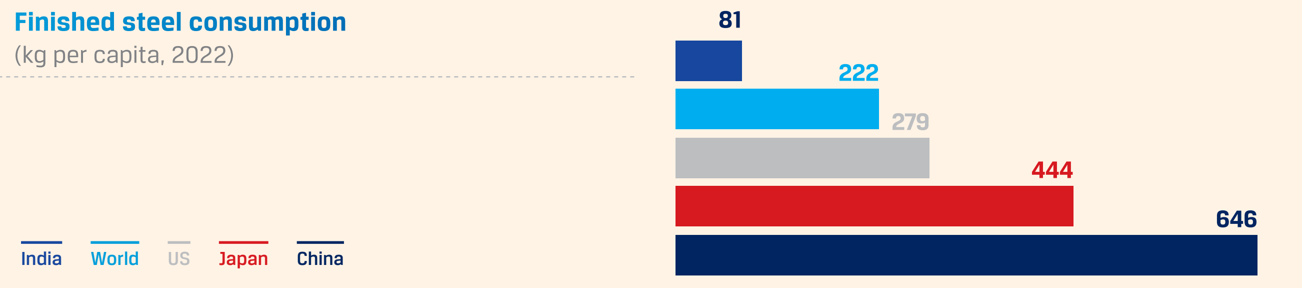
Finished steel consumption
(kg per capita, 2022)



Government's infra push to boost demand

Infrastructure and construction account for 60-65% of steel consumption in India. The India government's efforts to kickstart an investment cycle led by robust public CapEx, coupled with strong corporate and bank balance sheets, is likely to provide impetus to private investments and consumption. Projects like High-speed Rail, Dedicated Freight Corridor, PM Gati Shakti are also key drivers of domestic steel consumption. Further, the extended Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) until 2027, will not only bridge the affordability gap in residential real estate, but also boost demand for structural steel.

~2.5 MnT

Estimated steel consumption in Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train project; the highest ever in any infra project in India

₹10 lakh crore

Budgeted government outlay for infrastructure in FY 2023-24, accounting for 3.3% of GDP and up 33% y-o-y

Our response

Our steel is helping build key infrastructure projects in India, from high-speed rail to metro rail, airports to expressways, and for solar/wind and nuclear power.

The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Corridor is the first of the 12 lines planned by the government. It will cover more than 500km in 2 hours and 58 minutes with a top speed of 320km/hour. JSW Steel has emerged as one of the leading and preferred suppliers, providing high-strength TMT Bars, HR Plates and LRPC for the project, and accounting for 50% of the steel supplied.

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OPERATING CONTEXT

Steel for safer and efficient mobility

The Indian automotive industry has evolved over the past decade to emerge as one of the fastest-growing markets in the world. With steel accounting for the majority of raw material content in vehicles and the highest safety ratings becoming a top consideration in buying decisions, demand for Advanced High-Strength Steel (AHSS) has been steadily rising in India. Further, with high-tensile strength and optimal formability, AHSS enables a low-cost solution, compared to aluminium and carbon fibre, to achieve 5-star safety ratings.

Our response

JSW Steel is one of the most preferred and leading suppliers to the Indian automotive industry. We are working closely with auto OEMs to make cars safer, lighter and fuel efficient. Further, all major crash and safety components–A&B pillars, crossbeams, door impact beams, among others–are being built using our AHSS. We have also developed steel for suspension parts, which require optimum fatigue life in addition to high strength. In addition, we are enhancing our readiness for EV applications.

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JSW Steel is one of the most preferred and leading suppliers to the Indian automotive industry. We are working closely with auto OEMs to make cars safer, lighter and fuel efficient.

Low-emission steel for a sustainable world

According to a NITI Aayog report, India is likely to be the world's manufacturing hub for low-emission steel by 2030 and pave the way for wider adoption globally. Traditional coal-based production methods such as blast furnace/basic oxygen furnace and electric arc furnace (EAF) are being replaced with technologies like DRI and gas turbine generators.

Our response

In line with the Government of India's decarbonisation goals, we at JSW Steel have also embarked on a journey to decarbonise steelmaking in a progressive manner. We have a WBCSD membership, are a part of Responsible Steel, and have also been Worldsteel champions five times in a row. We are deploying levers towards decrbonisation viz energy transition towards renewable energy, adoption and promotion of efficiency improvements in energy consumption, process optimisation, increased use of available scraps and support circularity through better resource management and adoption of best available technologies (BAT).

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Digital evolution

The fourth industrial revolution, Industry 4.0 is underway, and the steel industry is also witnessing the increased deployment of artificial intelligence (AI), Industrial IoT, AR/VR, and machine learning, among others, into everyday practices to make manufacturing smarter, safer, and more efficient.

Our response

At JSW Steel, we are expanding and scaling digital to best-in-class across business functions with a special focus on safety and sustainability, as part of our Digital Vision 2026. We are also building a future-ready workforce, by providing digital education and undertaking strategic transformation projects.

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STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

GATHERING ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS

Having meaningful dialogues with our stakeholders is crucial to understand their needs and expectations. We engage with our various stakeholders at regular intervals, and this provides us valuable insights for our strategy-planning process and enables us to make well-informed decisions that cater to stakeholder concerns.

Customers

Engagement forums
- Customer meets
- Official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, website and social media
- Conferences and events
- Customer feedback and satisfaction survey
- Customer visits, phone calls, emails and meetings
- JSW Shoppe

Key outcomes
- Timely delivery
- Wide range of high-quality products that meet customer requirements
- Competitive pricing
- Easy availability through large distribution network
- Post-sales support: Digital CRM to ensure quickly accessible customer support

Emphasis area
- Value-added products
- Offerings based on solutions
- Sustainable and low-carbon steel
- Human rights and safety
- Warranties and quality assurances

Employees

Engagement forums
- JSW World: Intranet portal newsletters
- Employee satisfaction surveys: JSW Voice Pulse Survey
- Emails and meetings
- Training programmes like Springboard
- Employee engagement initiatives like WeCare and Samvedna
- Performance appraisal
- Grievance redressal mechanisms
- Notice boards

Key outcomes
- Satisfaction and motivation
- Fair wages and rewards
- Improved work-life balance
- Regular training and skill development
- Career growth
- Safe and secure work environment

Emphasis area
- Health and safety
- Well-being and benefits
- Best-in-class labour practices
- Employee engagement
- Learning and development

Community and civil society/NGOs

Engagement forums
- Need assessment
- Meetings and briefings
- Partnerships in community development projects
- Training and workshops
- Impact assessment surveys
- Official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, websites and social media
- Complaints and grievance mechanism

Key outcomes
- Local employment and procurement
- Infrastructure development
- Funding for community development
- Training and livelihood programmes
- Contribution to local economy

Emphasis area
- Health and safety
- Local development with livelihood opportunities, skill development and education
- Lower pollution and healthy living environment

Government and regulatory bodies

Engagement forums
- Official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, websites and social media
- Phone calls, emails and meetings
- Regulatory audits/inspections

Key outcomes
- Aligning with the government to support economic development
- Continued contribution to the exchequer

Emphasis area
- Contribution towards India's infrastructure vision and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- Contribution to the exchequer
- Import substitution
- Contribution to 'Make In India'

Institutions and industry bodies

Engagement forums
- Conferences
- Joint R&D initiatives
- Internship opportunities for students

Key outcomes
- Exchange of knowledge
- Collaboration in R&D
- Industry exposure for students

Emphasis area
- Championing sustainability as a standard practice
- Setting the tone for the development of the industry and economy

Investors

Engagement forums
- Analyst meets and conference calls
- Annual General Meeting
- Official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, websites and social media
- Investor meetings and roadshows

Key outcomes
- Sustainable growth and returns
- High standards of corporate governance and risk management
- Compliance with global ESG norms and setting benchmarks in key areas

Emphasis area
- Robust financial and non-financial performance across parameters
- Consistent returns
- Sustainability-linked bonds

Suppliers

Engagement forums
- Vendor assessment and review
- Training workshops and seminars
- Supplier audits
- Official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, website and social media

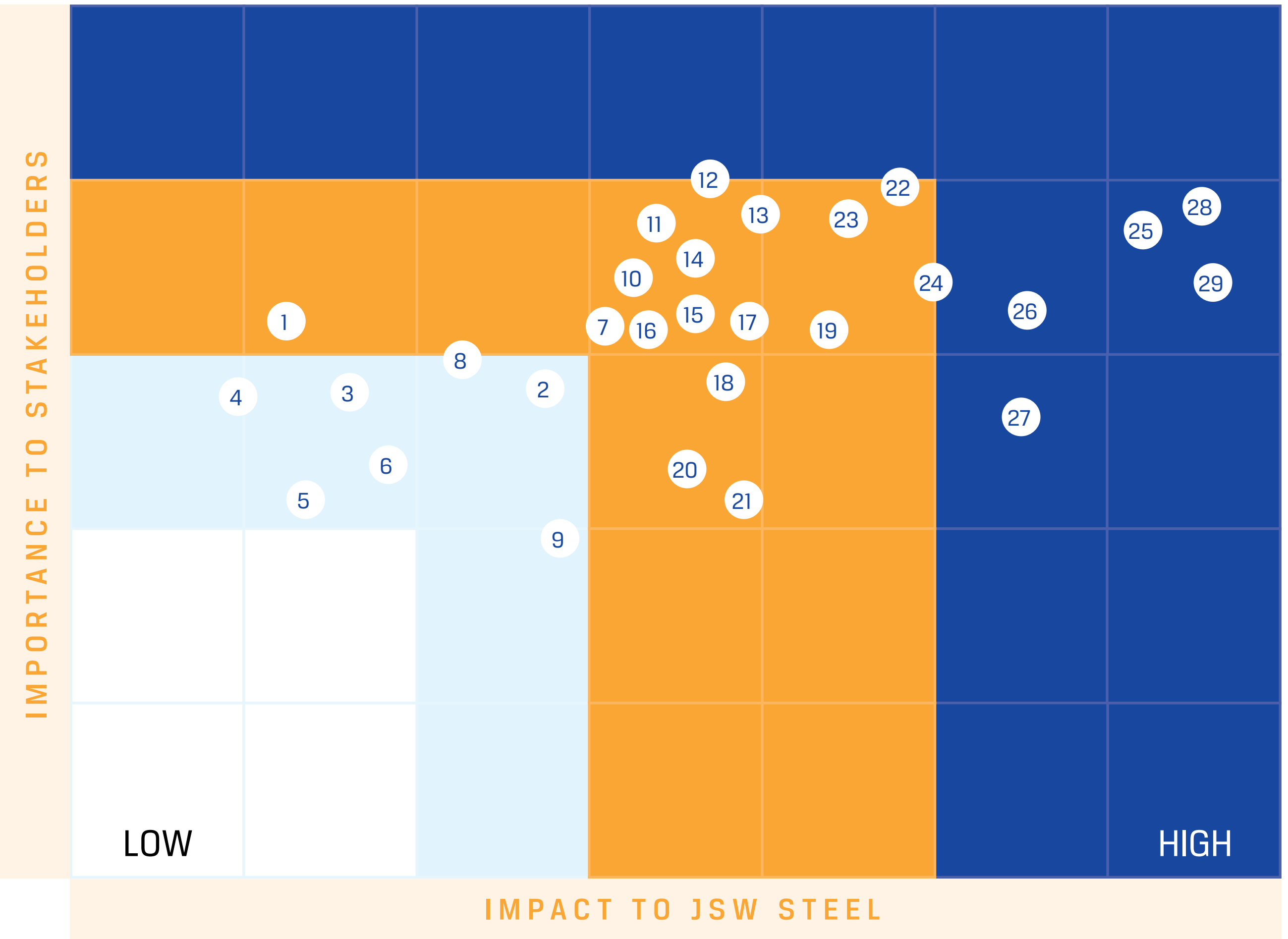
Key outcomes
- Timely payment
- Continuity of orders
- Capacity building
- Transparency

Emphasis area
- Sustainable supply chain practices
- Local procurement
- Human rights, health and safety

MATERIALITY

PRIORITISING ISSUES THAT IMPACT VALUE CREATION

As part of our strategic action plan, we conducted a materiality assessment exercise in FY 2021-22 to identify issues that have the significant potential to impact our ability to create value in the long term. Such exercise enables us to design a well-defined roadmap towards delivering sustainable value.



1	Fair business practices and regulatory compliance
2	Market presence and customer focus
3	Vendor management and development
4	Contribution to local economy
5	Diversified product portfolio
6	Data privacy and security
7	Corporate governance, transparency and disclosures
8	Investment in clean technology and environmentally friendly products
9	Digitalisation and automation
10	Business ethics
11	Human rights
12	Water resources
13	Waste
14	Biodiversity
15	Waste Water
16	Technology, product and process innovation
17	Cultural heritage
18	Social sustainability
19	Economic performance
20	New growth opportunities
21	Resilient business model
22	Air emission
23	Energy
24	Employee health, safety and wellbeing
25	Resources
26	Sustainable mining
27	Supply chain sustainability
28	Climate change
29	Local considerations & indigenous people

Double materiality

Double materiality is a comprehensive framework that combines two distinct but interconnected aspects–impact materiality and financial materiality. It recognises the reciprocal relationship between an organisation's sustainability impacts and its financial performance. This is based on how sustainability matters affect the company's position and how the entity itself impacts the environment and society at large.

By integrating impact materiality and financial materiality, the double materiality framework enables organisations to take a holistic approach to sustainability and value creation. It recognises that an organisation's value creation depends not only on financial considerations but also on its ability to address and manage sustainability impacts.

At JSW Steel, we are committed to operating as a responsible and sustainable organisation, and we believe that by adopting a comprehensive approach that encompasses both aspects, we can develop strategies that align economic success with environmental and social responsibility, fostering long-term resilience, stakeholder trust, and sustainable development.

To that end, we are in the process of conducting a comprehensive double materiality assessment that will guide our future sustainability strategies, policies, and practices. It will enable us to make more informed decisions that balance our economic, social, and environmental impacts and make our organisation more sustainable and resilient.

Financial Materiality

Impact of external factors on our Company →

Climate change
Energy
Water resources
Air emissions
Wastewater
Supply chain sustainability
Resources
Technology, product and process innovation
Sustainable mining
Employee health, safety and wellbeing
Human rights
Business ethics
Corporate governance, transparency & disclosures
Economic performance

← **Impact of our Company on the environment and society**

Economic & Social Materiality

RISK MANAGEMENT

NAVIGATING EFFICIENTLY IN A DYNAMIC WORLD

We operate in a dynamic environment that not only provides opportunities but also exposes the business to various risks. To identify and manage key risks for achieving our strategic objectives, we have put in place a well-defined robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that has matured over the past several years.

Our ERM framework serves as a structured approach to identify, prioritise, manage, monitor, and report on key risks and emerging risks. We adhere to the globally recognised Committee of Sponsoring Organisations (COSO) framework for ERM, which enables the seamless integration of internal controls into our business processes.

Our approach to enterprise-wide risk management encompasses both bottom-up and top-down strategies. The bottom-up process involves the identification and regular assessment of risks by our respective plants and corporate functions, followed by the implementation of effective mitigation strategies. Concurrently, our Risk Management Group (Senior Leadership Team) and the Risk Management Committee (RMC) adopt a top-down approach to identify and evaluate the long-term, strategic, and macro risks to our business.

The RMC, which operates as a sub-committee of Directors, provides oversight of the entire risk management process within our organisation. Chaired by an Independent Director, the RMC ensures that our ERM framework effectively addresses the following critical aspects:

- Intended risks are taken prudently to plan for the best and be prepared for the worst
- Execution of decided strategies and plan with focus on action
- Unintended risks such as performance, incident, process and transaction risks are avoided, mitigated, transferred (as in insurance) or shared (like through sub-contracting). The probability or impact thereof is reduced through tactical and executive management, policies, processes, and inbuilt systems controls, MIS and internal audit reviews, among others.

We are cognizant of the fact that emerging and identified risks need to be mitigated to:

- Protect our shareholders and other stakeholders' interest
- Achieve business objectives
- Enable sustainable growth

Risk decrease (y-o-y) | Risk unchanged (y-o-y) | Risk increase (y-o-y)

KEY RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES & RESPONSE STRATEGIES

Strategic risks

R1 | Raw material availability and cost – Iron ore and Coking coal

Impact

Our primary raw materials, iron ore and coking coal, and other commodities like thermal coal, natural gas, contribute to a significant portion of our operating cost. Iron ore, coking coal and other commodities' prices and availability depends on:

- Global price and currency fluctuations and parity of landed cost considering price, freight, tariff and exchange rates
- Government policies on mining, allocation and tariff
- Domestic demand-supply gap, constraints and vendor actions interruptions in production by suppliers, demand for raw materials and suppliers' allocation to other purchasers leading to the risk of production disruptions due to non-availability of coking coal as we are solely dependent on coking coal imports
- Uncertainty in availability given that no major additional capacities are being added globally
- Few of the commodities have high dependence on certain geographies

Response strategies

Iron ore

- Iron ore requirements are primarily met by iron ore mines owned by us (i.e., captive mines) and balance sourcing from vendors in Odisha and Karnataka. This has significantly reduced our dependence on imported iron ore. During FY 2022-23, captive mines supplied 41% of the total iron ore requirements
- Augment the iron ore captive mines by participating in the mine auctions conducted by the Government

Coking coal

- Prices are expected to remain volatile in view of the global geopolitical events
- Diversifying sources across various geographies to ensure availability of coking coal. Sourcing being done from countries like Canada and USA in addition of Australia
- Blending of different types of coal to minimise the impact of rising prices
- Trial of new grades of coal for better value in use to reduce the cost of sourcing

R2 | Infrastructure & Logistics

Impact

Increasing production capacity from 12 to 19.5 MTPA at our Vijayanagar plant result in logistics risks such as:

- Congestion of vehicles/rake at the entry and exit points leading to the disruption in the plant operations
- Risk of accidents with the increase in the road traffic
- Scarcity or non-availability of rakes

Response strategies

Infrastructure improvement has been undertaken to ensure seamless flow of inbound material and outbound goods. Some of these are:

- Additional rail/road entry and exit points for enhanced volumes planned at all locations being expanded
- Additional storage yards for iron ore fines and coking coal
- Investment in own rakes through General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme > Enhancing operational efficiency of pipe conveyor to reduce dependence on road transport

Strategic risks

R3 | Mergers & Acquisitions

Impact
- Risk of acquisition at value greater than fair value may impact Return on Capital Employed (RoCE), thus adversely impact debt and interest servicing
- Challenges in turn around and scale up or delay may drag the profitability
- Old litigation may impact JSW Steel Group earnings and erode stakeholders value

Response strategies

Pre-merger
- Conduct site visit of targeted acquisition
- Carry out due diligence that mainly includes finance, tax and legal aspects; this helps identify risks and plan strategies for mitigation
- Design finance model taking input from strategy, and business development to decide on the optimum mix for capital structure
- Company has very conservative approach in bidding to ensure that the net debt to EBITDA and net debt to equity are maintained below the threshold levels

Post-merger
- Implement various systems like Legal compliance software, SAP and ARIBA in the new Company to strengthen governance process
- Revise Delegation of Power in new entity
- Grades and people policies are harmonised
- Leverage cost leadership strength in merged entity
- Trial of new grades of coal for better value in use to reduce the cost of sourcing
- Implement operational and financial best practices existing at JSW Steel Group.

R4 | Marketing

Impact

Intensifying competition and ability to market increasing volumes

Response strategies

The domestic market is likely to see healthy steel demand due to
- The Government's thrust on infrastructure development through a CapEx outlay of ₹10 lakh crore, as announced in the Union Budget 2023
- For regional air connectivity, a budget outlay of ₹3,100 crore will be allocated to build 50 additional airports, helipads, water aerodromes, and advanced landing fields
- Under the PLI scheme, ₹6,322 crore has been allocated to the steel sector
- Investment of ₹75,000 crore, including ₹15,000 crore from private sources, for one hundred critical transport infrastructure projects, for last and first mile connectivity for ports, coal, steel, fertiliser, and food grains sectors

Expanding market share and customer retention through
- Developing strong customer relationship and gaining brand equity
- Focus on new product development and value-added special steel segments
- Exports to various countries across various geographies
- Continued focus on cost, which has made us one of the lowest conversion cost producers in the world, and timely response on cost control to stay competitive
- Removal of export duty since November 2022.

Financial risks

R5 | Foreign exchange fluctuations

Impact

Exchange rate changes/fluctuation between two currencies.

Response strategies
- A robust hedging policy in place to mitigate the risk of currency and commodity fluctuations and reviewed by the committee of Board of Directors
- Hedging strategy with a judicious mix of forward contracts and options
- Adequate hedging of long-term foreign currency borrowings
- Export duty has been withdrawn since November 2022, thereby boosting exports enabling better natural hedges.

Financial risks

R6 | Interest rate

Impact

Interest rate increases in the key global economies could slowdown foreign currency inflows into the country, which could affect the value of domestic currency and interest rates and thus, adversely impact our ability to secure financing on favourable terms.

Response strategies
- Optimum mix of fixed/floating interest rate and INR/ Foreign currency loan for borrowings
- Improved financial parameters leading to improvement in credit ratings
- Our Company has successfully negotiated a lower spread on new loans
- Delayed impact of rising interest cost by availing rupee loans at 1-year MCLR (Marginal Cost of funds-based Lending Rate)

Operational risks

R7 | Utility-Water & Electricity

Impact

Risk of disruption in production due to non-availability of water/inadequate power supply for enhanced capacity.

Response strategies

Water
- Vijayanagar: Increase in production will require additional sanction of water for which government approval has been received and budget has been allocated. We are undertaking several initiatives to recycle and reuse water
- Dolvi: Propose to have reservoir with additional capacity near plant; land has been identified

Electricity
- Power will be sourced from captive power plant and the long term power purchase agreements with JSW Energy Limited and its subsidiaries
- Additional transmission line is planned
- Power purchase agreement with a subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited to source solar power and wind power for 958 MW
- At Dolvi, commissioned the 175 MW waste heat recovery boiler and 60 MW captive power plant to harness flue gases and steam from coke dry quenching.

R8 | Human resources

Impact

Human capital with the requisite skillset and experience is critical to maintain the current level of operations and upcoming expansion at plant. Acquiring and retaining talent is necessary to keep pace with business growth.

Response strategies

Senior leadership support in setting the tone at the top
- Strong HR policies and processes in place for hiring and retaining talent
- Robust performance management system to reward performers, which helps attract and retain talent
- Succession planning for all leadership roles and Grade wise leadership development and talent identification tracks
- JSWSL OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021, our ESOP plan launched for employees to retain talent
- Candid Conversation Programme to enable greater interaction between employees and senior leaders so as to build strong relationships
- A separate pool of employees identified across bands for grooming for next level roles through specially designed Future-Fit Leadership Development programmes from IIM Ahmedabad, ISB Hyderabad and Cornell University, US
- Gender diversity initiative 'Springboard' launched for high-performing female employees
- Online learning courses for employees in collaboration with Skillsoft to develop project management, team building, communication and other skills.

Reputational risk

R9 | Occupational health and safety

Impact

The steel sector is subject to extensive health and safety laws, regulations and standards. Any safety lapses would result in damage or destruction of property, assets and human capital.

Response strategies

Ensuring compliance with local and international laws, regulations and standards with a primary focus on protecting employees and communities from harm and operations from business interruptions.

- Certified for ISO 45001-Safety management systems and in compliance with International best practices in safety management
- Matured Safety Governance Structure is established including Group Safety Council, Safety Steering Committee, Apex safety Committee and other sub committees for review of safety aspect, fatal accidents/ near miss accidents, if any
- Periodic Safety inspections, internal and external safety audits ensure that our systems are properly implemented and compiled
- Regular safety trainings are conducted based on the Training needs identified across different skill levels of both staff and workmen
- Mandatory usage of PPEs such as safety shoes, safety helmets, appropriate hand gloves etc., as per the PPE Matrix is strictly implemented at all our plants
- Safety made a mandatory Key Result Area (KRAs up to 15%) for employees in performance appraisal and compensation
- Medical facilities, mediclaim policy cover for employees and their families; Group insurance policy for employees
- Robust security arrangements like security checkpost, entry pass/identity cards, access control system, CCTVs at critical locations

Key safety initiatives

- India's first Safety Experience Centre inaugurated at Vijayanagar; another one being set up at Dolvi
- Mandatory skill assessment for contractor's workmen; over 1 lakh workmen assessed
- Exposition on human-machine interface reduction conducted at Vijayanagar; 100+ scenarios identified and eliminated
- Smart Speed Cameras installed across the plants for road safety improvement
- Contractor safety management strengthened with stringent pre-qualification assessment for contract workforce.

Information Security risk

R10 | Cybersecurity

Impact

Cybersecurity risk could damage reputation and lead to financial loss. Such threats arise from:

- Theft of corporate information
- Theft of financial information (e.g., financial results and bank details)
- Ransomware: Cyber extortion
- Disruption to business (e.g., inability to carry out SAP transactions, online payments)
- Loss of business or contract

Response strategies

- All the Information Technology management system conforms to ISO 27001:2013
- Controlling system vulnerability through:
  - Vulnerability assessment and penetration testing for all public facing assets
  - Firewall hardening rule sets implemented
  - Firewall remediation tool deployed and improvements done in identified areas
- Breach assessment done with subject expert partners through:
  - Strengthening the cybersecurity posture
  - Self-assessment and continuous monitoring
  - Third-party view and peer benchmarking comparison
- Cybersecurity awareness programme conducted across all the locations in view of growing threats of cyberattacks due to increased online trades and transactions
- Multifactor authentication for critical IT services (remote VPN access)
- Network Visibility and Access Control (NAC) solution
- Monitor threats and respond, investigate and remediate cybersecurity-related incidents and data breaches
- Subscribed to cyber-insurance policy
- Prevention mechanism for Distributed Denial of Services (DDoS)
- Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR) solution deployed.

Regulatory risk

R11 | Compliance risk

Impact

Evolving regulatory framework may have material impact on operations. Non-compliance and non-adherence may impact reputation.

Response strategies

- Robust Legal Compliance management systems to ensure awareness and compliance
- Technology is being utilised to track compliance, timelines with suitable escalations, action plans and reviews
- Compliance review by Senior Management and Board of Directors on quarterly basis and initiation of remedial action.

Sustainability risk

R12 | Environment protection and climate change

Impact

- Steelmaking inherently involves the emission of CO_2, dust and other co-products gases/waste (slag), along with significant water consumption, posing a risk to environment and sustainable growth
- There is a need to decarbonise steel making for environmental sustenance for which India has committed to achieve Net Zero emissions by year 2070. In India, as elsewhere, climate action is intensifying but any drastic change in carbon emission regulations may adversely impact our business and operations
- Compliance with new and more stringent environmental obligations related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions may require additional capital expenditure or modifications in operating practices and additional reporting obligations
- Capacity expansion projects require adherence to legal requirements like environmental assessments, environmental impact studies and/or plans of development before commencing work
- Water availability along with climate change is also posing as an emerging risk to our operations due to its imminent importance in steel making. Resultant weather patterns relating to climate change may pose as a challenge for water availability for operations
- Expiration or delay in approvals could prevent us from carrying out our operations in full.

Response strategies

- We are complying with all the applicable norms through use of Best Available Technologies (BAT)
- We select the right equipment, technology, processes, and inputs, and we monitor and report our sustainability parameters
- We have started using renewable power in steelmaking aiming to increase its share every year
- We have also installed MEROS technology in sinter plants to further reduce dust emissions which are CapEx intensive.
- Slag-to-sand projects, waste plastic usage in steelmaking have been innovated and implemented to constantly ensure circularity in operations
- We are operating Carbon Capture and Utilisation to capture carbon and divert to different applications
- For our mining operations, we have undertaken comprehensive Reclamation & Rehabilitation (R&R) programmes, in line with government mandates, ensuring enhancement and preservation of biodiversity.
- Utilisation of waste heat and waste process gases is being practiced to ensure energy efficiency
- We believe in transparently disclosure of information through various platforms such as CDP–Climate and water programme, Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), along with public disclosures in the annual integrated report
- Product sustainability is a focus area and 14 of our finished products have obtained Environment Product Declarations (EPDs) and three products are GreenPro certified.
- We have implemented water-efficient technologies and ensure maintenance of Zero Liquid Discharge at our operations.
- We are aligning with the recommendations of Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), allowing us to focus on climate-related risks and opportunities.

III

STRATEGY PERFORMANCE

We aspire to be #BetterEveryday, and for that, we have identified six strategic focus areas based on a thorough assessment of our material issues, growth imperatives, stakeholder feedback, as well as other internal and external factors impacting our progress. During FY 2022-23, we made significant progress in these areas through several focused initiatives.

Strategy formulation process

Our strategic planning process considers stakeholder expectations, short- to long-term objectives, and the macro-environment. We use an integrated approach, leveraging internal synergies and holding a strategy meeting every four years. This meeting defines strategic goals, financial policies, management assurances, controls, and growth plans, driving business growth in all areas.

68 S1 - Strategic growth

72 S2 - Diversification of product profile and customer base

80 S3 - Backward integration and raw material security

82 S4 - Focus on resource optimisation and digitalisation

88 S5 - Prudent financial management

90 S6 - Mainstreaming sustainability in business imperatives

S1 STRATEGIC GROWTH

The Indian steel industry is experiencing a remarkable surge due to the government's infrastructure push as well as the favourable dynamics in the international market. JSW Steel is best placed to capitalise on these opportunities, while contributing to India's rapid ascent to be an economic powerhouse. With growing demand for steel across various sectors, we are investing in both greenfield and brownfield capacity expansions while selectively pursuing inorganic growth opportunities.

~27.7 MTPA
Total domestic installed capacity

~13.5* MTPA
Total downstream capacity

**Excluding recent National Steel acquisition*

Capitals deployed

FINANCIAL
NATURAL
HUMAN

Capitals enhanced

MANUFACTURED

Key risks

- R1 - Raw material availability and cost–Iron ore and coal
- R2 - Infrastructure and logistics
- R3 - Mergers and Acquisitions
- R4 - Marketing
- R7 - Utility–Water and electricity
- R9 - Occupational Health & Safety
- R12 - Environment protection and climate change

Material issues

- Economic performance
- Climate change
- Supply chain sustainability
- Energy
- Water resources

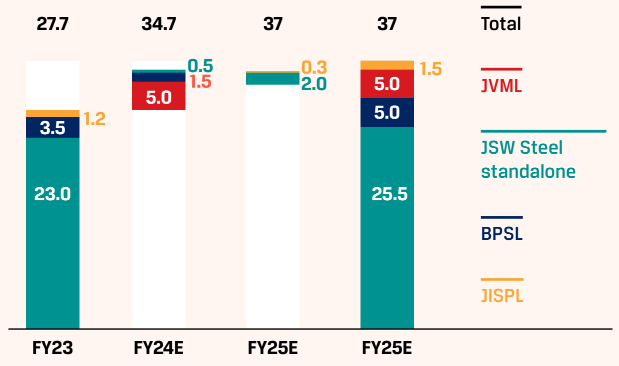
Key trends

- Conducive government policies such as PLI
- Large-scale infrastructure programmes such as NIP
- Potential for per capita steel consumption to grow to 158kg by FY 2030-31
- Rising urbanisation and per capita income levels

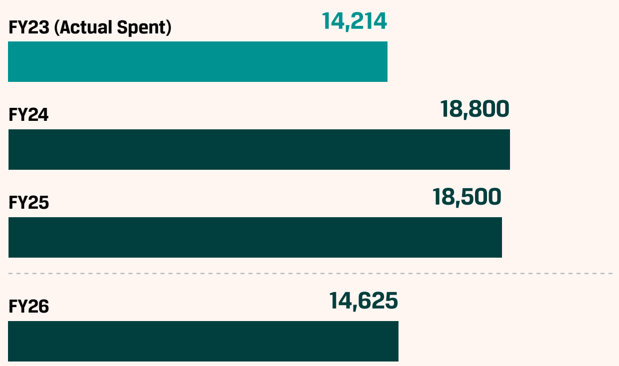
CAPEX PROGRAMME

Our 5 MTPA Dolvi expansion project successfully commenced integrated operations in FY 2021-22 and achieved full ramp-up within a year. Additionally, our 5 MTPA brownfield expansion being built at Vijayanagar will be value accretive, with a relatively low capital expenditure of approximately $500 per tonne. To further augment our capacities, we have embarked on an incremental expansion of 2.5 MTPA at Vijayanagar, including debottlenecking projects along with the expansion of existing facilities to be completed by FY 2024-25. Further, we expanded the capacity of BPSL from 2.75 MTPA to 3.5 MTPA in FY 2022-23 and are well on track to take it to 5 MTPA by FY 2023-24. Importantly, our organic brownfield capacity expansions have been executed with capital expenditures significantly below the global benchmarks of replacement cost, which typically stands at around $1,000 per tonne for BF-based capacity.

Near-term growth in JSW Steel's India steel capacity
(MTPA)



Annual India CapEx
(₹ Cr)



Particulars	(₹ Cr)
Unspent CapEx including creditors and acceptances	34,629
New growth, cost savings and mining projects	12,499
Unspent CapEx including creditors and acceptances	4,797
Total	**51,925**

Key project updates

01

At Vijayanagar, we have commenced our 5 MTPA brownfield project, where construction activities are currently underway for all packages, and we have also commenced work on piping and electricals for the project. Furthermore, equipment erection has begun across all packages, showcasing our commitment to timely execution. We anticipate completing the project by the end of FY 2023-24, ensuring that we stay on track to meet our expansion goals at Vijayanagar.

We also commissioned Coke Oven 5 Battery A, with a capacity of 0.75 MTPA, in September 2022. We are on track to commission Battery B of capacity 0.75 MTPA by the second quarter of FY 2023-24. In addition, to support our 5 MPTA steelmaking expansion, we are adding another 1.5 MTPA of Coke Oven at Vijayanagar. The commissioning of this additional capacity will be carried out in phases, with completion expected in the fourth quarter of FY 2023-24.

We also commissioned the Colour-coating line of 0.3 MTPA, which was part of the Cold Rolling Mill 1 expansion at Vijayanagar. With this, the CRM 1 expansion from 1.0 MTPA to 1.80 MTPA at Vijayanagar has been fully completed.

02

At BPSL, we have completed the first phase of expansion from 2.75 MTPA to 3.5 MTPA during FY 2022-23. We have initiated Phase-II expansion at BPSL and our other downstream operations, aiming to increase capacity from 3.5 to 5 MTPA. Currently, civil work and structural erection are in progress for the SMS-2 Project and New Wire Rod Mill-2. We have also received long lead-time items at the site and commenced equipment erection for various components, including New Wire Rod Mill-2, SMS-2, PCI upgradation for BF-1 & 2, and Lime Calcination Plant-6. With these developments, we are on track to complete the expansion project by FY 2023-24.

03

At JSW Coated, we completed the commissioning of new 0.5 MTPA continuous annealing line at Vasind and the second tin plate line of 0.25 MTPA at Tarapur during FY 2022-23. In Rajpura, Punjab, we have initiated operations at the 0.25 MTPA Colour Coating line facility. Additionally, in Jammu & Kashmir, we are setting up a 0.12 MTPA Colour- Coating line, with a target to commission the line by for the end of FY 2023-24.

S1 - STRATEGIC GROWTH

Inorganic growth

Recent acquisitions and synergies

We have actively pursued strategic joint ventures and equity acquisitions to expand our horizons and unlock greater potential. These endeavours have empowered us to offer a wider range of value-added products, strengthen our global presence, secure crucial raw materials, establish backward integration, and enhance our technological expertise. Furthermore, we have capitalised on exceptional opportunities within niche markets, particularly in distressed assets.

One significant milestone in our journey is the establishment of a 50:50 joint venture with Severfield UK PLC, a renowned UK-based provider of structural steel building solutions. This collaboration has proven highly beneficial as their manufacturing facility is conveniently situated within the premises of our own Vijayanagar plant. With an impressive capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum, they excel in engineering, fabrication, and erection of structural steel. Additionally, through a joint venture with Structural Metal Decks Limited, UK, they offer cutting-edge composite metal decking and flooring technology.

Another prominent partnership we have forged is with Marubeni-Itochu Steel, resulting in the creation of JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited. This joint venture aims to establish steel service centres in the north and west regions of India. Our primary objective is to provide efficient and reliable just-in-time solutions to key industries such as automotive, white goods, and construction.

Acquisitions

Companies acquired through IBC	Capacity	Year of acquisition
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	Crude steel capacity of 2.75 MTPA (now 3.5 MTPA)	March 2021
JSW Ispat Special Steel Products Limited	Crude steel capacity of 1.0 MTPA (now 1.2 MTPA)	August 2019
Asian Colour-Coated Ispat Limited	Downstream product capacity of 1 MTPA	October 2020
Vardhaman Industries Limited	Colour-coating capacity of 60,000 tonnes	December 2019

OUTLOOK

Near-term

- Complete the growth CapEx projects at Vijayanagar and BPSL, Odisha by FY 2024-25 and reach a steelmaking capacity of 38.5 MTPA

Long term

- Vision to reach 50 MTPA capacity in India by FY 2030-31
- Complete the development and commissioning of the upcoming 13.2 MTPA greenfield steel plant in Jagatsinghpur district, Odisha, along with a 900 MW captive power plant; the plant will play a key role in the growth story of JSW Steel and India
- Continue to leverage our proximity to iron ore reserves and existing logistics infrastructure to expand production capacity at a low investment cost per tonne
- Maintain and grow our share of steel production in India, contributing to India's National Steel Mission
- Continue to undertake brownfield expansions in India, which can be accomplished at a low specific investment cost per tonne, and consider inorganic growth opportunities that are value accretive
- Consolidate our presence as a true global player, with the world as market for our high-end steel products
- Maintain financial discipline and sustain credit ratings by domestic and international agencies

S2

DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCT PROFILE AND CUSTOMER BASE

With a focus on meeting consumer needs and an expanding range of product grades, we have successfully achieved improved profit margins and enhanced brand value. Our products not only contribute to our business success but also play a vital role in promoting environmental sustainability. By offering alternatives to plastic, reducing emissions, and facilitating the development of renewable energy infrastructure, our products have a significant positive impact on the environment. We are proud to be a part of the solution and remain committed to driving positive change through our consumer-oriented approach and innovative product portfolio.

22.39 MnT

Consolidated steel sales volume in FY 2022-23

~16,500

Exclusive and non-exclusive retail outlets

Capitals deployed

MANUFACTURED

INTELLECTUAL

Capitals enhanced

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP

FINANCIAL

Key risks

- R3 – Mergers and acquisitions
- R4 - Marketing
- R9 - Occupational health and safety

Material issues

- Economic performance
- Technology, product and process innovation

Key trends

- Brand consciousness
- Burgeoning renewable energy infrastructure
- Steel as an alternate building material
- Steel being viewed as a greener, recyclable material

ADDING CAPACITIES TO PRODUCTS

We consistently and strategically expand our VASP (Value-Added and Special Products) portfolio, aligning it with domestic and global market prospects. India's steel exports predominantly comprise special steels, and we are playing a crucial role in meeting this demand. In the last three years, we have significantly increased our downstream capacities, witnessing substantial uptake of our finished products. In light of this, we regularly undertake downstream expansion initiatives that either maintain or enhance the proportion of value-added products in our overall product portfolio.

Downstream projects completed over the last three years

Vijayanagar

- CRM-1 complex capacity expansion from 0.8 MTPA to 1.8 MTPA
- Pickling Line Tandem Cold Rolling Mill expansion by 0.95 MTPA
- Two continuous galvanising lines of 0.45 MTPA
- Colour-coating line of 0.3 MTPA

JSW Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar

- Modernisation and capacity enhancement at Vasind and Tarapur by increasing GI/GL capacity by 0.9 MTPA, and increase in colour coating capacity by 0.3 MTPA.
- Capacity enhancement of colour-coated products (PPGI/PPGL) at Vasind and Kalmeshwar by 0.5 MTPA.
- The 0.5 MTPA of new Continuous Annealing Line (CAL) at Vasind
- Second tinplate line (through BAF route) of 0.25 MTPA at Tarapur

5.26 MTPA

Total capacity at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar post expansion

JSW coated products

We offer a range of coated steel products that provide anti-corrosive properties. Galvanised steel is the most in-demand, accounting for over half of the market. Galvalume and colour-coated steel are also experiencing rapid growth, finding applications across various industries. There is significant potential for further growth, as India's per capita usage of coated steel is currently only around 6kg, compared to 50-60kg in the US and Europe. Rural consumption is expected to be a key driver of growth. Coated steel demand is projected to grow at a CAGR of approximately 10%, surpassing 13 MTPA by FY 2024-25. This growth rate is 1.5 times faster than that of the overall steel industry and the domestic GDP. JSW Steel currently serves multiple brands with its coated steel products, including GI (Vishwas), GL (Silveron), Colour Coated (Everglow, Colouron+, Pragati+) and OEM products (Radiance).

BRANDING INITIATIVES

For us, the central focus of all our marketing and branding efforts is the customer. There is a strong emphasis on expanding our presence across various sectors and elevating the brand's worth through carefully crafted marketing initiatives that aim to increase awareness and consideration. Our marketing strategy aligns seamlessly with our organisational objective of emerging as the leading producer in the market, specialising in premium products that provide exceptional value to our customers.

The JSW Group has become the fastest-growing brand in the last decade. According to the Interbrand 2023 report, the JSW Group has gained 323% in value and is today valued at ₹74.06 billion. The Group has made its way up by 8 places in the league table featuring the Top 50 brands.

High brand recall

With an objective to establish ourselves as a leading player in the category and to drive top of mind awareness, we introduced the 'Always Around' campaign. This innovative communication utilises a creative storytelling technique called 'Claymation' to showcase our extensive presence across various sectors, emphasising the key message of 'Where there is Steel, there is JSW Steel'. This campaign was brought to life through a 360-degree media campaign spread across TV, Digital and Out of Home (OOH).

The campaign was live on TV for a period of ~6 weeks and its launch happened through the India-South Africa T20 series in June 2022. Apart from this, the campaign was also run on major news channels across Hindi and English languages, business and regional channels.

31 million
People reached

6%
Increase in brand awareness from base

On the digital front, the campaign was live on Disney+ Hotstar, YouTube, other social media platforms and via Programmatic media buying, which covered major news publications such as NDTV, Financial Express and Moneycontrol, among others.

Disney+ Hotstar:
Delivered total reach of 2.7 Mn with 10.54 Mn impressions

YouTube
Delivered total reach of 37 Mn with 88 Mn impressions and 32 Mn video views

Social Media
Delivered total reach of 30 Mn with 88 Mn impressions and 30 Mn video views

Programmatic
Delivered total reach of 25 Mn with 47 Mn impressions and 13Mn video views

In the OOH segment, to drive up imagery, we strategically used digital screens at 12 major airports with 300+ sites for 15 days.

Retail initiatives

Our retail marketing initiative aims at bringing our customers closer to steel with best-in-class customer experience and a wide range of products. We have one of the largest distributor and retailer networks in the country covering a wide range of towns with a distinct customer base.

~16,500
Exclusive and non-exclusive retail outlets

370
Distributors

1,500
Presence across towns

Customer connect through branded stores

Our branded store formats of JSW Shoppe & JSW Shoppe Connect continue to set standards for steel retailing in the category. With a continued focus on expansion and reaching the maximum number of customers, we expanded our network by 394 stores during the year.

1,695
Branded store network across 1,086 towns

Influencer engagement

Our flagship influencer connect programme, JSW Privilege Club, continues to gain momentum. The programme works on a three-pronged model of providing economical, emotional and egocentric benefits to our influencers. During FY 2022-23, to safeguard our influencers and provide them with a sense of security, we gave 17,000+ accidental insurance to our influencers. To ease the transfer of rewards and usher in digitisation, direct UPI cash transfers were done to reward influencers. Moreover, to boost brand loyalty, we launched the JSW Superstar Fabricator and Mason programme to felicitate our best influencers.

21,000+
New influencers enrolled into our programme taking the total count to 52,000+ influencers across India

Apart from the rewards and recognition, we also put in efforts in upskilling our influencers through our JSW Eklavya Training Programme. The training initiative helps our influencers become confident ambassadors of our brand and products. Our customers benefit from this by getting best in class service and product information from our influencers, thus helping us create brand loyalty across the value chain.

10,000+
Influencers trained in FY 2022-23

Awards and accolades

Our relentless commitment to prioritising the needs of our customers, utilising imaginative narratives, and adding value for both influencers and end consumers has resulted in us receiving numerous accolades from esteemed institutions throughout the year.

- **CFEST Summit: Best Channel Loyalty Programme** JSW Privilege Club
- **BARC Asia: Brand of the Decade** JSW Steel
- **Economic Times: Iconic Brands, 2022** JSW Steel
- **Exchange for Media: Prime Time Awards** JSW Steel, 'Always Around', Gold (Creativity-Corporate Image)
- **Exchange for Media: Indian Marketing Awards** JSW Steel, 'Always Around', Silver (B2B Category)
- **Exchange for Media: Indian Marketing Awards** JSW Steel, 'Roof to Dream', Silver (CSR Category)

S2 - DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCT PROFILE AND CUSTOMER BASE

NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENTS AND INNOVATION

Low Relaxation Prestressed Concrete Steel Strands (LRPC)

We believe in being an integral part of India's march towards self-reliance and becoming a global powerhouse. To drive this ambition, we introduced the all-new, technologically advanced LRPC strands. These strands are highly reliable and are designed to cater to the ever-growing infrastructure projects across India and globally. LRPC-based structures help lower the overall project cost by reduction in concrete, labour, time, and also enable longer span, sleek structures, higher structural safety and increase in usable space. The LRPC strands have usage in wide applications like bridges and flyovers, slabs in high-rise buildings, metros, nuclear reactors and LNG tanks, and dams and windmills.

Coated Products–JSW Everglow

Trust and reliability are key building blocks of our products. Taking this legacy forward and to establish a clear differentiation in the market, we expanded the warranty offering on Everglow - our most premium and advanced roofing solution to 20 years.

Coated Products–Colouron+

Colouron+ now comes with a warranty of 15 years. This enables us to build on the trust in our consumer's mind and establish JSW Steel as a preferred choice in the category. Colouron+ is also now Green Pro Certified, fulfilling the promise of building a better tomorrow with sustainable products, keeping our environment and future generations in mind.

Cold-Rolled Grain Oriented electrical steel (CRGO)

Cold-Rolled Grain Oriented electrical steel (CRGO) is a silicon alloy steel with unidirectional grain alignment, and exhibits extremely superior magnetic properties in the direction of grain alignment. We plan to expand our product portfolio by manufacturing CRGO, which possesses excellent magnetic properties. It is primarily used in various electrical applications such as transformers and rectifiers. The production of CRGO involves complex technology and limited patents, with JFE Steel Corporation being a leading supplier. We have conducted a feasibility study and pilot production for CRGO at our Vijayanagar Works facility, achieving quality standards comparable to JFE's production. Based on this success, we aim to establish a 50:50 joint venture with JFE in India for CRGO manufacturing, with JFE providing the technology and us supplying the HR substrate.

S2 - DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCT PROFILE AND CUSTOMER BASE

JSW One Platforms Limited (JOPL) was established with a vision to become India's largest B2B platform, offering a comprehensive and integrated solution for MSMEs, individual house builders, and influencers. JOPL provides technology, services, and solutions for sales and marketing of steel, cement, paints, and allied products across various industries. It offers online sales of multiple brands and leverages its proprietary technology for website design, order processing, customer service, fulfilment, and payment management. To further drive growth, JOPL has identified key enablers such as third-party logistics services and credit financing that are facilitated through its wholly owned subsidiary JSW One Distribution Limited (JODL). It has experienced exponential growth since its inception and is poised for continued expansion in the coming years, with significant investments planned to support its five-year growth strategy.

In FY 2023-24, to further enhance its growth, JOPL and its subsidiary, have planned the following initiatives:

1. Strategic geographic expansion
- Expand the Manufacturing business segment into Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh
- Extend the construction business operations to cover the entire state of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Gujarat
- This expansion will enable JOPL and JODL to tap into new markets, reach a wider customer base, and drive revenue growth

2. Supply reliability programme expansion
- Currently active in Maharashtra, the supply reliability programme will be extended to Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and the National Capital Region (NCR).
- It ensures reliable supply by making purchases through the retail code of JSW Steel Ltd. (JSWSL) and JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd. (JSWSCPL).
- The expansion is expected to increase the programme's capacity to deliver 35,000 MT of materials, further strengthening customer trust and satisfaction.

3. Digital Procurement and Credit Enhancement:
- JODL will cater to new customers seeking a digital experience for material procurement, complemented by credit facilities
- Customers facing credit constraints within the JSW Steel Group will prefer transacting through JODL, as it offers enhanced credit availability through programmes like Letter of Credit (LC), channel finance, and bank guarantee-backed credit
- The credit deployment through JODL is planned to scale up significantly to serve 500+ customers compared to the current ~40 customers.

This initiative aims to attract more customers, streamline the procurement process, and drive higher transaction volumes.

With these growth levers, JOPL aims to expand its presence geographically, improve supply reliability, and enhance the digital procurement experience with increased credit availability. These initiatives will help JOPL capture new markets, acquire more customers, and drive revenue growth in the FY 2023-24.

The initiatives will help us enhance our reach to MSME enterprises and the home builder ecosystem, leading to improved brand visibility and incremental sales. Additionally, we will have the advantage of utilising an integrated data and analytics platform, giving us a deeper understanding of the market dynamics. This will enable us to engage more effectively with the influencer ecosystem, supported by a loyalty platform that expands touchpoints across all relevant categories, beyond steel. Through these initiatives, we aim to strengthen our presence in the market and create valuable connections with our target audience.

OUTLOOK

Near term
- Complete the downstream projects as per CapEx plan
- Effective influencer management: Aim for >10% increase in base of masons, contractors, architects and engineers in the Privilege Club Loyalty programme
- Enrich product mix by addition of value-added products: Seismic resistant steel and binding wires
- Providing retail solutions using technology: Launch of Distributor Management Services on the digital platform

Long term
- Maintain ~60%+ contribution from VASP in the overall product portfolio
- Continued focus on increasing the share of VASP in the portfolio to enhance margins
- Help India achieve import substitution in value-added steel products
- Leverage reach through international acquisitions

S3 BACKWARD INTEGRATION AND RAW MATERIAL SECURITY

The presence of our captive iron ore mines in Karnataka and Odisha offers us crucial advantages in terms of secure, stable, and high-quality raw material supply. We have the necessary resilience and control over raw material supply, further enhancing our overall business performance and mitigating potential risks.

41%
Captive iron ore consumption

1,770 MW
Total capacity of the Group's captive power plants

Capitals deployed

NATURAL
INTELLECTUAL

Capitals enhanced

FINANCIAL
MANUFACTURED

Key risks

- R1 - Raw material availability and cost–Iron ore and Coking coal
- R2 - Infrastructure and logistics
- R3 - Merger and acquisitions
- R5 - Foreign exchange fluctuations
- R9 - Occupational health and safety

Material issues

- Business ethics
- Economic performance
- Human rights
- Sustainable mining
- Supply chain sustainability

Key trends

- High coal costs
- Volatile commodity prices
- Geopolitical tensions leading to supply side availability and constraints
- Opening of new mining leases in India
- No major capital expenditure being incurred on existing coal mines due to ESG concerns

Coking coal mines

- We won two coking coal mines (Parbatpur and Sitanala) in India in the auction conducted by the Ministry of Coal in FY 2022-23. Coal production from Parbatpur mine is expected in early FY 2024-25 and from Sitanala in FY 2027-28. Lease deed execution is underway for Moitra mine.
- To further augment raw material security, we are also keen to work with Coal India Ltd. on the washeries proposed for monetisation. This will enable us to increase domestic sourcing of coking coal.

Odisha capability enhancement

We are focused on enhancing the capabilities of our mining operations in Odisha. Our plans include replacing the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) with our own equipment for sustainable mining, establishing a Central Processing Unit (CPU) and beneficiation plant, implementing a conveyor system for ore transportation, setting up a grinding and slurry pumping unit at the mines, constructing a slurry pipeline with a capacity of approximately 30 MTPA, and developing a raw material handling system at Jatadhar. Additionally, we aim to build an 8 MTPA pellet plant on Jatadhar land. These initiatives require a capital expenditure of ₹13,000 crore.

Advantages

- Deployment of large-size equipment which would be able to produce ~30 MTPA iron ore per annum as per mining plan & maintain safety standards. We would also be able to develop the in-house mining capability to derisk dependency on MDO.
- Beneficiation plant would increase the quality of ore due to the removal of aluminous clay and laterite gangue resulting in reduced transportation cost and increased productivity in blast furnace
- The slurry pipeline would facilitate logistic infrastructures and certain strategic advances including reducing the challenges faced in movement between port to mines, reduced transportation cost, and also meeting the recommendations of National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and approved by Ministry of Environment & Forest Clearance.

1,105 MnT
Odisha mining reserves

~28 MnT
Production capacity (EC limit)

236 MnT
Karnataka mining reserves

~7 MnT
Production capacity (EC limit)

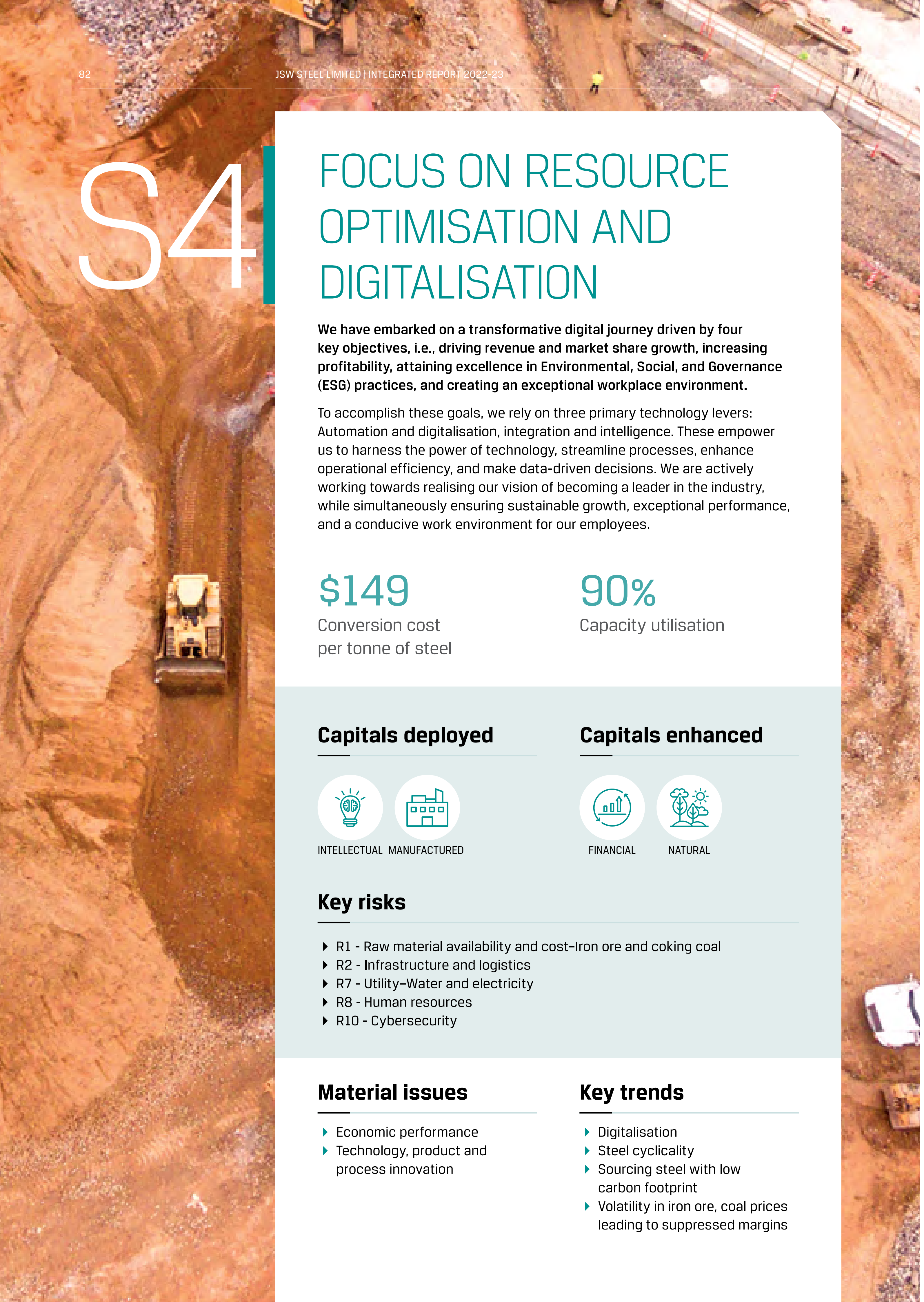
OUTLOOK

Near term

- Operationalise Parbatpur and Sitanala mines in the next 2-3 years
- Secure washeries proposed for monetisation by CIL to increase our domestic sourcing

Long term

- Target to source up to 50% of the iron ore requirement captively
- Establish domestic coal linkages by acquiring mines under auction and set up stroke acquired coal washeries
- Participate in the government's iron ore and coal auctions to improve backward integration
- Evaluate opportunities to increasingly use domestic coal and continue diversification of coal sources



S4

FOCUS ON RESOURCE OPTIMISATION AND DIGITALISATION

We have embarked on a transformative digital journey driven by four key objectives, i.e., driving revenue and market share growth, increasing profitability, attaining excellence in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices, and creating an exceptional workplace environment.

To accomplish these goals, we rely on three primary technology levers: Automation and digitalisation, integration and intelligence. These empower us to harness the power of technology, streamline processes, enhance operational efficiency, and make data-driven decisions. We are actively working towards realising our vision of becoming a leader in the industry, while simultaneously ensuring sustainable growth, exceptional performance, and a conducive work environment for our employees.

$149
Conversion cost per tonne of steel

90%
Capacity utilisation

Capitals deployed

INTELLECTUAL MANUFACTURED

Capitals enhanced

FINANCIAL NATURAL

Key risks

- R1 - Raw material availability and cost–Iron ore and coking coal
- R2 - Infrastructure and logistics
- R7 - Utility–Water and electricity
- R8 - Human resources
- R10 - Cybersecurity

Material issues

- Economic performance
- Technology, product and process innovation

Key trends

- Digitalisation
- Steel cyclicality
- Sourcing steel with low carbon footprint
- Volatility in iron ore, coal prices leading to suppressed margins

Cost reduction

Vijayanagar

- Commissioned the Coke Oven Battery A of capacity of 0.75 MTPA resulting in reduction of procurement of coke from third parties
- Reduction in coal rate at Corex-1 and Corex-2 due to better operating performance
- Increase in Pulverised Coal Injection (PCI) in Blast Furnace-1 and 4 thereby reducing the BF fuel rate
- Improvement in Zero Power Furnace and EAF yield resulting in reduction in operating cost
- Edge and Bar heater at HSM-2, to achieve uniform temperature across the width and length before rolling at finishing mill for improvement in quality of coils and reduce rejections.
- Transportation of 6.3 MnT of iron ore through pipe conveyor resulting in lower logistics cost and an environment friendly and efficient solution for transportation of iron ore to the plant
- Usage of corex fines as a replacement of PCI coal resulting in lower hot metal costs
- Debottlenecking of BP-2 to enable handling of 50,000 tpd of low-grade iron ore resulting in usage of iron ore with lower Fe quality and consequent reduction in operating costs
- Produced in house LHF Slag Briquettes to replace the purchase of synthetic slag

Dolvi

- The cost of production from the newly expanded capacity of 5 MTPA is lower due to better operating efficiencies, lower fuel rate at Blast Furnace 2, lower operating costs at SMS 2 and lower power costs as the power is generated by harnessing the waste heat.
- Commissioned the 175 MW Waste Heat Recovery Boilers (WHRB) and a 60 MW captive power plant to harness flue gases and steam from CDQ. These power plants are catering to the power requirements of the Phase II expansion. These plants operate through the waste gases and heat generated from operations, an environmentally friendly and cost-efficient source
- Cost efficiencies have been achieved with increase in PCI rate per tonne of steel, resulting in savings in solid fuel rate
- Increased the use of pellets to sinter feed for better yield

Salem

- Higher coal fines usage in BF by optimising the process parameters resulting in lower operating costs
- Eliminating the delay in reversible mill manipulator resulting in increased productivity
- Reducing the return fines generation in SP#2
- Reducing fuel rate in BF#1 through process optimisation
- Improving the WHRP#5 steam generation
- Increasing PCI rate in BF through coal line modifications
- Reducing coal handling loss in coke oven plant

Digitalisation

Our digital function is led by a Chief Digital Officer (CDO), supported by various Digital Centres of Excellence (CoEs), i.e., Data Sciences, Digital Vision Platform, Digital Supply Chain Management, Digital Sales & Marketing, Digital Human Resources, Digital Sustainability.
Our objectives are:

- Integrated technology approach through collaborative Digital-IT-OT functions
- Integrated system landscape to minimise manual data entry inputs
- Dynamic and paperless interaction with customers
- Automated shop floor driven by Industry 4.0 principles and AI/ML
- Reports Dashboards & Analytics (RDA) for each function

Digital technologies deployed

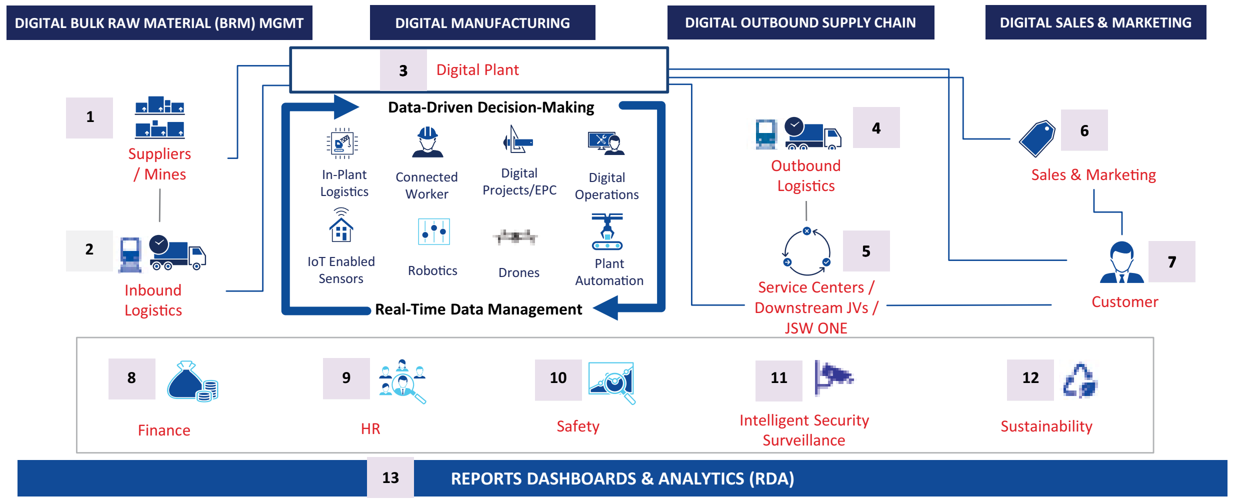
In addition to our robust core platform (encompassing SAP ERP, Salesforce CRM, Darwin Box HR Management system), we have deployed more technology and applications to harness the benefits. We have implemented and are further expanding the deployment of Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), Robotics, Artificial Intelligence-Machine Learning (AI-ML), Dashboards and Analytics, Robotic Process Automation (RPA). We have leveraged large tech companies and the start-up ecosystem.

S4 - FOCUS ON RESOURCE OPTIMISATION AND DIGITALISATION

Digitalisation: Focus functions

Our objective is to support the digitalisation needs of every plant and function. We have mapped digital initiatives for mine-to-plant-to-customer value chain.

Mine-to-plant-to-customer: Technology-led JSW Steel



1, 2. **Digital BRM SCM Transformation:** Multi-modal | Track-and-Trace

3. **Digital Plant**: Integrated Tech (Digital-IT-OT) | I4.0 | Predictive Maintenance | Predictive Quality

4. **Outbound Logistics**: Digital | Multi-modal | Track-and-Trace

5, 6, 7. **Sales & Marketing**: Content Management | Customer Engagement | eCommerce

8. **Digital Finance**: Financial Transformation | RPA

9. **Digital HR**: HR Dashboards & Analytics

10 ,11. **Safety & Security**: Intelligent Video Analytics

12. **Sustainability**: SEED Emissions Management Dashboards | Energy Management Dashboards

13. **Reports Dashboards & Analytics (RDA)**: Integrated Control Tower (ICT) | 18 Clusters of Excellence Dashboards

However, there are some high-priority functional areas where digital initiatives are of utmost importance. These are:

01 Mining
02 Manufacturing
03 Supply chain
04 Sales and marketing
05 Human resources
06 Sustainability, safety and security
07 Finance

With digital-led transformation progressing, we are continuously working towards the following benefits:

01 Increased sales
02 Asset availability
03 Great Place To Work (GPTW) certification
04 Cost optimisation
05 Emissions reduction
06 Improvement in safety and security

DigiTall: A PROGRAMME TO DEVELOP A 'FUTURE-READY DIGITAL WORKFORCE'

To upskill our employees and prepare them to lead the organisation digitally, we have created a comprehensive multi-tier digital learning and development programme. Through this initiative, we aim to build a future-ready workforce.

7,100+
Hours of digital training in FY 2022-23

JSW digitall
DIGITAL EDUCATION FOR ALL

Programme level
Programmes
Target trainees

A Future-Ready Digital Workforce

Self-paced learning
Tier 0
Self Learning in LMS/Digital Central/Percipio
Digital Confluence
Digital Xchange
All employees

High-level awareness
Tier 1
Introduction to Digitisation
Symbiosis with Automation and IT
Touch and feel new technologies
Plants/Site employees

In-depth training
Tier 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
Microsoft Azure (Fundamental)
Data Sciences (AI-ML) Fundamentals
Microsoft Azure (Advanced)
Digital COE, Plant digital teams, citizen data scientists

Personalised training
Tier 3
Role-based certifications,
Employee-driven learning path
All employees

Targeting 9,000 hours of Digital and Data Science Training in FY 2023-24

S4 - FOCUS ON RESOURCE OPTIMISATION AND DIGITALISATION

INDUSTRY 4.0 FOR STEEL PLANTS AND THEIR VALUE CHAIN

Leveraging the principles of Industry 4.0, we have carried out several projects to make our manufacturing processes optimised and intelligent. Some of the projects are enlisted below to provide you with a glimpse into the digital work being done and planned at JSW Steel.

Process Automation

- Level-2 Automation (Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Salem, Coated Steel plants like Vasind Tarapur Kalmeshwar (VTK) etc.)
- Two-dimensional Yard Management System (Vijaynagar, Dolvi, VTK)
- Digital Logistics Management System (DLMS) (Odisha Mines, Vijaynagar, Dolvi)
- Stores Process Transformation (Coated steel plants like VTK)
- Auto positioning of battery machines at coke ovens

Machine Learning

- Increase throughput and reducing set-up time using camera vision in SMS (Dolvi)
- Online Surface Inspection System (Vijaynagar, VTK)
- Optimisation models (Ex. Cost, Raw Materials)
- Computer Vision Machine Learning (CVML) at SMS
- Advanced analytics-driven slab bulging effect reduction and modelling driven caster pull optimisation
- Dynachem–An ML-based model to optimise Ferro-alloys quantity (and hence cost)

Simulation

- Barge optimisation (Dolvi)
- Virtual reality (VR)-based fire-safety training for an immersive learning experience, combining high fidelity virtual fire environments with real-time physical interfaces in a safe and cost-effective manner, helping prepare emergency personnel for mitigating fire hazards (Vijaynagar)

Advanced Robotics

- Zinc dross removal (Vijaynagar, VTK)
- Robotics for sleeve loading (VTK)

Dashboards and Analytics

- Data lake based on Data Historians (Dolvi, Salem)
- Prediction of Sheet Mechanical Properties (VJNR)
- Data analytics-driven Super Heat and LF lifting temperature optimisation

Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) and AI-ML

- Predictive Maintenance and Predictive Quality (Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Kalmeshwar)
- AI Enabled Security Surveillance System (Salem)

Geospatial Tracking

- Track and trace of Outbound Logistics (Odisha Mines)
- Mobile app-based truck receipt using QR code/geofencing

OUTLOOK

Near term

Digitalisation: Our journey and future roadmap

- Wave 1: Accelerated the implementation of select use cases across the value chain
- Wave 2: Digitalised procurement and projects and implemented E2E digitalisation within a single manufacturing shop
- Wave 3: Achieved E2E plant digitalisation, extended digital to sales and marketing initiatives and implemented integrated control tower (ICT) in manufacturing

Under the ongoing Wave 4, our vision is to scale digital to best-in-class to:

- Enhance sales, marketing and e-commerce
- Continue digital projects in existing plants
- Implement digitalisation in newer/acquired plants such as JSW BPSL, JSW Ispat (JISPL), Coated
- Extend digitalisation to support functions such as HR, Finance, Logistics, Commercial and others
- Implement sustainability projects in every function

Long term

- Target to achieve and sustain first quartile conversion cost
- Continue to focus on improving resource efficiency of processes and manpower productivity
- Focus on end-to-end digital transformation of high priority business functions like bulk raw material procurement, outbound supply chain management, sustainability, employee hiring and retention etc.
- Sustainability KPIs, data analysis and management led by digitalisation across smart power consumption management, intelligent water control and quality management to reduce water blowdown, and manufacturing control tower to manage stack emissions

S5 PRUDENT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Our management of finances and treasury, efficient allocation of capital, and access to international funding sources have consistently reinforced our financial stability. As a result, we have been able to pursue our expansion plans and acquisitions with a cost of capital that gives us a competitive edge. With a robust financial profile, manageable debt levels, improved credit ratings, and a strong liquidity position, we are well-prepared to embark on the path of accelerated growth.

0.89
Net debt to equity

3.20
Net debt to EBITDA

₹20,719 crore
Cash and cash equivalents

Credit rating

International

In June 2022, Moody's Investors Service upgraded JSW Steel's Corporate Family Rating (CFR) and its senior unsecured notes rating to Ba1 from Ba2 with Stable Outlook.

In May 2022, Fitch Ratings upgraded the Company's Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to 'BB' from 'BB-'.

Domestic

ICRA: AA (Stable outlook)
IndRa: AA (Stable outlook)
CARE: AA (Stable outlook)

Capitals deployed

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP

Capitals enhanced

FINANCIAL

Key risks

- R3 - Mergers and acquisitions
- R5 - Foreign Exchange Fluctuations
- R6 - Interest rates

Material issues

- Business ethics
- Economic performance
- Corporate governance, transparency and disclosures

Key trends

- Rising inflation across major economies leading to central banks tightening monetary policies
- Economic sanctions on Russia
- Subdued global economic outlook
- Strengthened balance sheets of Indian corporates
- Improved financial health of Indian banking system

Focus on growth and cost reduction projects amid uncertain environment

Amidst the uncertain environment, we remained focused on growth and cost reduction initiatives. The planned CapEx of ₹20,000 crores was moderated to ₹15,000 crores, with actual spending reaching ₹14,214 crores. The year saw the successful commissioning of projects such as the capacity expansion of BPSL from 2.75 MTPA to 3.5 MTPA. Our cost-reduction initiatives included the commissioning of a 0.75 MTPA Coke oven battery A at Vijayanagar in November 2022 and the construction of 175 MW and 60 MW power plants at Dolvi. Additionally, efforts were made to enrich the product mix through projects such as the LRPC phase 1 expansion of 0.72 MTPA at Vijayanagar in December 2022 and the commissioning of 0.25 MTPA Tin plate 2 at Tarapur and a 0.5 MTPA Continuous Annealing Line at Vasind in November 2022.

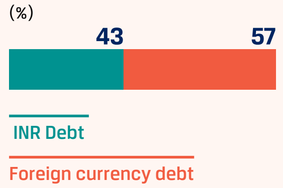
Debt profile

We prioritise high levels of active communication and collaboration with both domestic and international banks and financial institutions who trust us with their capital investments. We view it as our fiduciary duty to consistently generate financial returns and create value, thereby earning and maintaining their unwavering trust in us.

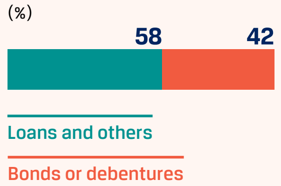
$3.69 Bn

Capital successfully raised through international markets since 2014

Source of debt
(%)



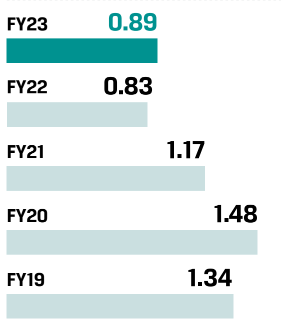
Type of debt
(%)



At the end of FY 2022-23, our net debt stood at ₹59,345 crore, with our net gearing (net debt to equity) well under the stated cap of 1.75x and leverage (net debt to EBITDA) under the stated cap of 3.75x.

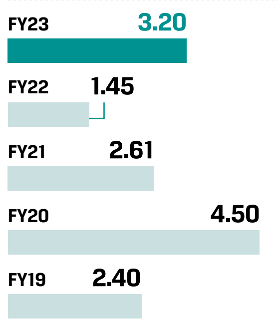
During the year, we spent ₹14,214 crore on CapEx projects, aligned to our capacity expansion strategy. Our debt increased only by ₹2,695 crore during the year.

Net debt to equity trend
(times)



**Net Gearing(ND/Equity) well under the stated cap of 1.75x*

Net debt to EBITDA trend
(times)



**Leverage (ND/EBITDA) well under the stated cap of 3.75x*

Raising funds for a responsible tomorrow

In September 2021, we became the first steel company globally to raise Sustainability Linked Bonds. We raised $1 billion via bonds issuance in the overseas market through a Reg S/144A issuance. We raised two tranches of bonds with a tenure of 5.5 and 10.5 years, respectively. The proceeds of the issue will be used to fund CapEx plans as well as to refinance debt. The 10.5-year tranche was issued as a Sustainability Linked Bond (SLB) where we committed to a target of achieving ≤1.95 tonnes of CO_2 per tonne of crude steel produced, by March 2030. We have chosen to measure our performance against the Sustainability Performance Target (SPT) with CO_2 emissions intensity as our KPI, calculated as tonnes CO_2 per tonne of crude steel produced (tCO_2/tcs). This will cover our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the three ISPs in India. We will assess our sustainability performance against SPT for the period 2020 to 2030, providing a target towards reducing the CO_2 emission intensity from our three ISPs in India. We aim to reduce our emissions by ~23% by 2030 to a level ≤1.95 tCO_2 /tcs. As a step towards this, we already reduced our emissions by 5.6% during FY 2022-23.

OUTLOOK

Near term

– Acquiring assets with minimal impact on balance sheet

Long term

– Projects to be funded by debt and internal accruals with net debt to EBITDA and net debt to equity within levels of 3.75x and 1.75x, respectively
– Diversify sourcing of funding with a right mix of rupee and foreign currency debt
– Be among the top five steel companies globally in terms of RoCE
– Maintain financial discipline and sustain credit ratings by domestic and international agencies

S6 MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABILITY IN BUSINESS IMPERATIVES

It is our Vision here at JSW that we are able, both now and in the future, to demonstrably contribute in a socially, ethically and environmentally responsible way to the development of a society where the needs of all are met. We intend to do this in a manner that does not compromise the ability of those that come after us to meet the needs of their own and of future generations.

Capitals deployed

FINANCIAL, INTELLECTUAL, MANUFACTURED

Capitals enhanced

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP, NATURAL, HUMAN

Key risks

- R1 - Raw material availability and cost – Iron ore and Coking coal
- R4 - Marketing
- R7 - Utility–Water & electricity
- R8 - Human resources
- R9 – Occupational health & safety
- R10 - Cybersecurity
- R11 - Compliance risk
- R12 – Environment protection & climate change

Material issues

- Air emission
- Biodiversity
- Climate change
- Energy
- Waste
- Wastewater
- Water resources
- Sustainable mining
- Local considerations
- Indigenous People Resources
- Employee health and safety
- Human rights
- Social sustainability
- Supply chain sustainability
- Cultural heritage
- Technology, product and process innovation
- Corporate governance
- Business ethics
- Transparency and disclosures
- Economic performance

Key trends

- Decarbonisation
- Alignment to UNSDGs
- Steel circularity
- Emergence of steel as a sustainable alternative for other materials

IV

Sustainability

94 Environment
136 Social
172 Governance

ENVIRONMENT

PRIORITISING ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

As a responsible organisation, we understand the significance of nurturing a safe and pristine environment and safeguarding the invaluable ecosystems that support us. Following a proactive approach, we have embraced innovation, incorporated cutting-edge technologies, and implemented operational changes to mitigate long-term environmental risks and promote sustainability.

Through the establishment of a robust Environmental Management System (EMS), we demonstrate our commitment to being a leader in sustainability practices. Our continuous efforts focus on reducing emissions, efficiently managing water resources, and minimising waste generation. Dedicated to advancing on the path of decarbonisation, guided by well-defined targets, we strive to be a recognised advocate for sustainable practices in our industry.

Certifications

ISO 9001:2015 | AS 9100 | ISO 45001:2018 | ISO 14001:2015 | ISO 50001:2018 | SA 8000:2014*

*Vijayanagar Works

Performance

FOCUS AREAS	KPIs*	UNITS	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
Climate change	CO_2 Emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	'000 tCO_2	**49,359.39**	44,211.31	37,523.07	40,522.31
	CO_2 emission intensity (Scope 1 and 2)	tCO_2/tcs	**2.36**	2.50	2.49	2.52
Energy	Specific energy consumption	GJ/tcs	**23.69**	25.30	26.69	27.47
	Energy consumption within the organisation	million GJ	**494.38**	446.78	402.53	441.15
Resources	Specific iron ore consumption	t/tcs	**1.58**	1.82	1.68	1.59
	Specific coal consumption	t/tcs	**0.74**	0.67	0.69	0.73
Water resources	Specific freshwater consumption (For steel production)	m^3/tcs	**2.45**	2.45	2.41	2.60
Waste[1]	Non-hazardous waste generated[2]	'000 tonne	**14,278.01**	13,157.15	11,968.06	14,650.8
	Hazardous waste generated[2]	'000 tonne	**136.25**	122.9	84.62	118.27
	Waste recycled	%	**99.77**	100	92.67	N/A
Waste water	Wastewater recycled	'000 m^3	**20,782**	16,539	16,050	16,313
Air emissions[3]	Particulate matter	kg/tcs	**0.42**	0.488	0.48	0.98
	SOx	kg/tcs	**1.69**	1.895	2.05	1.88
	NOx	kg/tcs	**1.19**	1.26	1.52	1.36
Biodiversity	Mangroves planted	Nos.	**3,50,000**	3,50,000	1,50,000	3,49,970

Focus areas are supported with 2030 targets

** All intensities are worked out with 20.87 MnT standalone crude steel production*

[1] Waste data from FY 2020-21 onwards excludes tailings.

[2] Non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal-14,248.28 ('000 tonne) and hazardous waste diverted from disposal 133.34 ('000 tonne)

[3] Air emissions data from FY 2020-21 onwards are from process stacks.

ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE CHANGE

As one of India's major steel producers, we are committed to addressing climate change concerns and have taken decisive steps to ensure a low-carbon future. To achieve this goal, we have formulated a comprehensive roadmap outlining our strategies and plans. Climate action is a top priority for our organisation, and we have implemented a robust climate governance structure to facilitate effective and efficient climate action.

2030 TARGETS

We are committed to reducing specific CO_2 emission intensity to less than 1.95 tCO_2/tcs and achieving carbon neutrality at JSW Steel Coated Products.

Climate change is an unprecedented and worldwide issue that poses a significant threat to humanity. However, we are grappling with this issue during a time of remarkable economic development in India. According to the National Steel Policy, our rapidly growing economy will reach a capacity of 300 MTPA by 2030. While this may pose challenges to address climate change, the Government of India has taken significant steps such as reformulating the NDCs to reduce CO_2 by 45% (compared to 2005 levels) and help India reach Net Zero by 2070.

We have a dedicated climate change policy, which comprises three core pillars:

- **Preventing the causes of climate change**
- **Mitigating and adapting to its impacts**
- **Fostering resilience to its effects**

Furthermore, we have established a Climate Action Group (CAG) that has experts from diverse functional areas to drive our climate mitigation strategy.

Climate Action Group (CAG)

In May 2020, we established the Climate Action Group to serve as a central think tank for promoting coordinated climate action throughout our organisation. The group comprises experts from diverse corporate functions, and is tasked with overseeing and directing our climate change initiatives, assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, and developing effective risk mitigation strategies.

The CAG convenes on a monthly basis and provides reports to both the Executive Committee and the Board. The group's responsibilities include monitoring and evaluating our climate change performance to ensure we are making progress in achieving our sustainability goals.

CDP Leadership

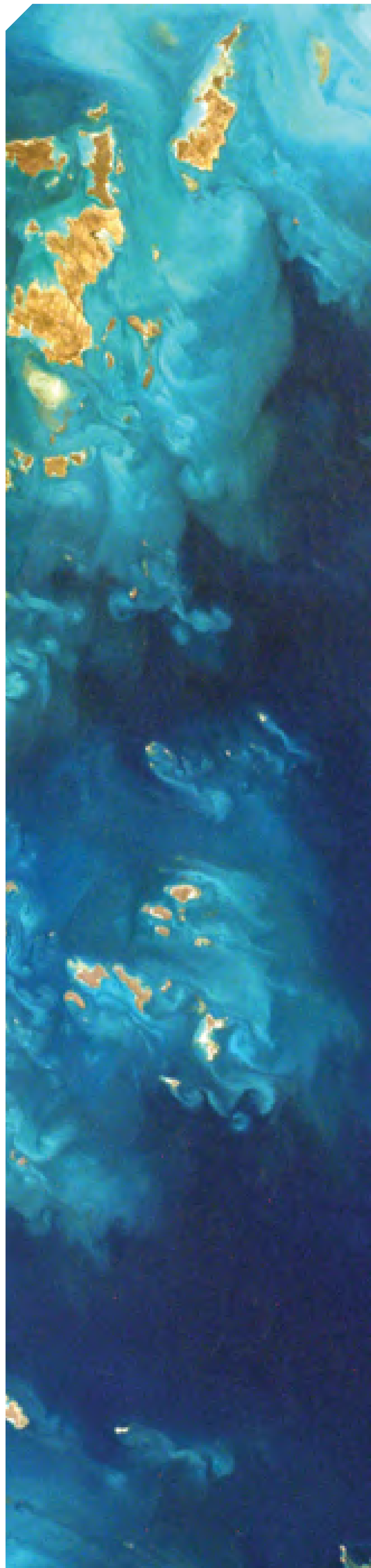
This year, we achieved a CDP Leadership Level (A) rating in climate programme for the first time. This is reflective of our commitment to implementing the current best practices to mitigate climate change, and our unwavering effort to decrease our environmental impact. This recognition highlights our dedication to sustainability and our progress towards achieving our environmental goals.

Collaborations

We recognise that addressing climate change requires collective and collaborative efforts. To this end, we are partnering with academia and industry to design and implement scalable solutions to accelerate climate action. We support leading initiatives and are active members of various alliances and working groups, including IRENA, IH2A, the World Steel Association, EV100+, SBTi, UNGC, Responsible Steel, WBCSD, TCFD, Climate Action Charter, GRI, and IBBI[1].

We are also the founding members of EV100+, a new zero-emission road transport leadership commitment initiative that aims to phase out the heaviest and most polluting vehicles plying on the roads today.

We have established a partnership with Shell India Markets Private Limited to jointly evaluate short and long-term options for improving energy efficiency, optimising demand for carbon-intensive products and services, adopting decarbonisation technologies, and leveraging digital solutions. Furthermore, we are collaborating with organisations such as the SMS Group and Smartex to explore and evaluate cutting-edge technologies and their potential applications in accelerating climate action.



[1]IRENA - International Renewable Energy Agency
IH2A – India Hydrogen Alliance
SBTi - Science Based Targets initiative
UNGC – United Nations Global Compact
WBCSD - World Business Council for Sustainable Development
TCFD – Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
GRI – Global Reporting Initiative
IBBI - Indian Business Biodiversity Initiative

ENVIRONMENT: CLIMATE CHANGE

Scope 3 emissions

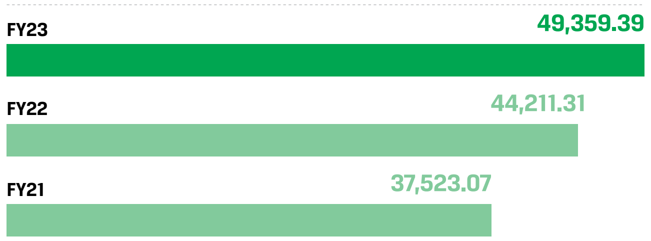
We track our Scope 3 emissions to gain a comprehensive understanding of the total GHG impact of our supply chain. This enables us to better manage our environmental impact and work towards reducing our overall carbon footprint.

During the reporting period, we had a credit due to avoided emissions of about 4.71 million tCO_2 in the categories of Use of sold products and Processing of sold products, as per the guidance of worldsteel.

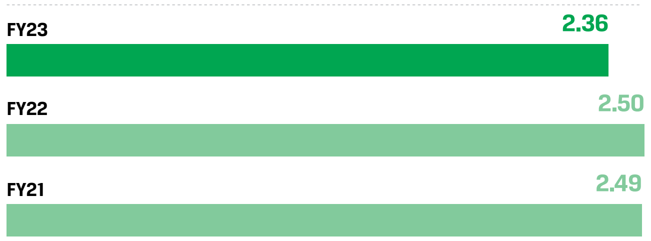
- Purchased goods and services
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Waste generated in operation
- Business travel
- Employee commute
- Downstream transportation and distribution

These categories contributed around 5.99 million tCO_2 emissions. The Scope 3 emissions of all applicable categories were calculated in accordance with 'Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 as Issued by GHG Protocol'.

Emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
('000 tCO_2)



CO_2 emission intensity
(tCO_2/tcs)



Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Increased micro pellet and BF return fines in Sinter Plant resulting in reduction of solid fuel rate and flux rate	Reduction of emissions by 7,150 tCO_2
Increased hot charging percentage in HSM by ~6% resulting in reduction of gaseous fuel rate by ~11%	Reduction of emissions by 1,00,289 tCO_2
Replacement of old boilers resulting in an increase in steam generation rate by ~380%	Reduction of emissions by 11,539 tCO_2
Refractory brick lining replaced by plastic refractory in Reheating Furnace resulting in heat rate reduction by ~5%	Reduction of emissions by 79,489 tCO_2
Installation of Waste Gas Heat Recovery (WHRS) in Blast Furnace resulting in reduction of stove heat rate by ~18%	Reduction of emissions by 1,78,910 tCO_2
Increased PCI rate resulting in reduction of BF fuel rate	Reduction of emissions by 78,051 tCO_2
Reduced solid fuel rate in Corex by ~5%	Reduction of emissions by 1,74,250 tCO_2
DOLVI	
Commissioning of Gas Based Captive Power Plant	Optimisation of process gases and reduction of emissions by 5,33,290 tCO_2
Optimising Centralised Gas Mixing Station's network to maximise in-house power generation	Reduction of emissions by 28,020 tCO_2
Increase in PCI rate in Blast Furnace up to 200 kg/thm	Reduction in BF solid fuel rate leading to decrease in emissions by ~0.22 tCO_2/tcs
Maximising COG consumption in Sponge Iron Plant	Replacement of purchased fuel with by-product Coke Oven Gas leading to reduction in emissions
SALEM	
Biomass usage in coal based boiler to minimise coal consumption	Maximised blending of biomass with steam coal power generation has resulted in a reduction of emissions by 11,926 tCO_2
Installation of MV drive in CPP boiler feed water pump to reduce power consumption	Reduction of emissions by 725 tCO_2
Reduction in power consumption through optimisation of EOF ID Fan drive speed	Reduction of emissions by 966 tCO_2
Installation of drive in Plant Makeup Water Pump to reduce power consumption	Reduction of emissions by 347 tCO_2
Power savings through high pressure pump operation in BF	Reduction of emissions by 237 tCO_2
Optimisation of STG auxiliary cooling water system operation to reduce power consumption	Reduction of emissions by 160 tCO_2
Catering instrument air requirement in CPP by running one compressor for all three units	Interconnection of air compressor system has resulted in reduction of emissions by 84 tCO_2
Installation of drive in SGP cooling tower fan in BF	Reduction of emissions by 27 tCO_2

SEED
Sustainable Energy Environment and Decarbonization

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ENVIRONMENT AND DECARBONISATION (SEED)

At JSW Steel, we have taken a bold step in line with our decarbonisation commitments for 2030, with the launch of Project SEED (Sustainable Energy Environment and Decarbonisation), a large-scale decarbonisation programme in Vijayanagar in collaboration with BCG. The plant-wide programme, with the involvement of over 200 members across different shops, has been underway for the past 10 months to achieve best-in-class BF-BOF emissions.

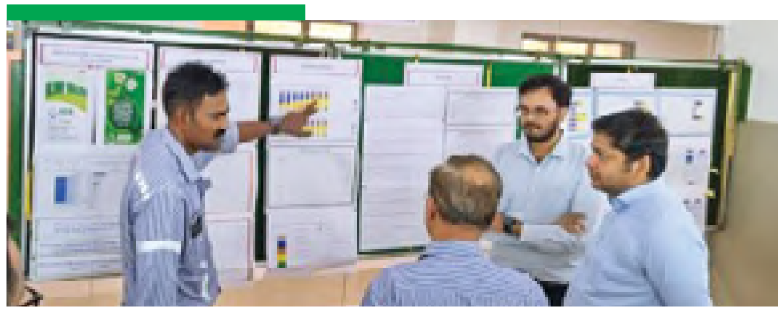
With equal impetus on adapting advanced technologies and driving continuous improvement, the programme has been pivotal in driving engagement across topics like Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), COG injection in BF and Super Sinter, among others.

Leveraging plant-wide workshops, the programme so far has generated 100+ improvement initiatives with a combined annualised CO_2 abatement potential of 9+ MnT by 2030. These initiatives cover a wide spectrum of themes like enhancing renewable energy capacity, optimising energy consumption, exploring alternate fuels/ raw materials and waste heat recovery.

On-ground change management was a critical part of driving the decarbonisation journey at Vijayanagar. This included trainings for the core team of sustainability champions through the flagship 'Climate & Sustainability Masterclass' training programme focused exclusively on Sustainability and Decarbonisation customised for the steel industry. Driving the push for the decarbonisation agenda, CO_2 emissions performance was tracked at a granular level with emissions embedded into daily management KPI reports.

9+ Mn tCO_2

Potential abatement by 2030



C&S Masterclass
Customised training programme on Sustainability and Decarbonisation

8-week programme with live experts
Self-paced modules and assessments
6 Customised learning modules
35+ Sustainability champions trained

To bring all the efforts together, a customised digital dashboard compatible with multiple reporting standards was developed to facilitate measurement of granular shop-wise CO_2 footprint, visibility of implementation of abatement initiatives, and overall plant emissions performance vs target across a time horizon.

Digital Data Management
A comprehensive digital dashboard to calibrate granular CO_2 footprint.

Mass and energy-balancing approach
Shop-wise footprint calculation
Route-wise emission mapping
Compatibility with multiple reporting standards

Within its first year of launch, the programme received several accolades, including a nomination for the prestigious 'Steelie award for Excellence in Low Carbon Production' in 2022.

Given the success in Vijayanagar, the programme will be extended to other integrated steel plants, and in time will be driven across the larger group.

ENVIRONMENT

ALIGNING WITH THE TCFD RECOMMENDATIONS

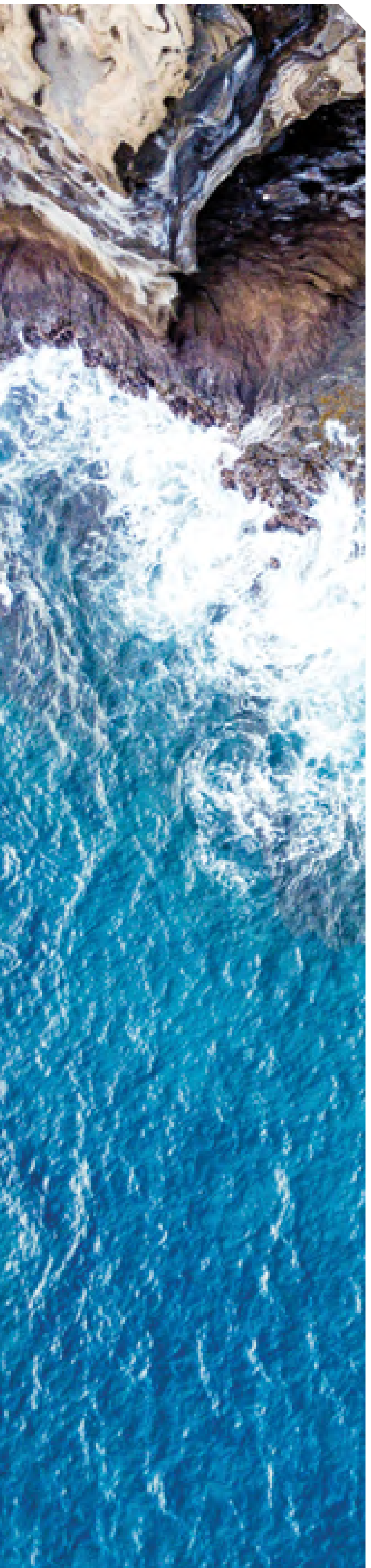
Climate change is a global phenomenon with far-reaching consequences for various sectors, including steel. Rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and shifting climate patterns pose significant challenges to steel production and its environmental impact. Being part of the steel industry, we are cognizant about this. As the need to combat climate change becomes more urgent, the steel industry is facing increasing pressure to reduce its carbon footprint, adopt cleaner technologies, and embrace sustainable practices. Balancing the demand for steel with the imperative to mitigate climate change poses a critical challenge as well as an opportunity for the future sustainability of the industry.

We recognise this global challenge and have set our targets to reduce our emissions and contribute in mitigating climate change. In March 2021, we made a commitment to endorse and uphold the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). By aligning with these recommendations in its four pillars, we aim to enhance our understanding of the potential impact of climate change and make well-informed decisions regarding current and future decarbonisation strategies.

Governance

At the Board level, the Business Responsibility/Sustainability Reporting Committee and the Risk Management Committee review climate-related matters during biannual Board meetings. These committees collaborate through open communication channels and report to the Board of Directors. The CSR committee is also involved in supporting low-carbon strategies. At the management level, the Executive Committee, Climate Action Group, and corporate function teams oversee climate-related matters. We have a dedicated climate change policy with focus on preventing causes, mitigating impacts, and building resilience to climate change.

ENVIRONMENT: ALIGNING WITH THE TCFD RECOMMENDATIONS



Strategy

Our sustainability efforts prioritise low-carbon products and sustainable development, along with transparency in operations and investments. Recognising the significance of climate risks in our business strategy and decision-making, we conducted a climate change risk assessment. By utilising scenario analysis, we gained insights into potential climate-related risks and opportunities. We employed IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways for assessing physical risks and IEA World Energy Outlook scenarios for transition risks. This assessment guides our climate strategy and business planning for the future. It has helped us embed sustainability at the heart of our business strategy.

We used the IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways RCP8.5 and RCP4.5 for assessing location-specific physical risks and IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2020 Stated Policies Scenarios (STEPS) and Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) for assessing transition risks.

Physical and transition climate change scenarios

Business-as-usual scenario

IPCC scenarios (Physical Risks)

RCP8.5 scenario

Extremely high emissions scenario with global mean temperature expected to rise by 3.7^{0}C (2.6-4.9^{0}C) by the end of the century. The scenario assumes a high dependence on fossil fuels and no policy-driven mitigation.

WEO-2020 scenarios (Transition Risks)

Stated policies scenario

Incorporates existing and announced climate policies (till mid-2020) including Nationally Determined Contributions from governments across the world. The scenario provides a baseline against which additional actions are required to meet SDS climate goals.

Optimistic scenario

IPCC scenarios (Physical Risks)

RCP4.5 scenario

Intermediate emissions scenario with global mean temperature expected to rise by 1.8^{0}C (1.1-2.6^{0}C) by the end of the century. The scenario considers increased use of renewable energy and strong policy-driven mitigation.

WEO-2020 scenarios (Transition Risks)

Sustainable Development scenario

Provides an energy sector pathway which is consistent with meeting global Net Zero CO_2 emissions from the energy system as a whole by around 2070, universal access to energy and reduced air pollution.

We have conducted a risk assessment based on the following time horizons, i.e.,

Short-term: 2021 - 2025	Medium-term: 2025 - 2035	Long-term: 2035 - 2050

Physical risks

We assessed the potential impacts of physical and transition risk factors under different scenarios to evaluate the level of risk. Our evaluation focused on examining the following physical risk hazards and their associated potential impacts.

VIJAYANAGAR

RISKS	Business-as-usual Scenario (RCP8.5)			Optimistic Scenario (RCP4.5)		
	SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG
Water unavailability	Medium	High	High	Medium	High	High
Increase in energy consumption	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Negative health impacts (Heat stress)	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Extreme rainfall and flooding	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Key outcomes and proposed mitigation

JSW Vijaynagar operations are projected to become increasingly vulnerable to water stress and unavailability under both scenarios in the medium to long term. As part of short-term adaptation action, JSW Vijaynagar carried out detailed water studies through CII – Triveni Water Institute. This study was aimed to develop shop wise water balance and identify projects to conserve water and increase water efficiency in the system.

DOLVI

RISKS	Business-as-usual Scenario (RCP8.5)			Optimistic Scenario (RCP4.5)		
	SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG
Water unavailability	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Increase in energy consumption	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Negative health impacts (heat stress)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Negative health impacts (vector-borne diseases)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Extreme rainfall and flooding	High	High	High	High	High	High
Inundation of land due to sea level rise	Medium	High	High	Medium	High	High
Cyclones	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Key outcomes and proposed mitigation

JSW Dolvi operations are projected to be exposed to extreme rainfall and flooding, including inundation of land due to sea level rise in both scenarios in the medium to long term. The results of the initial study will be used to deep dive into the risks at the asset/operation level with an objective to validate the existing design, maintenance programmes, and other engineering controls, and identify potential controls that may be required to mitigate the impacts.

SALEM

RISKS	Business-as-usual Scenario (RCP8.5)			Optimistic Scenario (RCP4.5)		
	SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG
Water unavailability	Medium	High	High	Medium	High	High
Increase in energy consumption	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Negative health impacts (heat stress)	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Extreme rainfall and flooding	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Key outcomes and proposed mitigation

JSW Salem operations are projected to become increasingly vulnerable to water stress and unavailability under both scenarios in the medium to long term.

Risk Levels: Low, Medium, High

ENVIRONMENT: ALIGNING WITH THE TCFD RECOMMENDATIONS

Transition risks

In order to evaluate the transition risks and opportunities related to climate change, we conducted an analysis of how policy and regulatory changes, market dynamics, consumer perceptions, and low-carbon technologies could affect our operations. This analysis was based on two scenarios from WEO-2020: A business-as-usual scenario and an optimistic scenario. We identified organisation-wide transition risks and opportunities and assessed their impacts up to 2050.

RISK CATEGORY	RISKS	Stated Policies Scenario			Sustainable Development Scenario		
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG
Policy and Regulatory Risks	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	Medium	High	High	High	High	High
	Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low
Market Risks	Increasing demand for low-carbon steel	High	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium
Technology Risks	Challenges in adopting breakthrough technologies	Medium	High	High	High	High	High

Risk Levels: Low, Medium, High

Climate-related opportunities identified

OPPORTUNITIES CATEGORY	OPPORTUNITIES	Stated Policies Scenario			Sustainable Development Scenario		
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG
Market Opportunities	Rising demand for electrical steel sheets with increasing Electric Vehicles (EVs) uptake	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Development and/ or expansion of low emission steel products	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Transition towards clean energy and low carbon economy	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Resource Efficiency Opportunities	Increased utilisation of steel scrap	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low
Resource Efficiency, Energy Source, Market and Product and Services Opportunities	Reducing impacts of carbon pricing using ICP	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Opportunity Levels: Low, Medium, High

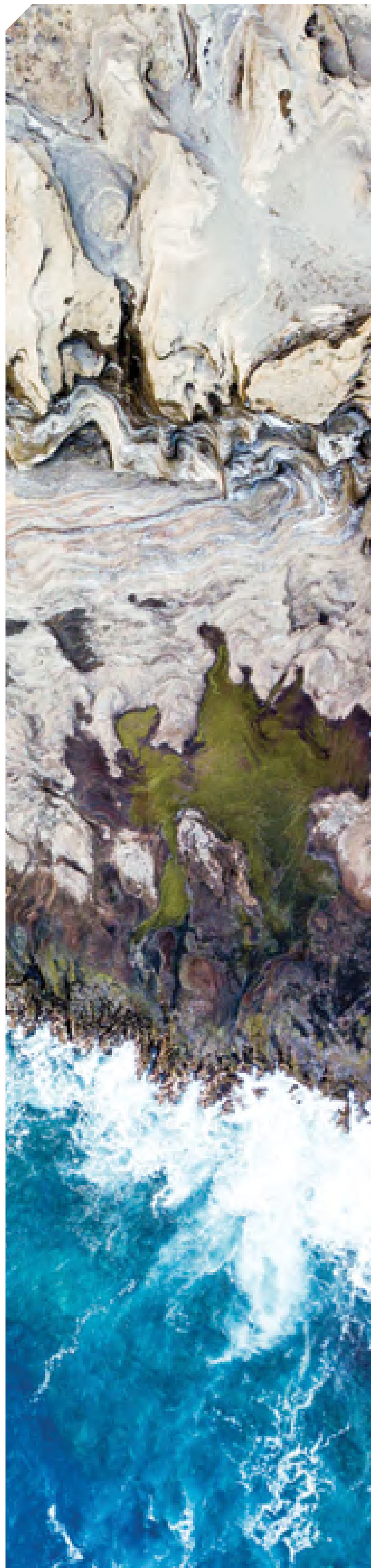
The results of scenario analysis indicate that failure to comply with emerging climate-related policies and regulations particularly, carbon pricing and EU CBAM are most significant risks for JSW Steel. While these policy and regulatory risks are material under both Business-as-usual and Optimistic scenarios, their impact increases significantly under the Optimistic scenario particularly, in the medium and long-term.

Key outcomes and proposed mitigation

We have developed a 2030 low-carbon and sustainable development roadmap to accelerate transition towards green and climate resilient business. Through implementation of this roadmap, we will be working towards addressing a significant part of transition risks that are likely to be witnessed in this decade.

We have adopted a target of reducing CO_2 emission intensity to less than 1.95 tCO_2/tcs by 2030 for three ISPs, a target that is over and above the current decarbonisation target of 2.2-2.4 tCO_2/tcs (in the BF-BOF route) adopted by the Ministry of Steel.

In addition to emission reduction targets, we have also adopted company-wide sustainable development targets to reduce energy consumption, freshwater consumption, and air emissions, as well as increase waste recycling while ensuring no net loss in biodiversity around operations (refer metrics and targets section for more details on these targets). This will further help us in minimising the potential negative impacts of transition risks in the future.



Risk management

Our risk management framework, based on the COSO framework, allows us to identify and assess risks, develop response strategies, and monitor our operations effectively. The framework considers objectives related to operations, reporting, and compliance. Through our Climate Change Risk Assessment Framework, we assess risks and opportunities at both the asset/plant level and corporate level. Mitigation plans and progress towards low-carbon and sustainable development targets are presented to the Executive Committee and board for review and approval. Our 2030 low-carbon and sustainable development plan is a result of our comprehensive risk management process.

Metrics and targets

Regularly monitoring resource consumption, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, investments, and other climate-related metrics is essential for evaluating a company's performance in addressing climate change. In line with this objective, we are dedicated to enhancing the transparency of our climate-related data and improving our overall climate performance. We are actively implementing innovative and sustainable practices throughout our operations to reduce our carbon footprint, minimise energy consumption, optimise resource usage, and promote circularity. Through these efforts, we are fulfilling our role as responsible environmental stewards.

Our Metrics | Page 98 ›

ENVIRONMENT

ENERGY

We are committed to reducing our carbon footprint by adopting energy-efficient technologies that minimise our overall energy consumption. In addition, we are actively working towards incorporating renewable energy sources into our energy mix. By doing so, we are not only reducing our impact on the environment but also conserving valuable resources.

2030 TARGETS

- Reduce specific energy consumption to 5.65 Gcal/tcs
- Installation of 10 GW renewable energy capacities to fully use in steel making

The shift towards sustainable energy sources is a global phenomenon that is gaining momentum. It presents a major opportunity for businesses that have traditionally relied on non-renewable energy sources to rethink their energy mix and plan for the future. With the rising cost of energy and the growing demand for a better standard of living, companies must take measures to ensure they can access affordable and sustainable energy to power their operations.

Our focus on sustainable energy is a key pillar of our long-term strategy, and our aim is to phase out thermal coal usage for steel making. We are continuously exploring new ways to integrate clean energy sources into our operations. By optimising our energy usage and embracing renewable energy, we are contributing to a sustainable future for our business and the planet.

Specific energy consumption
(GJ/tcs)

FY23	23.69*
FY22	25.30
FY21	26.69

*Equivalent to 5.66 Gcal/tcs

Energy consumption outside the organisation
(GJ/tcs)

FY23	83.83
FY22	55.70
FY21	12.84

Energy consumption within the organisation
(Mn GJ)

FY23	494.38
FY22	446.78
FY21	402.53

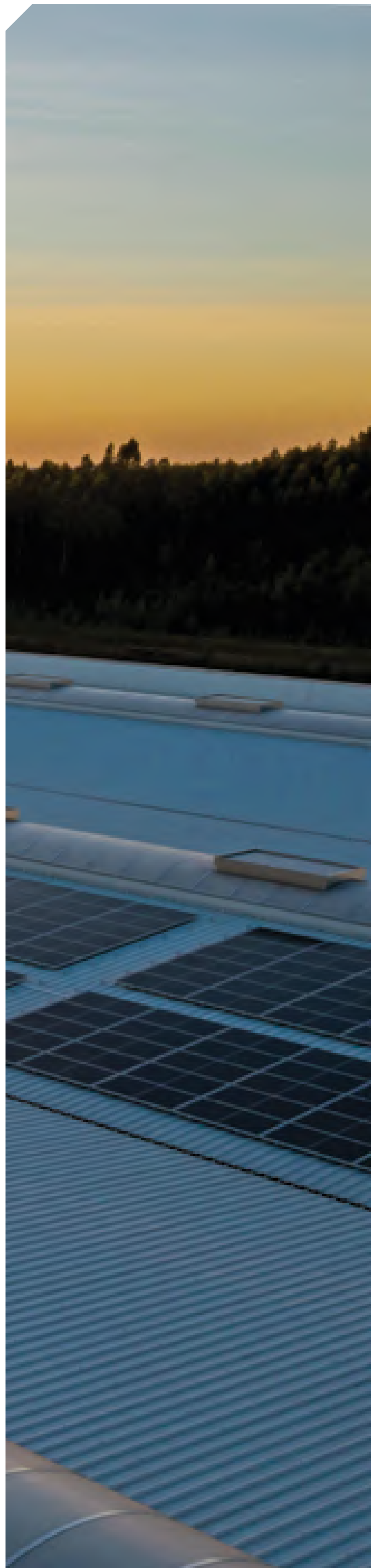
Energy consumption

Subsidiaries			JSW Mines and JSW Salav	
JSW ARCL	JSW INDUSTRIAL GASES	JSW STEEL COATED PRODUCTS	JSW MINES	JSW SALAV
Energy Consumption within Organisation ('000 GJ)				
12,733.04	**2,539.11**	**5,822.54**	**235.23**	**4,580.67**
13,959.73	2,782.09	5,078.95	224.06	4,552.13
42,320.00	2,455.87	3,932.12	193.79	6,989.85
Specific energy consumption				
GJ/t coke produced	GJ/million Nm^3	GJ/tonne	GJ/tonne	GJ/tonne
16.02	**1,957.50**	**1.95**	**0.037**	**16.47**
15.29	1,951.82	1.57	0.035	16.23
44.94	1,983.53	1.56	0.033	16.41

FY 2022-23 FY 2021-22 FY 2020-21

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Increased micro pellet and BF return fines in Sinter Plant resulting in reduction of solid fuel rate and flux rate	Energy savings of 5,096 Gcal
Increased hot charging percentage in HSM by ~6% resulting in reduction of gaseous fuel rate by ~11%	Energy savings of 1,06,461 Gcal
Replacement of old boilers resulting in an increase in steam generation rate by ~380%	Energy savings of 42,013 Gcal
Refractory brick lining replaced by plastic refractory in Reheating Furnace resulting in heat rate reduction by ~5%	Energy savings of 84,381 Gcal
Installation of Waste Gas Heat Recovery (WHRS) in Blast Furnace resulting in reduction of stove heat rate by ~18%	Energy savings of 1,92,297 Gcal
Increased PCI rate resulting in reduction of BF fuel rate	Energy savings of 3,99,089 Gcal
Reduced solid fuel rate in Corex by ~5%	Energy savings of 5,096 Gcal
DOLVI	
Commissioning of Gas Based Captive Power Plant	Optimisation of process gases and reduction in flare and increase in in-house power generation, leading to decrease in energy consumption by 0.042 Gcal/tcs
Optimising Centralised Gas Mixing Station's network to maximise in-house power generation	Increase in LD gas utilisation leading to reduced power import
Increase in PCI rate in Blast Furnace up to 200kg/thm	Reduction in BF solid fuel rate leading to decrease in energy consumption by 0.325 Gcal/tcs
Maximising COG consumption in Sponge Iron Plant	Replacement of purchased fuel with by-product Coke Oven Gas leading to lesser gas flaring
SALEM	
Installation of MV drive in CPP Boiler feed water pump	Reduced power consumption by 894 MWh
Reduction of power consumption by optimisation of EOF ID Fan drive speed	Reduced power consumption by 1,192 MWh
Installation of drive in Plant Makeup Water Pump to reduce power consumption	Reduced power consumption by 367 MWh
Power savings through high pressure pump operation in BF	Reduced power consumption by 292 MWh
Optimisation of STG auxiliary cooling water system operation to reduce power consumption	Reduced power consumption by 197 MWh
Installation of drive in secondary mixing drum in Sinter Plant	Reduced power consumption by 124 MWh
Catering instrument air requirement in CPP by running one compressor for all three units	Interconnection of air compressor system has resulted in energy savings of 89 Gcal
Installation of drive in SGP cooling tower fan in BF	Reduced power consumption by 34 MWh



ENVIRONMENT: ENERGY

17MWh

Additional power generated

₹87 crore

Annual cost savings

CASE STORY

WASTE GAS OPTIMISATION ENABLING INCREASED ENERGY EFFICIENCY

We have always been dedicated to optimising our operations and reducing costs. In pursuit of this vision, we recently undertook a project to enhance the LD gas flow and improve the flame length of our HSM-2 reheating furnace, which relies on LD gas as its fuel source.

Previously, we observed a decrease in flame length in the HSM-2 furnace, raising concerns about the efficiency of the reheating process. Despite high consumption, the LD gas did not meet the furnace's requirements, resulting in inefficiencies and increased costs.

To address this challenge, our team conducted a comprehensive analysis of the chemical composition of the generated gas and examined the mixing of LD gas with COG gas. After careful consideration, we devised a solution: injecting COG into LD gas to augment the methane and hydrogen components of the coke oven gas. This, in turn, improved the flame length and heating value of the LD gas.

The implementation of the COG injection solution yielded remarkable results. The increased gas volume had the potential to generate an additional 17 MWh of power, translating to an annual cost savings of ₹87 crore. Furthermore, the findings indicated that the laminar flame speed was enhanced through increased levels of H_2 and CO, while concentrations of CH_4, CO_2, and N_2 had a dampening effect.

The COG injection solution not only resolved the issues with the reheating furnace but also improved its overall efficiency and increased the power potential. This project serves as a testament to our unwavering commitment to sustainability, operational excellence, and cost optimisation at JSW.

CASE STORY

BATTERY-OPERATED CARS FOR SEAMLESS STEEL COIL TRANSPORTATION

We are continuously reimagining our material handling processes. Towards this, we commenced operations for a Li-ion Battery Operated Coil Transfer Car at our Bawal plant. This addition to our fleet marks a significant shift in how steel coils are transported, setting new industry standards for efficiency, safety, and sustainability.

The Coil Transfer Car has a 50 MT material transfer capacity and two coil placement saddles. Its impeccable design allows it to travel at speeds of up to 30 meters per minute, optimising operations and maximising productivity. The integrated Li-ion battery offers remarkable power backup, enabling uninterrupted operations for approximately six hours on full load. Additionally, the car is equipped with a standby battery provision, ensuring seamless workflow round the clock.

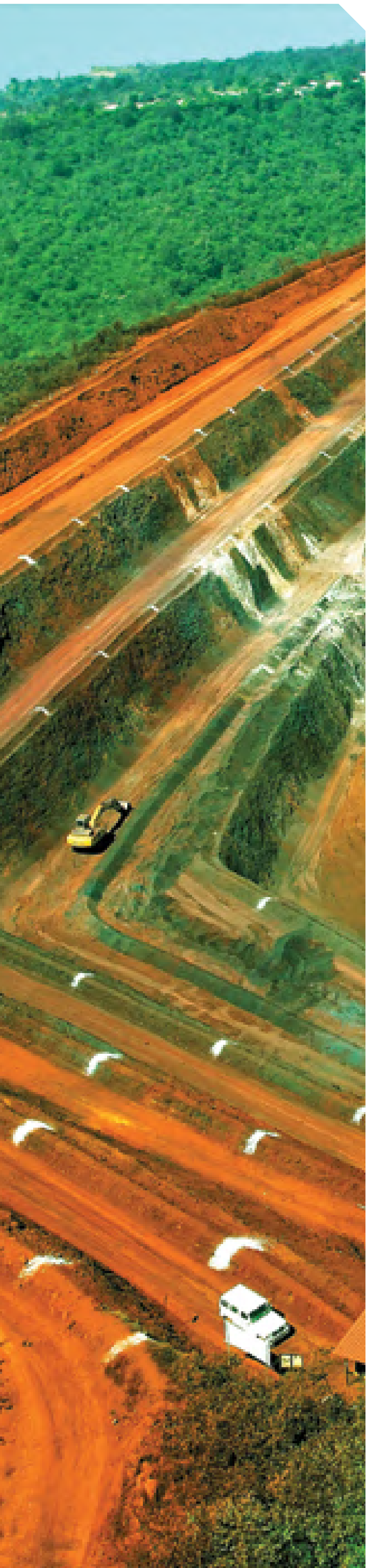
The benefits of this innovation go beyond efficiency and productivity. The car significantly reduces electricity consumption by approximately 50% per day, compared to traditional methods of steel coil transportation. This optimises operational costs and reinforces our commitment to a greener future.

Safety is a top priority with this new addition. By restricting the movement of other lifting vehicles, the car establishes a secure work area that prioritises employees. Furthermore, its design eliminates electrical safety concerns, providing a worry-free work environment.

This initiative has resulted in reduction of diesel consumption and has also successfully reduced material handling rejections and annual carbon emissions. We will be rolling this out across other plants also in the coming years.

ENVIRONMENT

RESOURCES



Our approach to resource conservation is grounded in thoughtful sourcing, efficient utilisation, and strategic projects aimed at reducing the demand for raw materials. By prioritising sustainable consumption and production, we believe that we can minimise our environmental footprint and maintain the quality and longevity of our products.

As the world's population continues to grow and urbanisation expands, the demand for natural resources is reaching unprecedented levels. With this increased demand comes intensified competition between industries and nations, highlighting the importance of responsible and sustainable sourcing practices. Long-term resource security and efficient utilisation have become crucial in mitigating environmental risks and ensuring the continuity of industries and society.

We recognise the urgency of these situations and have implemented sustainable practices across our operations. We are committed to optimising resource use, reducing our reliance on non-renewable resources, and finding innovative ways to reuse and recycle materials.

We are dedicated to promoting a circular economy, where resources are used and reused in a closed-loop system, resulting in less waste and more efficient use of resources. We remain committed to responsible manufacturing practices that prioritise sustainability and minimise our impact on the environment.

Specific material consumption-Coal
(t/tcs)*

*Excluding purchased coke

Specific material consumption-Fluxes
(t/tcs)

Specific material consumption-Iron ore
(t/tcs)*

*Raw iron ore

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Increase in waste utilisation by innovating the various processes	1.33 MnT waste has been utilised, which has replaced 1.07 MnT of Iron Ore
Modification in beneficiation plant to use Low Grade Iron Ore	5.17 MnT of Iron Ore used with 54% average Fe content
Increase in the steel making slag usage in Corex by 70%	Enabling reduction in the consumption of imported limestone by 30 kg/thm
DOLVI	
Reduction in BF solid fuel rate	Enabling reduction in consumption of resources
Commissioning of gas-based captive power plant	Increased utilisation of BF Gas and coke oven gas for power generation
SALEM	
Usage of biomass in coal-based boiler to reduce steam coal consumption	Blended usage of biomass with steam coal for power generation resulting in coal savings of 3,161 MT (dry)
Reduction of coal handling loss in coke oven plant	Reduced coal handling loss by 0.05%
Improving facilitation in sample carrier automation system	Reduction in air consumption by ~200 m^3/day
Optimisation of oxygen blow pattern through digitalisation	Reduction in oxygen usage
Automation of Energy Optimisation Furnace (EOF) lime feeding system	Reduction in lime consumption

ENVIRONMENT

WATER RESOURCES

JSW Steel recognises the critical importance of water. As we heavily rely on freshwater for our operations, our water stewardship approach emphasises careful sourcing, innovative and efficient water use. All our plants have a water management plan in place, which is curated with meticulous planning and foresight.

2030 TARGETS

Reduce specific water consumption to 2.21 m^3/tcs*

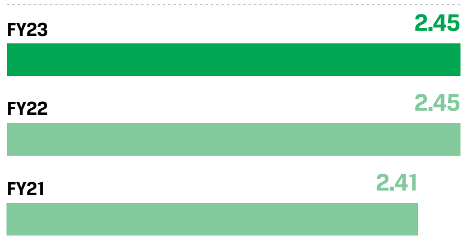
The depletion of water, an essential resource for sustaining life on earth, is occurring at an unprecedented rate. There is a growing demand for freshwater in communities and industries worldwide, and achieving water security has become a global priority. To address these persistent and long-term challenges, innovative approaches to sourcing and managing water are being sought after.

Our plants operate in water-stressed areas, making it crucial for us to continue pushing the boundaries in establishing long-term water security for both our operations and communities.

We have implemented water-efficient technologies as part of our water stewardship approach. This will allow us to conserve, reuse, and recycle water to promote responsible water use. Additionally, we have evaluated and reviewed our water risks and have disclosed them through CDP's Water Security 2022 initiative. Furthermore, several water conservation measures have been implemented at both the plant and community levels, including conducting aquifer mapping and hydrogeological studies, to help manage our water resources efficiently.

We extended our interventions for water stewardship initiatives beyond boundary of the manufacturing plant this year. We have completed study to develop a deeper understanding of likely risks and opportunities for future water scenarios at our Vijayanagar plant by delineating watershed covering hydrological evaluation, land use/land cover analysis, water quality and availability for our plant in Vijayanagar. We used the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) (a function of topography and slope) developed from SRTM 30m resolution satellite data to undertake hydrological evaluation. The study helped to identify strategies to enable improvement in water resources within the watershed. We are extending this scope of work to other plants in the next financial year.

Specific freshwater consumption
(m^3/tcs)*



*For steel production process

Water consumption at subsidiaries

Subsidiaries			JSW Mines and JSW Salav	
JSW ARCL	JSW INDUSTRIAL GASES	JSW STEEL COATED PRODUCTS	JSW MINES	JSW SALAV
Total water consumed ('000 m^3)				
2,952.40	**803.89**	**1,859.11**	**273.81**	**2,360.52**
3,016.59	937.52	1,811.80	229.45	2,254.06
2,785.55	731.90	1,890.17	180.72	2,785.22
Specific water consumption				
m^3/t coke produced	m^3/million Nm^3	m^3/t	m^3/t	m^3/t
3.71	**619.75**	**0.62**	**0.044**	**8.49**
3.34	657.73	0.76	0.04	8.04
2.96	591.13	0.59	0.03	6.54

FY 2022-23 FY 2021-22 FY 2020-21

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Increased utilisation of recycled water	>88% capacity utilisation of RO plants
Control monitoring for optimisation at different shop floors	Savings of 1,573 m^3/day
DOLVI	
Commissioning of 250 m^3/hr ETP for treatment	Reduction in specific water consumption by 0.06 m^3/tcs
SALEM	
Maximised RO reject usage in SMS	Surplus RO & UF reject water being used in EOF for ID Fan Impeller washing, resulting in reduction of specific freshwater consumption at SMS by ~8%
Maximised COC (Cycles of Concentration) in Cooling System of CPP	Blowdown optimised, resulting in ~75% reduction in freshwater consumption

ENVIRONMENT

WASTE

Our approach adheres to a widely accepted 'waste management hierarchy', which follows a prevention-reuse-recycling-disposal value chain. We have also adopted a 'Zero Waste to Landfill' model, which involves monitoring and optimising our resource usage, and finding alternative uses for the waste materials we generate.

2030 TARGETS

Achieve 100% use of all waste generated from our operations

As the world continues to develop and grow, the impact of human activity on the environment has become increasingly concerning. One of the most pressing issues we face is the management of waste. With a rising global population and urbanisation, waste generation has reached unprecedented levels, leading to a host of problems that threaten our health, the environment, and the economy.

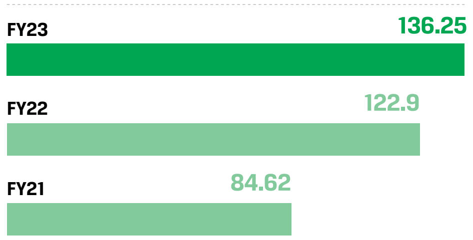
The consequences of poor waste management are far-reaching and can affect all aspects of life. From sanitation and hygiene problems to the acceleration of climate change and pollution, the impact of waste on society is undeniable. To address this issue, it is crucial to focus on waste minimisation and the promotion of circular economy models that prioritise reusing, recycling, and responsible manufacturing.

The amount of waste generated globally each year is staggering, and finding solutions to manage and dispose of it effectively is becoming increasingly difficult. Improper waste treatment can lead to a range of problems, including organic decay that contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and the accumulation of non-degradable waste in our ecosystems.

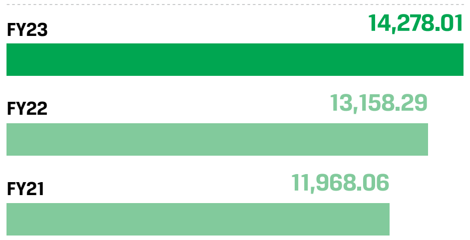
To combat this problem, we have embraced circularity as a viable solution, moving away from traditional linear use-and-dispose practices. We generate significant quantities of waste as a by-product of our steelmaking processes. To manage this, we have implemented an integrated waste management strategy that considers the environmental impact, social effects, and commercial viability of our practices.

Effective waste management is essential to protecting our environment, health, and economic well-being. By prioritising waste minimisation and embracing circular economy models, we can reduce the impact of waste on society and create a more sustainable future for all.

Total co-product/waste generated (Hazardous)
('000 T)

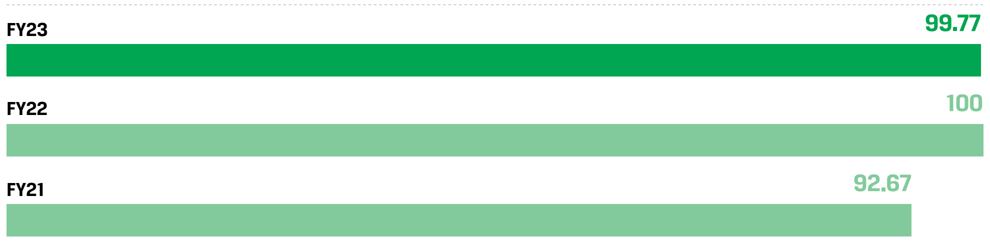


Total co-product/waste generated (Non-hazardous)
('000 T)



During the year, 2.44 MnT tailings were generated from ore beneficiation.

Waste recycled
(%)



Waste

Subsidiaries			JSW Mines and JSW Salav	
JSW ARCL	JSW INDUSTRIAL GASES	JSW STEEL-COATED PRODUCTS	JSW MINES	JSW SALAV
Non-hazardous ('000 tonnes)				
36.14	**-**	**124.76**	**2,589.85***	**0.34**
27.77	-	22.54	2,304.14	0.45
37.38	-	16.14	2,493.07	0.25
Hazardous ('000 tonnes)				
0.060	**0.0032**	**15.48**	**0.021**	**0.019**
0.095	0.0028	13.89	0.025	0.078
0.059	0.002	10.72	0.022	0.048

FY 2022-23 FY 2021-22 FY 2020-21

** Overburden from mines*

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Collection and reuse of iron making slag	Utilised 100% of iron-making slag
Commissioned 300 TPD LHF Briquetting Plant	200 TPD used in cement plant and 100 TPD used in steelmaking process as synthetic material
Collection and reuse of steel making slag	Utilised 100% of steel-making slag
Utilisation of slurry generated from SMS	Slurry generated from SMS is being utilised through the pellet plant
DOLVI	
Construction of 1 km stretch of concrete road on Mumbai-Goa National Highway using steel slag	16,000 tonnes of steel slag utilised
Manufacturing of Tetrapods for marine application using steel slag	Exploring feasibility of steel slag usage in marine applications
SALEM	
Conversion of BF granulated slag to GGBFS to maximise waste utilisation	Waste gas is used instead of coal to dry slag, has resulted in waste utilisation of more than 125%
Paving done using in-house paver blocks produced from SMS slag	Maximised SMS crushed slag utilisation, and also resulted in reduction of road dust emissions and resource depletion
Pedestrian walkway constructed using wood scrap	Increased utilisation of waste materials, and also increased the plant survival rate adjacent to the walkways
Upgradation of Biogas Plant	Increased utilisation of food waste

ENVIRONMENT:
WASTE

CASE STORY

STEEL MAKING SLAG USAGE FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION

We are undertaking steps towards sustainable road construction with the help of the Central Road & Research Institute (CRRI). The construction of a concrete road using steel slag as aggregates on the National Highway 66 (Mumbai-Goa) covering 1,000 metres has been completed with technical support from CRRI. The project was a result of a comprehensive study by the CRRI on the utilisation of steel slag in road construction, specifically for our Dolvi plant.

During the field trial, the CRRI used Steel Slag in various sizes, ranging from 0-6, 6-10, 10-20, and 20-30 mm, in different layers of the concrete road; including Granular Sub Base (GSB), Wet Mix Macadam (WMM), Dry Lean Concrete (DLC), and Pavement Quality Concrete (PQC). Approximately 16,000 tons of EAF slag was used to construct 1km of the concrete road.

The TCLP test results showed that the steel slag was safe for road application, making it suitable for use as aggregates in different layers of bituminous roads. Additionally, slag fines were utilised in the embankment of the highway. With the success of the project, CRRI has approved the use of slag aggregates in DLC and PQC on concrete roads. We are looking to expand the project to the next level, which shows the potential for using steel slag as a viable alternative to traditional construction materials in road construction.

CASE STORY

SUCCESSFUL WASTE PLASTIC INJECTION TRIALS IN BLAST FURNACE AT VIJAYANAGAR

Vijayanagar Steel Plant is a demonstration of our unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and innovation in the steel manufacturing sector.

Following extensive trials conducted over the past year, we successfully injected a substantial quantity of waste plastic through tuyeres. Building upon this achievement, we are committed to refining and expanding our waste plastic injection capabilities, further bolstering our environmental efforts and enabling circularity and sustainability.

Traditionally, coke, a high-carbon fuel, has been widely used as a reducing agent in steel production. However, by injecting waste plastic into the process, we have demonstrated that this approach can significantly reduce coke consumption while maintaining the quality of the iron produced.

This pioneering approach not only reduces the reliance on fossil fuels but also addresses the pressing issue of plastic waste management. This remarkable achievement reaffirms our position as a frontrunner in sustainable steel manufacturing, and the successful waste plastic injection trial is a testament to our vision of a greener and more sustainable future.

ENVIRONMENT

WASTEWATER

We firmly believe that sustainable waste management practices are essential for safeguarding the planet's future. We remain committed to reducing our environmental footprint and fostering a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable future for all.

2030 TARGETS

Maintain Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)

Untreated industrial waste, effluents, and domestic sewage pose a major threat to natural ecosystems and communities. The latest United Nations World Water Development Report reveals that approximately 2 billion people worldwide lack access to clean and safe drinking water. In addition, a significant amount of wastewater is discharged back into the ecosystem without proper treatment or reuse, exacerbating the problem.

To address this, industries must take a responsible approach and manage their effluents properly, limiting the discharge of harmful substances into natural water bodies.
JSW Steel is dedicated to upholding its Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status in all of its steel manufacturing facilities. Through the implementation of the ZLD process, we have not only mitigated the risks associated with water acquisition but have also achieved cost savings, while significantly improving our environmental performance.

Moreover, we operate on-site Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to manage domestic sewage efficiently. Our STPs ensure that wastewater undergoes proper treatment, and the treated water is repurposed for irrigation purposes. By doing so, we can conserve precious water resources while minimising the impact of our operations on the environment.

Wastewater recycled
('000 m^3)

FY23 20,782

FY22 16,539

FY21 16,050

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Commissioned RO Plant at CRM	Potential freshwater savings of 2,500 m^3/day
DOLVI	
Installation of 250 m^3/hr Effluent Treatment Plant for cooling tower effluents	Reduced specific water consumption by 0.06 m^3/tcs
Installation of dedusting system in screening area of pellet feeding to Sponge Iron Plant	Prevention of wastewater generation through replacement of wet process of iron ore washing with dry process
Installation of 60 m^3/hr Effluent Treatment Plant for Blast Furnace GCP effluents	Maximised recovery and reuse of treated wastewater
Recycled and reused treated effluents in plants for internal use	Reduced specific water consumption by 0.02 m^3/tcs
SALEM	
Automation to eliminate process water overflow from EOF	Elimination of wastewater overflow from EOF by 15 m^3/day
Diversion of wastewater from CCM to EOF to facilitate in-loop circulation at SMS	Wastewater supply to guard pond reduced up to 100 m^3/day
Introduction of sand filter before VD cooling water system	Elimination of additional wastewater generation; supply to guard pond reduced by 50 m^3/day

ENVIRONMENT

AIR EMISSIONS

As a responsible organisation, we are dedicated to preventing and mitigating air pollution by enhancing the efficiency of our operations and reducing emissions. We strictly adhere to emission regulations, ensuring our emissions remain within legal limits and continually strive to surpass these standards. Moreover, we acknowledge our responsibility towards the communities we serve and recognise the need to go above and beyond in fulfilling our commitments.

2030 TARGETS

- Reduce specific dust emissions to 0.26 kg/tcs
- Reduce specific emissions of oxides of sulphur to 0.82 kg/tcs
- Reduce specific emissions of oxides of nitrogen to 0.91 kg/tcs

Air pollution is a serious issue that affects the environment and human health. Particulate Matter (PM), and other harmful gases, such as nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulphur oxides (SOx), are major contributors to air pollution.

We have implemented a range of policies and practices to prevent, control, and mitigate our air emissions. Our focus is on reducing both point-source (like stack emissions) and non-point source (like fugitive emissions) pollution. To ensure compliance with environmental regulations, we have established robust monitoring systems and installed advanced emission reduction technologies.

To further improve our emissions control, we have installed state-of-the-art systems like the MEROS (Maximised Emission Reduction of Sintering) system at our manufacturing facilities. This cutting-edge technology helps us reduce emissions from the sintering process, a significant source of air pollution. In addition, we have invested in advanced scrubbing, dedusting, and filtration systems to reduce emissions further. With these measures in place, we are committed to achieving the highest standards of environmental performance and minimising our impact on the environment.

PM
(kg/tcs)

NOx
(kg/tcs)

SOx
(kg/tcs)

Air emissions at subsidiaries

Subsidiaries			JSW Mines and JSW Salav	
JSW ARCL	JSW INDUSTRIAL GASES*	JSW STEEL-COATED PRODUCTS	JSW MINES	JSW SALAV
SPM (kg/tonne of product)				
0.546	**0.023**	**0.023**	**3.86E-05**	**0.0045**
0.339	0.023	0.028	8.82E-05	0.0032
0.369	0.016	0.066	5.56E-05	0.002
SOx (kg/tonne of product)				
1.977	**0.164**	**0.015**	**6.79E-05**	**0.0133**
1.592	0.171	0.032	1.24E-04	0.0172
1.578	0.279	0.064	6.32E-05	0.014
NOx (kg/tonne of product)				
1.942	**0.241**	**0.027**	**2.28E-04**	**0.0591**
1.041	0.206	0.025	1.47E-03	0.0608
0.768	0.359	0.037	8.90E-04	0.055

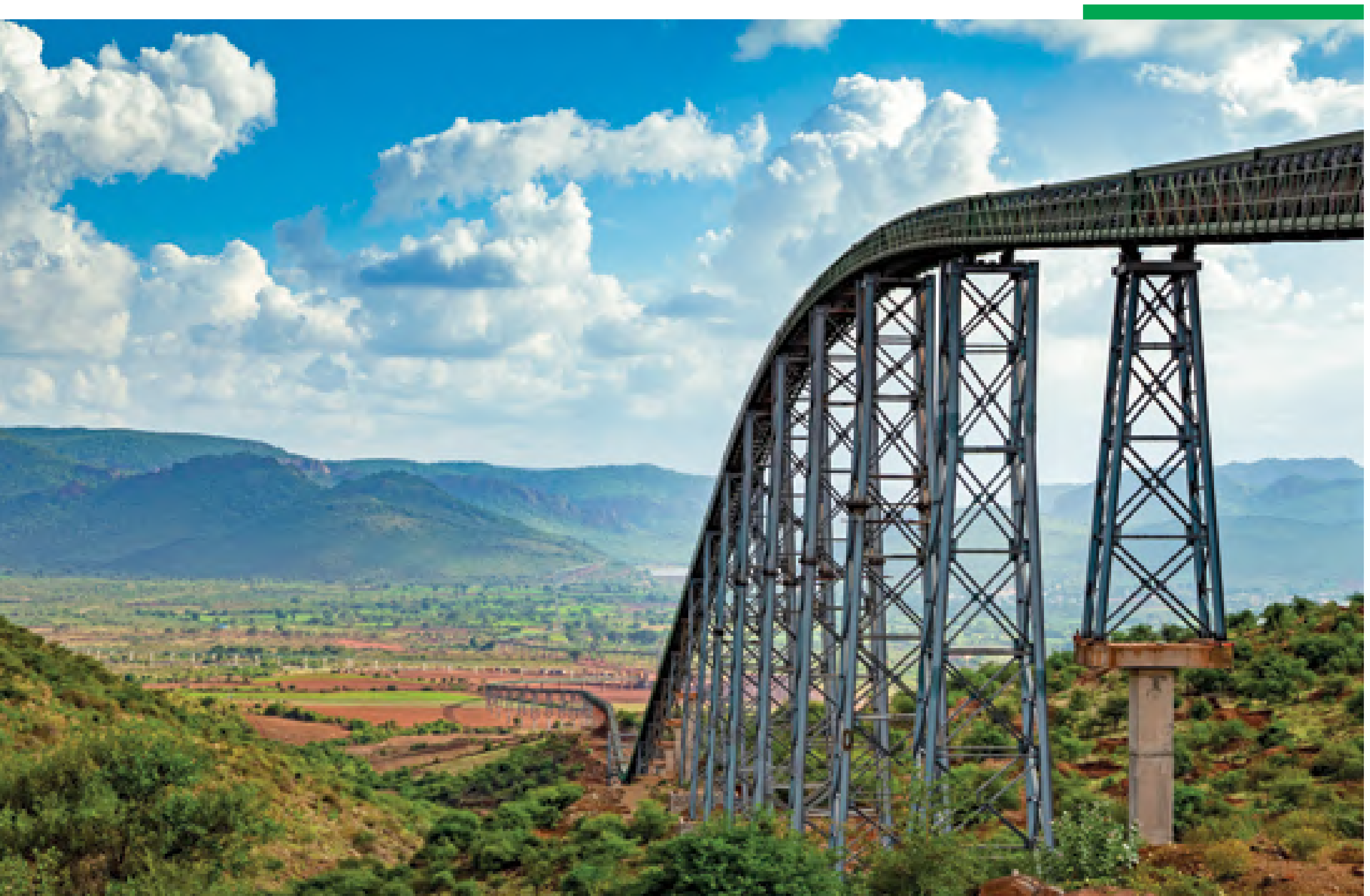
FY 2022-23 FY 2021-22 FY 2020-21

*Units of JSW Industrial Gases will be kg/million Nm^3

ENVIRONMENT

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Commissioned high efficiency bag filter in Sinter Plant	Reduction in emissions by 0.03 kg/tcs; reduction in stack emissions by more than 40 mg/Nm^3
Commissioned a dedusting system of 1,40,000 m^3/hr capacity at RMHS, covering around 15 dust sources	Reduction in work zone emissions
DOLVI	
Installation of Maximised Emission Reduction of Sintering (MEROS) at sinter plant	Reduced stack emissions
Rectification for efficiency improvement of discharge end and sinter sizing ESP at sinter plant	Reduced stack emissions
Installation of new dedusting system with higher capacity bag filter at coke oven	Reduction in dust emissions
Installation of CCTVs in various locations to facilitate remote monitoring of fugitive emissions	Reduction in fugitive emissions and improvement in ambient air quality
Installation of dedusting system in screening area of pellet feeding to Sponge Iron Plant	Control of fugitive emissions
SALEM	
Introduction of dedusting system at coke drier area	Controlling and reduction of fugitive emissions
Provision of dedusting system (dry fog system) at COP	Controlling and reduction of fugitive emissions
Installation of dedusting system at EOF slag dumping yard	Controlling and reduction of fugitive emissions
Installation of moving dedusting system hood at tundish deskulling operation	Controlling and reduction of fugitive emissions



CASE STORY

MAXIMISED EMISSION REDUCTION OF SINTERING (MEROS) WITH WASTE GAS RECIRCULATION (WGR) SYSTEM

We have implemented the MEROS-WGR system, a specialised bag filter-based dry gas cleaning solution designed for sinter plants at Dolvi. This system, the first of its kind in India, treats an impressive capacity of up to 4,30,000 Nm^3/hour while achieving a remarkable reduction in dust emissions to less than 10 mg/Nm^3.

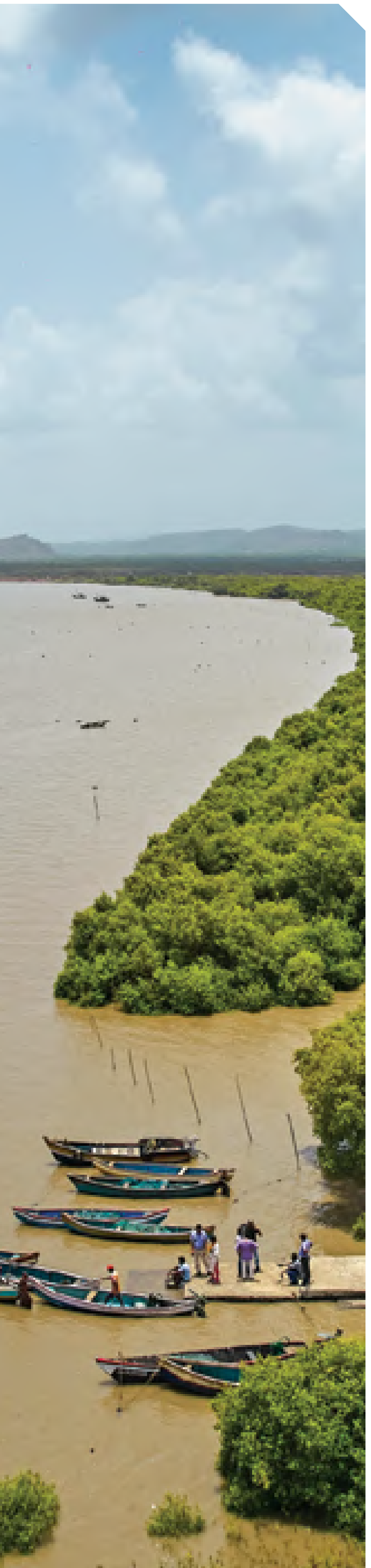
The MEROS-WGR system incorporates forward-thinking provisions for future emission control technologies, including DeSOx, DeNOx, DeOrganic, and heavy metals removal systems. Additionally, the installation of the sinter plant WGR system enables the recirculation of up to 40% of the off-gas, optimising resource utilisation and further reducing emissions.

This innovative approach has had a significant positive impact on the environment, safeguarding ecosystems, improving air quality, and addressing public health concerns. The system's adaptability and scalability ensure our organisation remains committed to ongoing environmental improvements.

Through the MEROS-WGR system, we have exemplified our dedication to emission reduction and set a new standard for sustainable sinter plant operations in India.

ENVIRONMENT

BIODIVERSITY



The world is facing increasing challenges to biodiversity due to factors such as deforestation, habitat loss, overexploitation, invasive species, pollution, and climate change. Maintaining biodiversity is crucial for achieving a balanced ecosystem, and is also indicated as one of the core focus areas by WBCSD. We place significant emphasis on biodiversity as a core focus area.

2030 TARGETS

Achieve no net loss of biodiversity at our operating sites

Consequently, we have aligned ourselves with the National Biodiversity Targets and adopted a risk-based approach to make biodiversity a critical decision-making factor. We are also proud to be a Working Group and founding member of the India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) Chapter of CII-CESD, where we actively promote biodiversity conservation within the business community.

To preserve biodiversity, we have taken proactive measures to analyse our operations' impact on biodiversity in our impact zones, and taken scalable measures to protect it in various forms. We also collaborate with local communities to restore natural habitats and combat biodiversity loss. For example, we implemented scientific management practices to conserve the mangrove ecosystem near our Dolvi facility, preventing saltwater inundation of farmlands and restoring the natural cover.

Mangrove saplings planted

3.5 LAKH
In FY 2022-23

2 MILLION+
Cumulative saplings planted over the years

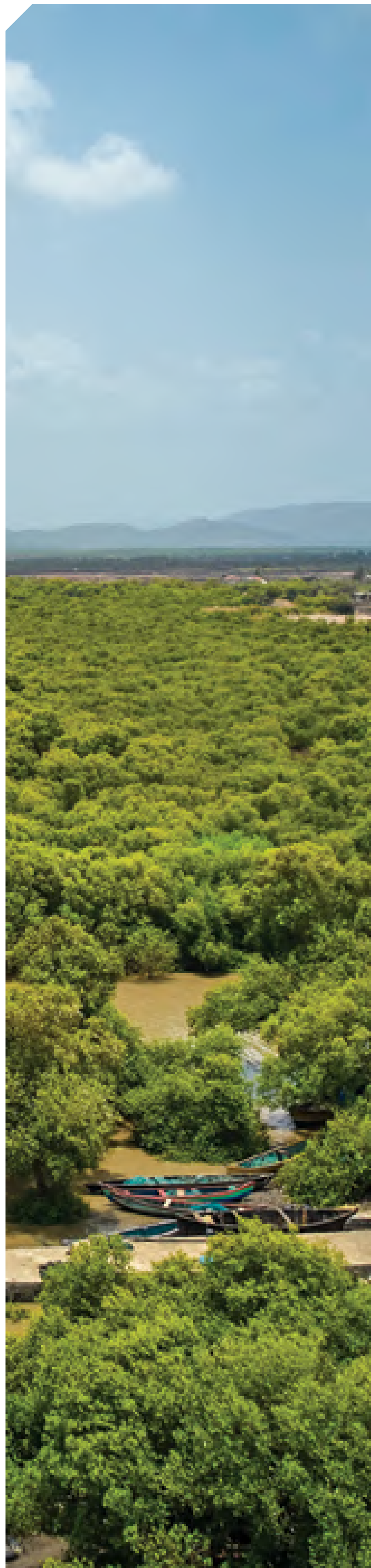
Area covered by mangrove plantation

80 HECTARE
In FY 2022-23

340 HECTARE
Cumulative area restored over the years

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Tree plantation for improving overall biodiversity index	Planted 18.15 lakh trees till March 2023 in 2,250 acre area
Initiated green belt development work at Sasan vana - a 240 acre project	Stage 1 development of 55 acres completed
Improving the tree density in existing green belt through Miyawaki method	1,000 trees of different species being planted per hectare
Organised mass plantation drive with local communities and other stakeholders	33,000 saplings of various species were planted in the Toranagallu Reserve Forest and Talur Reserve Forest
DOLVI	
Mangrove plantation for protection of biodiversity	Stabilises the coastline by reducing soil erosion and saline ingression, and prevents flooding; habitat conservation for a wide variety of fauna; 80% survival rate observed
Repairing of Kharbund in nearby villages	Reduction in saltwater inundation to agricultural land, benefiting the local community; paddy cultivation has increased by 60% as the barren land has been converted to fertile land due to this bund
Plantation of Ashoka saplings at Wadkhal	Plantation at villages serves to protect the environment and benefit the local community; all 500 saplings have survived and maintenance is ensured for the next 3 years
SALEM	
Greenery development inside plant premises	10,500 saplings of native species planted ~3,500 MT of CO_2 sequestered within plant
Development of Mahavanam at a local school using Miyawaki method	3,500 saplings of fruit bearing native species planted, engaging the local community in the process



CASE STORY

MAHAVANAM FOREST AT SALEM

Mahavanam, meaning "Mini Urban Forest", is an effort to grow these forests in the Mecheri Union to reduce the average temperature by 2°C. Four batches of Mahavanam have been initiated in public locations, covering an area of 29,000 sqft, with a total of 5,925 saplings planted. The purpose of these mini forests is to increase green cover, and offer a plethora of benefits such as lowering the temperature, reducing air and noise pollution, and absorbing up to 30 times more carbon dioxide than normal forests.

The planting process of Mahavanam forests is thorough, with soil samples from the lands marked for growing the forests being analysed in the initial phase for Organic Carbon, NKP (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium), and the pH value of the soil. Existing soil is excavated to a depth of 3 ft, and soil enrichment nutrients such as rice husk, wheat husk, coir pith, cow manure, and natural waste are added to the soil.

The Miyawaki afforestation method is employed, pioneered by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki. The technique involves planting various native species of plants close to each other so that the greens receive sunlight only from the top and grow upwards rather than sideways. These biodiverse plantations enable ecosystems of birds and butterflies to flourish, and require no maintenance after two years.

Mahavanam forests offer several benefits, such as the supply of oxygen, enhancing rainwater management, and water quality. Vegetation reduces runoff and improves water quality by absorbing and filtering rainwater. Trees cool the city by up to 13% and release water vapour into the air through leaves.

The net cooling effect of a young, healthy tree is equivalent to that of 10 room-sized air conditioners. One acre of new forest can absorb about 2.5 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually, and an acre of forest can absorb twice the CO_2 produced by the average car annually. JSW Foundation is planning to develop ten mini forests in selected parts of Tamil Nadu to increase green cover and create awareness on the importance of planting trees. In addition, JSW is planting an additional 5,000 saplings every year in surrounding villages to increase green cover and rainfall.

The impact of the Mahavanam initiative is significant, contributing remarkably to controlling human pollution, reducing heat, increasing fresh air in surrounding areas, providing shelter for birds and insects, and mitigating the effects of global climate change.

Furthermore, the local school management and students have taken ownership of maintaining the Mahavanam forests. Increasing green cover is one of our major goals across our DIZ locations, and the creation of these mini forests in relatively small spaces and within a short span of time using compression techniques is a positive step towards achieving this goal.

CASE STORY

SASAN VANA AT VIJAYANAGAR

The biodiversity initiative to develop a Green Belt at Sasan Vana Biodiversity Park in 240 acres of our land near Basapur is a long-term project spanning over five years. The first stage of the development, which covers 55 acres of land, has already been initiated.

This initiative aims to create a thriving ecosystem that supports a diverse range of flora and fauna, promoting environmental sustainability and preserving the region's biodiversity. The project's focus on sustainable development will also benefit the local community by creating green spaces for recreation and educational opportunities. Overall, this biodiversity initiative is a commendable effort towards preserving the natural resources and promoting environmental stewardship.

ENVIRONMENT

SUSTAINABLE MINING

We recognise that responsible mining practices are essential to achieving sustainable development. Through our commitment to scientific management practices, we aim to minimise the environmental impact of our mining activities and ensure a better future for generations to come.

If not managed scientifically, mining can pose significant environmental risks due to its dependence on natural capital. To support our raw material requirements, we currently operate 13 iron ore mines across Karnataka and Odisha, where we prioritise sustainable mining practices with minimal environmental and social impact. We take a proactive approach to minimise our environmental footprint and are committed to responsible mining practices.

We have implemented several measures to ensure good air quality at our mines. We achieve this through effective management, including using wet drilling and dust extraction systems. We have also installed comprehensive surface water management structures to minimise water pollution. In addition, we have conducted a comprehensive study on soil conservation in collaboration with the Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). This study has enabled us to develop effective strategies to protect soil.

Furthermore, we prioritise safeguarding biodiversity and have implemented a robust wildlife management plan across our mining operations. By protecting the natural habitats and ecosystems in which we operate, our objective is to preserve the delicate balance of nature and minimise the impact of our operations.

Tailings management

Our tailings management area is situated on the eastern boundary of the Vijayanagar plant. The area features a well-maintained tailings pond that receives tailings from the ore beneficiation plant. These tailings primarily comprise low-grade iron ore that is transported in slurry form via pipeline and stored in the lined tailings pond. The excess water, or supernatant, is returned to the beneficiation plant.

The geosyncline on which the pond is constructed has a hard impervious rock bottom, and the project site has been subjected to various geophysical, hydrogeological, and TCLP tests, along with an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), conducted by reputable institutes and companies such as MECON and Richardson & Cruddas to confirm its safety and health.

Specialists collaborated on constructing bunds using pre-engineered designs and water recovery facilities to prevent seepage from the pond. The bund's base is made of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), ensuring its stability.

The pond complex comprises three ponds, namely Pond 1, Pond 2, and Pond 3. Pond 1 is currently being emptied using a dredger, and the paste obtained is sent to the Slime Recovery Plant (SRP). The SRP retrieves >45% Fe bearing material, which is sent to the Pellet Plant for pelletisation, while the tailings with <45% Fe from SRP are transferred to Pond 2. Pond 3 receives tailings from the ore beneficiation, and the tailings are thickened for paste transportation, and dewatering is done to improve the bund's stability.

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYANAGAR	
Development of greenbelt area along the boundary of mine lease area	Reducing and arresting dust emissions.
Installation of Down Hill Pipe Conveyor (DHPC) from mines which further adjoins Main Pipe Conveyor (MPC) for iron ore transportation	Reduction in GHG emissions and fugitive dust emissions
Deployment of fog cannons at various mines	Aids in abatement of air pollution
Construction of R&R structures	Silt particles present in the surface run-off water arrested
Lead optimisation through digital interventions	Reduces fuel consumption
Installation of solar trolleys	Reduction in GHG emissions
ODISHA	
Digital Logistic Management System implemented with RFID & FASTag based dispatch truck authorisation and Automated Weighbridges	Results in reduction of ideal time by 81%, thereby reducing fuel consumption and subsequently CO_2 emissions
On-grid solar power management system with solar farms set up at unused and dump locations	Utilising solar energy instead of diesel based power generators thereby achieving reduction in emissions by ~200 kgCO_2/hour
Fuel management system with web based & mobile based application for end to end fuel transaction visibility, RFID based authorised refuelling, fuel rod sensors for real-time fuel-level monitoring, GPS, dashboard, and dynamic refuelling operation	Results in reduction of ideal time by 90%, thereby reducing fuel consumption by 10%, and subsequently CO_2 emissions
Fleet Management & Health Monitoring System to optimise end to end mining operation by enhancing fleet and fuel activity with web based application for end to end operations visualisation, dynamic dispatch scheduler with pit navigation, GPS, geotagging, geofencing, payload management, blend management, vehicle health monitoring, and proximity and fatigue management system	Results in increased equipment lifetime by a minimum of 10%, and a reduction in cycle time by 10%

ENVIRONMENT

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

As a heavy industry, steel manufacturing involves a complex series of processes that produce significant amounts of noise, dust, fumes, smoke, and odours, all of which have the potential to affect local communities.

We understand the importance of being a responsible corporate citizen, and we are committed to ensuring that our operations do not cause any disruption to the surrounding environment. To achieve this, we have implemented a four-pronged strategy that encompasses identification, prevention, feedback, and monitoring to address the critical issues that matter to our stakeholders.

Interventions and outcomes for FY 2022-23

INTERVENTIONS	OUTCOMES
VIJAYNAGAR	
Launched an inclusive agriculture and allied livelihoods programme aimed to boost farm and non-farm livelihoods	Strengthen Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) through institution building, leveraging government schemes, and collaborating with partners across the value chain to enhance incomes
Set up a textile centre as a launchpad for women who want to build careers in tailoring	Enable women to achieve a stable income, participate in active financial decisions, and enhance overall decision-making capacity
Established the Tamanna School to provide a nurturing environment and support to students with special needs	Care for and educate children with special needs, in order to provide them with opportunities and learn life skills
DOLVI	
Project Aspire, which is a quality education programme, implemented in 56 schools	It is designed to improve learning abilities through various innovative methods; ~3,000 children have been reached
Implementation of regular on-ground reviews of various health, livelihood, education, and environment parameters	80 general medical camps conducted and ~11,000 community members reached
SALEM	
Development of government middle school as model school	Increase in enrolment rate by ~28%
Initiated life skill-training programme for school children	1,247 students from 7 government schools reached; enhancing children's life skills, providing career counselling, and honing problem solving and critical thinking skills
Established a Community Learning Centre (CLC)	Increased community engagement and awareness

CASE STORY

RAISING AWARENESS ON SINGLE USE PLASTIC BAGS: CLOTH BAG VENDING MACHINE

JSW Steel Salem Works is proud to join forces with the Tamil Nadu government's 'Meendum Manjappai' scheme, taking a proactive stance in the battle against single-use plastic bags. This initiative aims to raise awareness about the detrimental impact of these bags and promote the use of eco-friendly cloth bags, aligning with the government's vision of a plastic-free state.

To support this cause, Salem Works has acquired a cloth bag vending machine, providing yellow bags to the public at a nominal cost of ₹5 per bag. This automated machine incorporates a QR code system for convenient purchasing and usage. The company has generously sponsored the vending machine to the District Environment Engineer, TNPCB, Salem, demonstrating its commitment to the government's campaign.

The launch of the 'Meendum Manjappai' scheme commenced with a special event at the District Collector's Office in Salem. The District Collector enlightened the audience about the detrimental consequences of single-use plastics on the environment. As part of the event, 500 yellow cloth bags were distributed, encouraging individuals to transition from plastic bags to eco-friendly alternatives.

We take immense pride in supporting the Tamil Nadu government's drive to raise awareness about the destructive nature of single-use plastics. Through the sponsorship of the cloth bag vending machine, the company aspires to inspire more people to embrace sustainable practices and contribute to the creation of a greener future.

ENVIRONMENT

PRODUCT SUSTAINABILITY

At the core of JSW Group lies a deep commitment to product sustainability. We are dedicated to producing sustainable products that prioritise consumer safety. Our approach goes beyond addressing environmental impact. We strive to protect the environment, conserve resources, and exceed legislative requirements. Our goal is to safeguard the well-being of our customers and end-users. Customer satisfaction serves as the ultimate measure of success for these endeavours. Our unwavering focus across all businesses within JSW Group is on adding value for customers, positioning ourselves as the preferred supplier in all markets, and enhancing the overall well-being of society.

Championing sustainable excellence

We received a GreenPro certification for our JSW Neosteel TMT bars and 14 categories of Roofing Sheets. Notably, we have also attained a significant milestone as the first manufacturer to receive the prestigious GreenPro ecolabel for our 'Automotive Steel' products. Our active involvement in developing the GreenPro Automotive Steel standards exemplifies our thought leadership and unwavering commitment to fostering sustainable practices in the industry.

The GreenPro ecolabel, developed by the Confederation of Indian Industry's (CII) Green Business Centre, represents the highest standards of environmental sustainability and product performance in the Indian manufacturing sector. It signifies that our products are manufactured with meticulous consideration for their environmental impact throughout their entire lifecycle, encompassing raw material sourcing, production processes, energy consumption, and end-of-life management.

The availability of the GreenPro ecolabel for our 'Automotive Steel' products empowers automotive manufacturers to make informed choices, promoting the adoption of sustainable materials throughout their supply chains. By selecting JSW Steel's certified products, automotive manufacturers can enhance the overall sustainability of their operations and contribute to a greener future.

The GreenPro ecolabel has garnered widespread recognition as a symbol of excellence. Obtaining this esteemed certification underscores our commitment to producing steel solutions that align with the principles of environmental stewardship and sustainability. With our GreenPro certified products, we are not only setting new benchmarks but also leading the charge towards a greener and more sustainable future for the manufacturing industry.

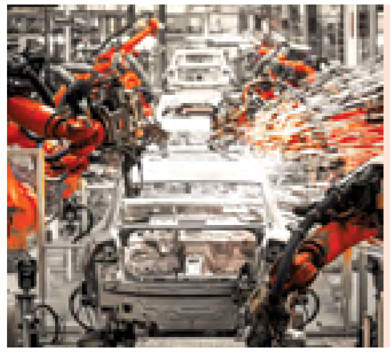
In addition to the GreenPro certification, JSW Steel has also obtained Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) –Type III eco-labelling for all 14 finished products from our three integrated steel plants. We are actively working towards obtaining EPDs for all finished products from our downstream plants. The use of EPDs empowers us to effectively communicate quantified environmental information to customers, providing reliable, standardised, and comprehensive insights into the product's lifecycle. Our branded products viz. Radiance, Colouron +, Silveron+, Vishwas+ and Vishwas are all GreenPro certified.

We believe that sustainable practices are a value-creation imperative that offer significant long-term benefits for all stakeholders.

EPD® THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

GreenPro

The following products are GreenPro certified:



Automotive Steel

Roofing Sheets

TMT Rebars

Read more about our sustainable products here.

Diversity and inclusion

Employee well-being and benefits

Employee engagement

Talent management

Learning and development

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEES

We deeply value the dedication and unwavering efforts of our employees who have been instrumental in driving our growth. We foster a culture of excellence and actively invest in nurturing the skills and capabilities of our workforce, enabling their personal and professional growth. Our commitment to providing a supportive work environment, combined with the implementation of industry-leading practices, positions us as an employer of choice.

Highlights

PARAMETER (in Nos.)	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Total employees	12,856	12,398	12,481
Management	6,110	5,468	5,588
Non-management	6,746	6,932	6,893
Permanent women employees	743	666	639
Differently abled employees	23	28	32
Contractual employees	17,981	30,227	22,457

Nos. are for Vijayanagar, Dolvi, Salem and Corporate Office

Number of employees at site (Age-wise segmentation)

PARAMETER	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
<30 years	3,734	3,677	3,752
30-50 years	7,473	7,395	7,234
>50 years	1,649	1,487	1,334

	Subsidiaries		JSW Mines and Salav	
PARAMETER (In Nos.)	JIGPL	ARCL	JSW Mines	JSW Salav
Permanent employees	51	195	249	282
Management	35	135	80	74
Non-management	16	60	169	208
Male	49	191	239	275
Female	2	4	10	7
New hires	12	15	14	2
Separated	7	30	16	25

Snapshot

12.32%

Workforce represented through employee association(s) under the provision of collective bargaining

1,170

New permanent employees joined in FY 2022-23

100% employees are eligible and receive regular performance and career development reviews

351

Senior Management (Male)

9

Senior Management (Female)

SOCIAL: EMPLOYEES

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

TARGET

33% women at the general engineering and management trainee levels

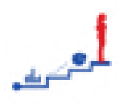
We embrace diversity and inclusivity in our workforce, fostering equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or background. Our recruitment policy champions a rich tapestry of talent, uniting individuals from diverse areas of expertise, cultures, and age groups. Through our comprehensive strategy, we forge an inclusive workforce, empowering women and minority groups to actively contribute and thrive. We have conducted several immersion workshops for our leaders and beyond bias programmes for our employees. We have also established a robust Policy on Equality Diversity and Inclusivity.

LIVING THE JSW VALUES #TRUEBLUE

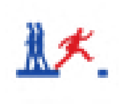
At JSW, we have been deeply aware of our identity, our purpose, and our approach to work. As we continue to expand, we recognise the significance of fostering a strong organisational culture through shared values with the widespread adoption of JSW Values and Behaviours.

We aim to make JSW Values the bedrock of our culture. Given the JSW Group's current growth trajectory and the external business landscape, we felt it was essential to reassess our existing framework to ensure its relevance to our purpose. To inculcate this sense of culture, or what we call our 'personality', we formally established and launched our values that provide a moral compass to the organisation and its people to take the right path towards continuous improvement and be #BetterEveryday.

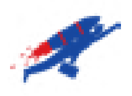
To build trust, these values, their definition and associated expected behaviour are co-created internally by the JSW Leadership Team. It is then cascaded to all employees through the Values Conversation Workshop, where we bring alive the values through employee workplace experiences, situations, challenges and examples.



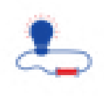
Commitment



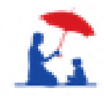
Courage



Agility



Collaboration



Compassion

Unconscious Bias workshops

We facilitate Unconscious Bias workshops tailored for leaders, managers, hiring managers, and recruiters. These workshops delve into the profound understanding of implicit bias and its influence on our decision-making processes. Recognising the importance of cultivating inclusive and intercultural workplaces, practices, and leadership, these sessions complement our comprehensive training programmes on inclusive leadership and intercultural skills.

The workshop illuminates the ways in which implicit attitudes and stereotypes manifest as subtle forms of prejudice, hindering managers' effectiveness in promoting inclusion and fostering diverse recruitment. By proactively addressing these biases, we strive to cultivate a listening organisation at JSW that values and respects diverse perspectives.

Springboard-Making a difference: Celebrating women's success

This platform serves as a testament to the impactful contributions made by the women in our organisation. Through captivating stories, we shine a spotlight on the journeys of dynamic women, showcasing their unwavering dedication, outstanding performance, and the challenges they have overcome. These compelling narratives not only inspire and empower other women to forge their own path to success but also serve as a catalyst for peer-to-peer learning. By sharing valuable insights and tips for breaking through the glass ceiling, we foster an environment where women can reach their full potential and pave the way for a brighter future together. Conducted in association with the Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, this year we identified 23 high-potential women leaders who will be a part of the programme where the focus will be on their careers.

Women's Network Forum (WNF)

The Women's Network Forum (WNF) is a unique network of cross-location leaders whose goal is the advancement of gender balance and equality, by influencing business leaders, inspiring the generations to come while sharing best practices. Our vision is to achieve gender balance and equality across all locations of business operations.

WNF serves as a vibrant community of professionals who are deeply passionate about sharing ideas, exchanging best practices, and inspiring one another. Through our collective efforts, we aim to create an environment where women can thrive, excel, and break barriers.

24*7 POSH helpline

We provide 24*7 Confidential POSH helpline managed by a third-party vendor to report any act of sexual harassment. Each year, we conduct multiple POSH workshops to ensure employees are aware of what is considered sexual harassment at the workplace and that they feel physically and psychologically safe at all our premises. Our POSH committee is gender agnostic and covers complaints from male employees.

CASE STORY

JSW STEEL ODISHA MINES IS COMMITTED TO PROMOTING DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

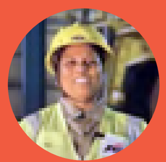
We recognise that supporting, mentoring, and sponsoring diverse women and men is crucial in building a strong and inclusive workforce. As part of our efforts, we have taken significant steps to promote diversity at our Jajang Mines.

To increase representation and opportunities for women, we have successfully deployed nine women dumper operators at the mines. These operators underwent rigorous training, starting with a three-day simulator training conducted by L&T at Durgapur, followed by a 65-day, vocational trade-based training programme at our GVT Centre. These operators have been actively engaged in A and B shifts, contributing to the smooth operation of the mines for the past three to four months. Their exceptional performance has been commendable, and they have proven to be an asset to the team.

In addition to the deployment of women dumper operators, we have also taken steps to further promote diversity by inducting 32 new female trainees in November 2022. They are currently undergoing a comprehensive six-month training programme to prepare them for operational roles following simulator training.

By actively promoting diversity and providing equal opportunities, JSW Steel is fostering an inclusive work environment that values and celebrates the contributions of individuals from all backgrounds and genders.

I have been associated with the organisation for 7 months now. It has been a wonderful journey till date. I'm satisfied with all the facilities I get which is required for our day-to-day life. The team is very supportive and is ready to guide us. Currently I'm riding one of the heavy machines, i.e., Komatsu 100 Tonnes Dumper at Jajang Mines.



Monika Devi
Dumper Operator

EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING AND BENEFITS

Our employees get several benefits to ensure a better work-life balance, including a voluntary pension programme.

- The JSW Group Health Insurance Top-Up Policy ('Top-Up') is intended as a supplement to the Group Mediclaim Policy in order to provide employees the flexibility to take voluntary additional coverage for self & dependent family members.
- Group Personal Accident Insurance coverage for dependent family members of employees in case of disability while in service; all on-roll employees of the JSW Group companies in the grades L01-L19, including trainees and probationers, are eligible Group Term Life Insurance
- Financial assistance to the family of the employee in the event of accident or natural death, while in service; all employees on the rolls of JSW Group companies in the grades L01-L19, including trainees and probationers are eligible.
- Electric Vehicle incentive: To encourage our employees to shift from fossil fuel-powered IC engine vehicles to EVs, we are incentivising employees in Grade L10-L18 to acquire EVs under the existing Car Lease Policy of the Company; eligible employees who opt for EV under the Car Lease Policy will be granted an incentive of ₹5,000 per month up to a maximum of 60 months or till the lease period, whichever is earlier.
- Launched ESOPs programme that offers over 16 million shares to 16,000 employees. The scheme covers all levels from top brass to shop-floor workers. The Group will acquire shares for the ESOP corpus from stock bourses. This scheme is applicable for all eligible employees
- Awards and recognition to celebrate service in our Company, learning or performance
- Townships/gyms and other facilities at some locations
- Other benefits: Other non-monetary benefits include work from home, robust maternity and paternity benefits, post-retirement benefits and day-care facilities.

JSW We Care

JSW takes immense pride in prioritising the well-being of our employees, and our comprehensive programme, JSW We Care, stands as a testament to this commitment. Designed to provide holistic support, our initiative offers access to confidential counselling sessions through a dedicated hotline that operates 24x7. We consistently communicate the availability of these services to all our employees, and encourage them to make use of this invaluable resource at no cost.

The success of JSW We Care is evident, with a remarkable 5,396 total registrations at the programme's site. On average, we facilitate 30 counselling sessions every month, serving as a vital source of assistance for our employees. Recognising the importance of family well-being, we extend the benefits of JSW We Care to three dependent family members of every employee. As a result, we are proud to have nearly 150 employee families enrolled for our service.

JSW We Care embodies our unwavering commitment to creating a supportive and nurturing environment for our employees. By providing accessible and confidential counselling services, we empower individuals to prioritise their mental and emotional health.

CASE STORY

RECOGNISED AS A GREAT PLACE TO WORK

We have been recognised as a Great Place to Work for our significant contributions to nation-building. We have received the prestigious 'India's Best Employers Among Nation Builders-2023' award from the renowned Great Place to Work Institute. This recognition reflects our commitment to fostering a high-trust workplace culture and making substantial contributions to the community and the nation as a whole.

Upholding our commitment to employee well-being

We place paramount importance on non-discrimination and have taken significant strides in recent years to ensure its steadfast implementation. We believe in fostering a safe and ethical environment for all, and, to that end, we have implemented a range of crucial measures:

Establishment of the Ethics Helpline: To provide an avenue for reporting any wrongdoings, we have established the Ethics Helpline. This confidential, third-party service, operated by KPMG, is accessible in multiple languages including English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, and Bengali.

Grievance redressal: Our digital HR support helpdesk serves as a real-time platform for employees to have their queries promptly addressed. Whether related to compensation, benefits, payroll, transfers, bank accounts, reimbursements, or performance management, our dedicated GBS (Shared Services Centre) manages this helpdesk. Furthermore, we have digital helpdesks across all locations, managed by the Administration department, to assist employees with ticket bookings, township amenities, and other administrative requests.

Transport and canteen committees: To ensure the quality of food and services, we have set up employee-managed transport and canteen committees. These committees play a vital role in assessing and upholding the standards of our transportation and canteen facilities.

HR digitalisation: High-performing HR, transformed through digitalisation

JSW Steel's journey towards digitalisation has revolutionised its HR processes, leading to remarkable improvements in performance and efficiency. By embracing a cloud-based SaaS HR platform, our Company has successfully achieved a systematic transformation of the HR operations, resulting in the streamlining of services, eradication of redundancies, and simplification of time-consuming approval procedures.

Key elements of JSW Steel's digitalised HR organisation include:
Implementation of mobile-optimised applications, enabling employees to access HR services conveniently and effortlessly on their mobile devices. This mobile-first approach has empowered employees with anytime, anywhere access, enhancing their overall experience.

We have prioritised the creation of a seamless and integrated user interface, fostering collaboration between various departments such as Human Resources, Global Business Solutions (GBS), IT, and Finance. This collaborative environment ensures that employees receive a consistent and efficient experience in their interactions with HR.

myJSW is a comprehensive tool that provides managers with instant access to essential information via their hand-held devices. This streamlined access optimises time and effort, enabling them to make informed decisions promptly.

Centralising all employee data on myJSW ensures data accuracy, standardisation, and facilitates reliable reporting and analytics. With accurate and reliable data readily available, we can make informed strategic decisions, leading to improved HR practices and outcomes. myJSW has also simplified HR processes by eliminating redundant and duplicative procedures and replacing outdated paper-based documentation. The digitisation of these processes has significantly accelerated their execution, reducing administrative burdens and enabling HR professionals to focus on strategic initiatives that drive organisational success.

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

Our employees are encouraged to engage in numerous improvement initiatives, innovation ideas and cross-functional projects. We have many reward and recognition forums to stimulate people and keep them innovative at work, while ensuring participation of all levels in innovations that drive our Company's growth.

Cross-functional teams have direct access to the top management and are empowered to take decisions across M&A, Post-Acquisition Integration, Solar Projects, Innovation and digital transformation among others.

Employee Suggestion Scheme or 'Mera Sujhav', as it is popularly known across our Company, invites all the employees, including associate employees, to participate in the scheme and encourage out-of-the-box thinking.

Idea Premier League

To foster a culture of innovation and collaboration, we introduced the Idea Premier League, an initiative aimed at harnessing the collective creativity of our employees. This digital platform provides an avenue for employees to submit their ideas, which are then reviewed by an AI-powered system based on predefined criteria. Ideas that meet the initial criteria are shortlisted and shared with a cross-functional committee at both the plant and corporate levels. The committee assesses the ideas based on various factors, including cost, operational efficiency, quality, and more.

Quality Control Circles (QCCs)

Employees from L03 to L06 grades and highly skilled contract employees are trained in seven QC tools and QC story. Quality Circles are formed, and the employees attempt to solve the problems at shop floor as a team and come up with solutions. Annual QC conventions are conducted in January every year.

Engagement Initiatives with office and plant employees

Town-halls are an open-house platform where employees can discuss their issues and concerns with the Management team.

Coffee with HR and new joinee feedback

During regular intervention, the HR team seeks feedback from new joinees in order to capture their expressions on on-boarding and induction. This feedback is collated to improve the design and delivery of induction.

Mentor and buddy feedback

A mentor and buddy are assigned to every new joinee for 3-6 month duration to help them settle down in the organisation.

Intranet communication

JSW intranet is a very engaging tool as it keeps all employees abreast with the happening across all JSW Groups. It also provides employees' personal information like payslips, investment, leaves status at a click of a button. All HR policies, Code of Conduct, learning programmes are also available on this portal. The app can be downloaded on one's phone to ensure easier and on-the-go access.

Transparent and inclusive physical environment

We follow an open-door policy where any employee can approach the senior management team without any hesitance.

Rewards and recognition

#JSWStars

Our brand promise 'Better Every Day' initiated JSWStars, a showcase of the stories of our employees, our initiatives and our actions that embody this vision and spirit. That is the reason we have chosen to take on the theme of 'JSW Stars'. It underlines the fact that bringing positive transformation is all about making that small difference every day and through every action of ours.

#Making a Difference

JSW Spotlight is a thoughtfully crafted Recognition Programme that is anchored in organisation need that emerged in the Great Place to Work survey and feedback from JSW Leaders, managers and employees. Launched in February 2020, this platform is available on desktop and mobile devices.

Thank-A-thon Drive

JSW launched Thank-A-thon to recognise those who rose to the challenge and demonstrated Courage (JSW Value) during the pandemic.

LAMHE: Long-service award

Employees who have complete a service period of 10 years or more are rewarded for their contribution and commitment to our Company. A ceremony is organised at all locations every year to felicitate the recipients.

Sustainability Linked Remuneration

At JSW Steel, ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) is a mandatory Key Result Area (KRA) in the performance assessment process for the top leadership team, including executive directors. The achievement of ESG targets directly impacts their overall performance rating and subsequently influences their annual Variable Pay/ Performance Bonus, and salary increases. These targets cover areas such as safety, environment, community well-being, product stewardship and good governance. These parameters account for approximately 15-20% of the variable compensation.

For the Executive Directors, the FY 2023-24 KRAs revolve around advancing the ESG agenda. These include the formulation of long-term climate action plan towards achieving decarbonisation. Additionally, specific goals involve reducing water consumption, attaining no net-loss status for biodiversity, launching green steel certification program, enhancing community outreach, and promoting good governance through collaborative initiatives and engagements with various stakeholders.

As a testament to our unwavering commitment to Safety, it is important to highlight that Safety continues to be one of our top most priority within JSW Steel. To emphasise it's significance, a mandatory weightage of 15% has been allocated to KRA related to Safety in the Variable Pay plan under the business performance factor for all employees, including Executive Directors.

In line with our dedication to maintaining a safe working environment, it is crucial to acknowledge that any fatality within the company has a direct impact on the Performance Bonus/Variable Pay of employees associated with the respective plant or site. This impact is implemented as a negative multiplier. Conversely, as a means of positive reinforcement, a positive multiplier is incorporated to reward the collective efforts aimed at ensuring zero fatalities.

Furthermore, it is essential to note that Executive Directors, senior leadership teams and employees in enabling functions based at the Head Office also face a negative impact on their variable pay in the event of any fatality occurring across the company. This underscores the shared responsibility we have as an organisation to prioritise Safety at all levels.

These measures demonstrate our unwavering commitment to fostering a strong safety culture and prioritising employee wellbeing. Our collective goal is to achieve Zero harm as we continue to focus on sustainable practices, responsible business operations, and making a positive impact on the environment, society, and corporate governance.

TALENT MANAGEMENT

Our pursuit of growth, efficiency, and excellence hinges on the passion and capabilities of our workforce. Talent management stands as a critical pillar of our business planning, and plays an integral role in our organisational success. We are dedicated to providing a conducive environment that motivates our employees to deliver their best.

To achieve this, we have implemented employee-friendly policies, ensuring a harmonious workplace where trust and respect thrive. Our compensation packages are meticulously benchmarked against industry standards, ensuring equitable rewards for our employees' contributions. Moreover, we place great emphasis on learning and development, offering abundant opportunities for career growth and empowering our workforce with the latest technologies and industry-relevant skills. We have adopted a comprehensive approach to talent management, encompassing the development of leaders and equipping our workforce with the tools they need to stay abreast of cutting-edge technologies and industry trends.

Future Fit Leaders–High-potential development journey

Our flagship talent development programme, Future Fit Leaders (FFL), was launched virtually on a cloud-based platform in FY 2021-22 due to the pandemic. To further refine the talent pool, we have created segments like High-performers, Second-level talent, and FFL. In collaboration with esteemed institutes such as Cornell University for international engagements and prestigious domestic institutions like the Indian School of Business, Indian Institutes of Management, and XLRI, we chart comprehensive development journeys. Presently, we are proud to have a robust talent pipeline consisting 168 FFLs and 259 Talent Pool Leaders who are ready to assume higher roles and more responsibilities.

This programme is centred around career enhancement, providing avenues for growth and progression. Remarkably, 75% of our FFLs have been promoted through this process, with 72% experiencing a role change. It is an ongoing initiative, with each year marking the inception of a new batch. Currently, we are running the seventh batch, a testament to our commitment to continuous talent development.

JSW Senior Leadership Development Programme (SLDP)

Our Senior Leadership Development Programmes are specifically designed for C-suite leaders, aiming to cultivate a holistic understanding of the business landscape. These programmes delve into the essential themes of as corporate parent strategy, business unit-level KPIs, finance, global and local economic factors, industry forces, legislative impacts, and competitive environments. We conduct leadership development exercises in collaboration with Brown University, that assess leaders' capabilities across crucial areas: Setting Strategy, Executing for Results, Leading Teams, and Relationship & Influence.

Till date, we have successfully assessed and developed 50 senior leaders through this process, positioning them to effectively manage critical roles within the organisation. Currently in its third batch, the programme had a session scheduled at Brown University in April 2023.

JSW Cadre Building

Inducting talented young people is one of our core priorities and we do so by recruiting from the best college campuses in the country.

- **Summer Internship Programme (SIP):** Under JSW SIP, interns work on defined projects that require imaginative solutions and their performance is assessed against certain parameters, based on which they are given final offers of work. This is an ongoing internship, and this year we have 75 summer interns who joined us from Premier IITs for a two-month live project.
- **Graduate Rotation Programme (GRP):** Under the JSW GRP, fresh recruits are rotated across two departments over a period of 20 months and their performance is evaluated against set KRAs. Every year we pick 10 GRPs from the SIPs. Currently we have 11 GRPs poised for an enhanced career at our organisation.
- **Management Internship Programme (MIP):** Every year we handpick 35 bright management interns from leading management institutes to work on live projects.
- **Management Trainees (MT):** MT is our cadre-building programme where we offer PPOs to MIPs who have successfully completed their projects and are selected by JSW internal panel members as best in the class of 35 students. We extend an offer to 10-12 MTs every year. Currently we have 35 MTs working with us, of which 37% are women.

TalenTech

JSW Group's flagship centralised Graduate Engineer Campus Programme was introduced with an objective of attracting talent from 300 engineering Institutes across the country and on-board future leaders for businesses. The primary focus was to consolidate efforts to create a sustainable framework/structure to objectively assess, select and develop the on-board young leaders. It is also aimed at providing an equal opportunity to students across engineering institutes to participate and contribute to the process.

The entire programme was run on a Digital AI-powered Campus Connect Platform ensuring an end-to-end streamlined and automated process. The complete engagement cycle with the students and coordination in campuses was digital and system driven.

With the objective of always keeping the doors of learning open and building future talent internally, the students (now JSW Employees) were on-boarded via an engaging and learning-filled, three-day virtual orientation session that they joined from across locations. They were welcomed by JSW Leaders who spoke on the growth trajectory and the vision of the organisation, while fellow engineers took the new hires through the Group's overview. The new joinees will go through a structured induction programme for a duration of up to 100 days at their respective locations.

The Talentech process started in 2022, where we hired 960 GETs, and continues in 2023, where we are bringing in 1,500 GETs.

JSW Young Leaders Programme

In FY 2022-23, we launched the JSW Young Leaders Programme, a transformative initiative designed to empower Graduate Engineers with over three years of experience in the organisation. It gives them a unique opportunity to embark on a Mini-MBA journey to enhance their leadership and managerial capabilities.

Of the pool of 280 eligible candidates who underwent comprehensive cognitive and personality assessments, a select group of 25 exceptional individuals have been shortlisted to participate in the Mini MBA programme. In collaboration with IIM Lucknow, one of India's premier B-Schools, this immersive 24-day journey spans across 12 months.

Our goal is to provide these young leaders with the tools and insights they need to develop exceptional business leadership capabilities, propelling their careers to new heights. Through this, we aim to nurture their potential, and foster a new generation of dynamic and visionary leaders within JSW Steel.

JSW Learning Academy

The JSW Learning Academy provides a digital platform for a wide variety of learning and knowledge building activities. An immersive online learning experience platform is also available with 700 different learning paths offered. We also launched a number of additional online learning initiatives during the year, of which the most notable are the Harvard Business Review (HBR) updates and the HBR Big Idea series. Young Leaders Management Series and #SHE Leads, a learning and upskilling programme specially designed for women.

Currently, all our employees have access to the JSW Learning Academy, with around 2,300 curated courses on Leadership, Management, Personal Excellence and Functional Excellence and Steel Technical courses. Moreover, we have also partnered with content providers such as HMM, Persipio and Steel University.

This platform gives every JSW employee an opportunity to anywhere and anytime learning that is aligned to their personal developmental goals.

JSW Technical Leaders Programme

Building a strong pool of technical leaders is critical for JSW Steel's ambitious growth plans, as technological changes are becoming more frequent in the steelmaking domain. Currently, we have 176 Technical Leaders across various levels who are going through a development intervention through institutes such as Carnegie Mellon, IIT Kanpur and BITs Pilani on Industry 4.0, Smart Manufacturing, Design Thinking, IoT, Platform management and Analytics among others. Each participant is part of group projects wherein we are measuring financial and productivity impact, to build the efficacy and efficiency of the programme.

LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

We lay a lot of emphasis on our employees' career development by providing them with opportunities to learn and grow. During the pandemic, we hosted various programmes on the JSW Virtual Academy. In FY 2021-22, we re-started classroom sessions on topics such as Situational Leadership, Developing Coaching, Acumen and Skills, and Team Building and Collaboration, among others. Our programmes are specially curated for professionals who are navigating the dynamic external environment.

4,02,294

Employee learning hours (Classroom and e-learning)

Each employee at JSW goes through the anti-corruption training; every employee undertakes an annual affirmation of the Code of Conduct and discipline, conflict of interest, POSH and Whistleblower Policy.

Individual development plans: We provide our employees with an effective development journey with leading global universities to enhance their skill sets and capacity building through customised and best-in-class curriculum. Our objective is to create measurable career development outcomes. These initiatives are supported by the internal stakeholders and/or the line manager and assisted by an external coach. The key elements of the Individual Development Plan (IDP) are to be aligned with career goals and organisational objectives. There are frequent checkings that are enabled in the IDP journey to ensure enough traction and progression towards career goals.

We support higher education programmes, which include full-time courses, certifications and training programmes such as;

Full-time courses

- Bachelor's programme in Manufacturing/Process Technology from BITS Pilani: To provide our employees an opportunity to enhance their technical knowledge, upgrade their qualification and keep pace with organisation's technology growth; Made available for Diploma Entries (LO3T Entry)
- Master's programme at IIT Bombay – For Graduates Entries (LO8T Entry)
- Sponsorship for Graduate Rotation programme entries for full-time MBA in national or international institutes

Training programmes

The respective manufacturing locations take care of job-specific development training programmes and provide access to various virtual learning platforms available.

The JSW Learning and Development team is dedicated to developing new learning solutions to suit the complex learning and performance requirements of our employees. JSW's innovation and competitive advantage depend more than ever on developing and growing our workforce. As a result, we place a high focus on capability development. We encourage all employees to take charge of their own learning by self-nominated learning projects, based on their individual requirements and objectives. Self-directed learning helps to ease the load of duplicate learning programmes by placing the power in the hands of our employees, allowing them to pick the learning programmes that are most interesting and important to them.

- Health & nutrition
- Water, environment & sanitation
- Waste management
- Education
- Skills & livelihoods
- Agriculture & allied livelihoods
- Art, culture & heritage
- Sports promotion

SOCIAL

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Driven by the philosophy that every life is important, we believe everyone should be given equal opportunities to thrive. Through intention and focused efforts, we work with JSW Foundation to relentlessly support communities driving meaningful change towards a promising future for all.

CSR Vision

Empower communities with sustainable livelihoods

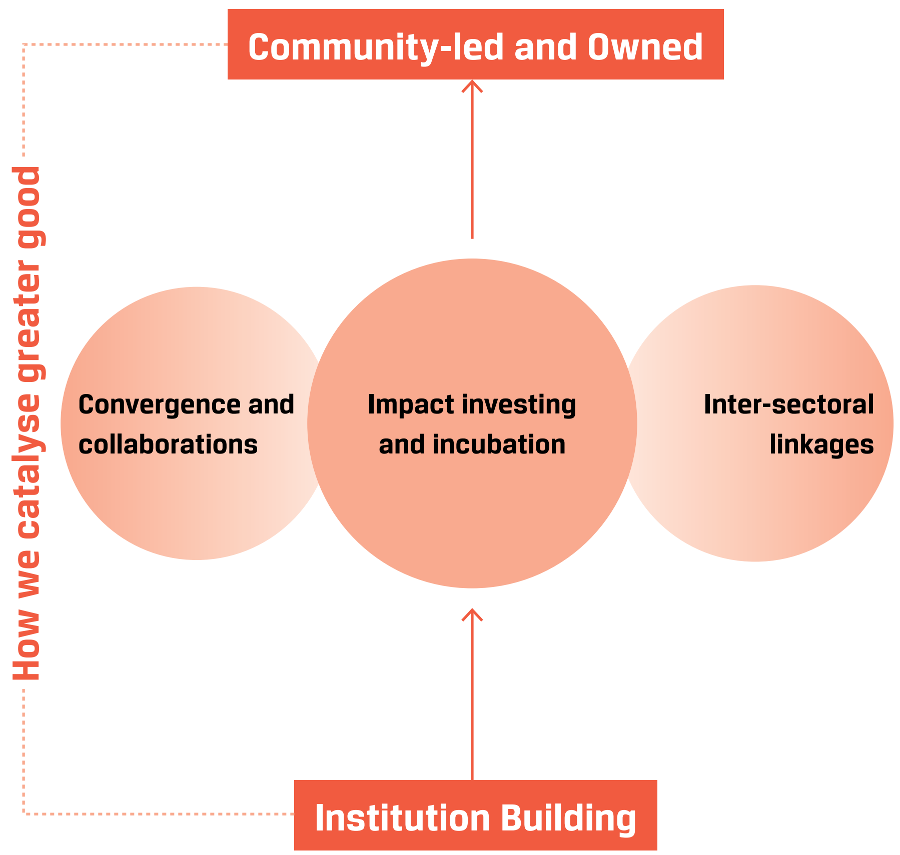
Mission

Propel citizens to better health, education and employment opportunities, and encourage sustainable development in key areas

Approach

Achieve better outcomes in local communities through a SAMMS (Strategic, Aligned, Multistakeholders, Measurable, Sustainable) approach

We are devoted to translating our intentions into action and have made important contributions across a wide range of sectors by creating an enabling environment and adopting an inter-sectoral approach. We believe in building linkages, collaborating extensively, and investing in all our programmes with a high-impact focus to ensure these institutions are community-led and owned.



CSR Focus Areas

- Health & Nutrition
- Education
- Water, Environment & Sanitation
- Waste Management
- Skills & Livelihoods
- Agriculture & Allied Livelihoods
- Art, Culture & Heritage
- Sports Promotion

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

HEALTH & NUTRITION

3,95,577
Lives touched

We are committed to enhance India's health and nutrition status with improved health services and facilities. Given the limited access to healthcare services among rural areas, it is imperative for us to ensure that our communities are protected and receive the care they need to lead healthy, dignified lives. JSW Foundation continues with its efforts to improve health and nutrition levels in the community through its services in healthcare. They are increasing awareness on health and nutrition, contributing to infrastructure development, and encouraging community engagement to support the government's efforts in healthcare. Together, our focus is on:

- Supporting public healthcare institutions and programmes
- Building multi-specialty care institutions
- Make healthcare services available, affordable and accessible through:
  - Mobile Medical Units in hard-to-reach pockets
  - General and specialised health camps at various population-dense hotspots
  - Ambulance service to reach and refer to institutions

Building institutions of care

The Foundation operates three specialised institutions that provide quality medical education, affordable and highly specialised healthcare services through:

- O.P.J. Nursing College, Vijayanagar
- JSW Sanjeevani Multi-Specialty Hospital, Vijayanagar
- JSW Sanjeevani Multi-Specialty Hospital, Dolvi

Working across the health outreach continuum, the Foundation actively reaches out to provide communities with access to quality healthcare.

Key interventions

	Programmes	Lives Touched (Nos.)
Institutions of Care	Jindal Sanjeevani Multispecialty Hospital, Dolvi	25,000
	Jindal Sanjeevani Multispecialty Hospital, Vijayanagar	93,000
	O.P. Jindal Nursing College, Vijayanagar	158
Public Health Programmes	Project Humrahi (Truckers)	60,881
	Vision Screening	43,434
	Vision Correction (Spectacles Provided)	11,309
	Vision Correction (Cataract Surgeries)	82,758
	Mission Safe Delivery (Ante-Natal Care & Post Natal Care)	2,699
	Improving Nutrition Status	5,376
	Neurological Support	249
	Prosthetic Support	5
	Hole in the Heart (Corrective surgeries)	181
Healthcare Outreach	Community Camp-based Health check-ups	1,10,856
	Support to Community Clinics	32,680
	Ambulance Services	1,544

New interventions

Establishing a 400-bed maternal and child healthcare wing at VIMS Ballari: To improve the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) infrastructure, we are supporting the development of a 400-bedded MCH wing at VIMS, Ballari in Karnataka. The facility will ensure safe maternity and child survival, improving the healthcare resources available to mothers and children in the area.

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

WATER, ENVIRONMENT & SANITATION

95,000
Total beneficiaries

Moving towards water security

A holistic approach to water management entails looking at water as a shared natural resource. Thus, we work on both the demand side and supply side to ensure water availability. In order to increase the availability of drinking water for the community, we build and repair open borewells, install roof rainwater harvesting structures and erect Ground and Elevated Storage Reservoirs. We have partnered with gram panchayats to lay pipelines in areas where water sources are available. These initiatives complement the Jal Jeevan Mission of Government of India.

1 million m^3
Water recharged

5,40,655 m^3
Additional water storage created

Increasing green cover

We make strides to enrich India's green cover through nature-based solutions. As part of its efforts to increase green cover in the area, the JSW Foundation has been actively organising tree plantation drives in partnership with the government and local authorities. The main objective is to plant indigenous and local tree species that are suited to the local climate and soil conditions.

The JSW Foundation has also been able to empower and support local women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) by imparting training and facilitation on tree plantation. The SHGs have been able to establish nurseries that not only contribute to the increase of green cover but also serve as a source of livelihood for the women involved.

54,788
Saplings planted

Developing Miyawaki forests

JSW Miyawaki Forest and Biodiversity Park in Tarapur, Maharashtra is a dense cover of native trees developed using the Miyawaki method. The park is spread over a two-acre plot, which was transformed from a dump yard in collaboration with Tarapur MIDC. This green lung was inaugurated on May 28, 2022. The project took two years to complete, and now positively impacts the water table. The park hosts over 8,000 trees that attract butterflies, birds, and other animal species, with a survival rate of 99%. Over 1 lakh visitors have visited the park till date.

Taking inspiration from the success of the interventions in Tarapur, the Foundation initiated a Miyawaki Forest in Salem, Tamil Nadu. This dense forest has been developed in 26,000 sq. ft. with 10,000 saplings native to Salem.

Sanitation for a better tomorrow

The Foundation's focus is on raising sanitation awareness, integrating Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) and nudging behavioural change. The programme undertakes consistent community-wide awareness campaigns, ongoing informational education communication to empower people to promote cleanliness and enable better health. We strive to introduce decentralised waste management solutions and safe water supply facilities in the areas. Our efforts have helped create livelihoods in recycling, improved community engagement in waste management and generated awareness.

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

WASTE MANAGEMENT

1,36,750
Total beneficiaries

The Foundation strives to improve existing waste management systems and generate awareness to move towards a circular economy. Villages often lack proper waste collection or disposal mechanisms as it is difficult for local community set-ups to manage complex categories of waste, including e-waste and hazardous waste. To improve waste management in communities, we undertake a multi-pronged approach.

The standardised approach features door-to-door collection drives, community mobilisation and awareness, enabling the infrastructure required for hazard-free segregation of waste, composting of wet waste, and further co-processing. We intend to derive high value from waste by encouraging alternate livelihoods and waste upcycling to enable livelihoods for community members.

27,350
Households involved

100+
People benefitted through livelihood generated

2,650 tonnes
CO_2e emissions Mitigated

1 million+
Multi-layered packages collected

2,492 tonnes
Wet waste collected

EDUCATION

83,100+
Students reached

Access to quality education is a key imperative for children to realise their dreams and build a better future for themselves, their communities and the nation. Through our initiatives, we aim to improve the quality of education and help children develop a lifelong love for learning. We collaborate with educational institutes across levels (from Anganwadi to Graduation) to make quality education accessible to children.

2,345
Jindal Vidya Mandirs

180
Anganwadis developed

819
Schools supported

Students benefitted from

JSW Udaan	2,180+	JSW ASPIRE	19,670
JSW Roof to Dream	5,000	JSW Smartshala	20,000

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Key Interventions

- Developing state-of-the-art infrastructure and refurbishing dilapidated structures
- **Early Childhood Education:** Holistic early childhood education interventions
- **Primary Education:** Focusing on learning outcomes
- **Secondary Education:** Building capacities of the education ecosystem
- **Higher Education:** Providing scholarships for higher education

JSW Foundation creates a conducive educational environment by undertaking holistic infrastructure development by refurbishing dilapidated schools, build new ones with facilities such as science labs, digital classrooms and make provisions for fundamental needs like WaSH facilities.

The Foundation works closely with parents and community members, engaging in early prevention and action on health and nutrition during early childhood years of students. It also builds capacities of Anganwadi workers and track important progress indicators that impact a child's growth.

For Primary and Secondary Education, JSW Foundation has two programmes, among others: **JSW ASPIRE**, an Adolescent School Programme to Inspire, Relate and Enrich; and **JSW Smartshala** which seeks to enhance the learning outcomes of students on literacy, numeracy and life skill indicators to enable them in growing into resilient and confident individuals.

Through JSW Udaan, a merit-cum-need based scholarship, the Foundation enables and empowers students to pursue higher education and attain their aspirations.

Roof to Dream

JSW Foundation is mitigating the challenge of leaky and dilapidated roofs that discourage children from attending classes with its Roof to Dream initiative. Through this project, the Foundation aims to provide unhindered education by strengthening run-down schools' infrastructure with steel-coated roofs. The project ensures that every young mind can dream and continue on the journey of realising them.

Jindal Education Trust

The Jindal Education Trust (JET) encompasses providing support to numerous educational institutions with its flagship schools, Jindal Vidya Mandir. These schools are providing education to students annually with the most modern curriculum, supported by excellent infrastructure facilities. The students in these schools are being readied for the future with a vision of "Every Day, Every Child, A Leader".

The Jindal Vidya Mandirs have been awarded the ISO 9001:2000 certification, a key milestone in achieving its vision of providing quality education for leaders of the 21st century.

SKILLS & LIVELIHOODS

Our approach to 'Empowering communities with sustainable livelihoods' involves bridging the gap between the aspirations of the community and the demands of the market. To achieve this, JSW Foundation is providing vocational skills training to youth and women in our communities. Our innovative models of skill development include the Recruit-Train-Deploy model, Micro-Entrepreneurship Development, and Institutionalising Women Self-Help Groups. We have established our own institutions such as the JSW Skills School and JSW Textile Centre to provide training.

Our skills portfolio focuses on training, certifying, and placing individuals to ensure they are job-ready and resilient in the workplace. In our livelihoods portfolio, we emphasise innovation and diversification, while contextualising the unique needs and aspirations of individuals. We also prioritise market linkages and convergence to create sustainable opportunities for our communities.

26,000+
Individuals reached till date

India's first Skill Impact Bond

Sharing the vision of an 'Employment-ready' young India, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), in collaboration with a coalition comprising HRH Prince Charles's British Asian Trust, the Michael & Susan Dell Foundation, The Children's Investment Fund Foundation, HSBC India, JSW Foundation and Dubai Cares, with FCDO (UK Government) & USAID as technical partners, has launched the first-of-its-kind and the largest Impact Bond for skilling.

Skill India Impact Bond, a US$14.4 million fund, aims to support 50,000 young people in India over four years, of which 60% will be women and girls, and equip them with the necessary skills.

Sectors: F&B, Retail, IT/ITES, Apparel, Construction

4,411
Trainees enrolled in Cohort 1 and 6,530 trainees enrolled in Cohort 2 from across 16 Indian states

88%
Trainees certified – Cohort 1

74%
Trainees placed – Cohort 1

69%
Women

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

AGRI-LIVELIHOODS

22,000+
Farmers benefitted across locations

₹170.9 MN
Incremental income generated for farmers

JSW Foundation is committed to providing comprehensive support to farming communities by equipping them with skills in both farm and allied activities, while ensuring environmental sustainability. With an inclusive agri-livelihood model, the Foundation emphasises strengthening the entire value chain, from production to marketing, to promote sustainable income for farmers. Through its programmes, JSW Foundation is working to reduce input costs, enhance crop productivity, and improve market linkages with the aim to enhance the quality of life for 1,00,000 farmers in different regions of India.

- Community-owned and driven programmes
- Advocating less water-intensive farming techniques
- Sustainable interventions
- Institutional capacity building for the farmers
- Promoting improved package of practices
- Fostering strategic partnerships through convergence with government departments, other CSRs, NGOs and strategic partners

ART, CULTURE & HERITAGE

Conserving and restoring the Mughal Gardens of Kashmir

The government of Jammu & Kashmir and JSW Foundation joined hands for the conservation, restoration and maintenance of the Mughal Gardens of Kashmir, namely the Shalimar Bagh and Nishat Bagh, in an integrated and multidisciplinary approach. The initiative is being hailed as a new beginning in the conservation of Jammu & Kashmir's rich cultural legacy. The project's next phase of work includes plans to offer thoughtful design solutions for visitor infrastructure.

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Restoring the iconic David Sassoon Library

The David Sassoon Library and Reading Room has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with JSW Foundation, to restore and conserve the iconic David Sassoon Library at Kala Ghoda in Mumbai. The Foundation is providing technical and financial assistance for the iconic library's conservation and restoration and has joined hands with Hermes, the Kala Ghoda Association, the Consulate General of Israel in Mumbai, and others, to raise additional funds for this restoration project. The project has reached completion, resulting in the reinstatement of the David Sassoon Library as a hub of knowledge and creativity in the vibrant city of Mumbai.

Scholarship for Arts

Sangita Jindal Scholarship for Performing Arts

The Drama School, Mumbai has established the Sangita Jindal Scholarship for students seeking to enrol in its one-year programme for Acting and Theatre Making. This scholarship enables five selected students to pursue their dreams of a career in performing arts. The Sangita Jindal Scholarship ensures that quality and equitable training is available for talented students regardless of their financial circumstances.

During the year, five students successfully secured the Sangita Jindal Scholarship.

Sangita Jindal Scholarship Scheme for Sculptors

Scheme for Metal Sculptor is a Foundation intervention in partnership with The Bombay Art Society for the next five years to support young sculptors working in metal medium for visual arts and further art education. The awardees will receive their scholarship amount at the inauguration of The Bombay Art Society's upcoming annual show, where they will be invited to exhibit one work each, in the invitee category.

Scholarship for Arts

The National Centre for Performing Arts (NCPA), Mumbai, is India's premier cultural institution. Inaugurated in 1969, it was the first multi-venue, multi-genre cultural centre in South Asia. The NCPA is committed to preserving and promoting India's rich and vibrant artistic heritage in the fields of music, dance, theatre, film, literature and photography, as well as presenting new and innovative work by Indian and international artists from across genres including drama, contemporary dance, orchestral concerts, opera, jazz and chamber music.

Given JSW Foundation's strong commitment to art, culture and heritage, support was extended to NCPA, as long-term patrons of the centre. This support signals the Foundation's long-term commitment and future interactions with the foremost pioneering cultural institution of Mumbai.

SPORTS PROMOTION

In our communities, JSW Foundation is paving the way for the development of sports by focusing on offering comprehensive and integrated solutions. The Foundation offers everything from infrastructure support, ensuring adequate nutrition, training to coaches, to partnering with government bodies and other organisations for growth. Together, we provide a strong support system for our country's athletes to accomplish our vision of transforming India's sports trajectory in sports such as mallakhamb, football, hockey, badminton and more.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

JSW School of Public Policy at IIM Ahmedabad

The JSW School of Public Policy (JSW-SPP) at the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA) is a Centre of Excellence in the making. Established by the JSW Group, it seeks to make a distinctive contribution to the field of public policy by engaging in leading-edge research and training the next generation of policy practitioners.

IIMA has an enviable legacy of making exceptional contributions to India's policy making space that have actively shaped the policy-scape of the country. Inaugurated on February 24, 2023, JSW-SPP now seeks to build on this legacy by becoming an influential, research-oriented think tank and policy training institute in the region.

JSW Foundation Fellowship

The JSW Foundation Fellowship is a transformative, two-year youth leadership programme for the most promising young people of the country. It aims to empower them with deep insights of social development and nurtures a commitment to social change.

Through a personalised leadership journey, Fellows are equipped to formulate their own understanding of rural and social development, support community and youth development, and affect change at the grassroots level.

12 Fellows across 5 locations

Sectors: Education, Women Empowerment, Health & Hygiene, Water & Sanitation, Sustainable Livelihoods, Community Development

Project Sakhi: Rehabilitating vulnerable women

The Foundation has launched a multi-pronged intervention in Karnataka to rehabilitate women from vulnerable communities. It has engaged 350+ women through a community-based organisation. In addition to receiving health counselling, the women participate in health-awareness seminars and camps, parental counselling, sessions focused on need for their children's education, availing benefits of government schemes, and training in alternative vocations.

In collaboration with Ecokaari, the Foundation has set up a plastic offsetting and livelihoods generation programme in Vijayanagar, Karnataka. Together, we are upcycling more than 4,000 kg of multi-layer plastic per month into hand-crafted products.

In addition to catering to these women, the Foundation is also undertaking vocational training for their girl children to ensure meaningful engagement and ensure inter-generational impact.

Human rights due diligence

Our approach to human rights management

HUMAN RIGHTS

We are deeply committed to enhancing the well-being of the communities in which we operate. We hold a steadfast dedication to respecting, safeguarding, and upholding the human rights of all stakeholders across our value chain. To fulfil this commitment, we have embraced a fresh and inclusive approach that goes beyond traditional audit and compliance methods. Instead, we focus on managing and mitigating human rights risks through the following strategies:

- Enhanced risk assessment and comprehensive analysis
- Rigorous internal reviews
- Engaging stakeholders effectively

Through these proactive measures, we strive to create an environment where human rights are upheld, respected, and protected at every stage of our value chain. We are committed to continually improving our practices and making a meaningful impact on the lives of all rights-holders across our value chain.

SOCIAL

Human rights due diligence

A comprehensive Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) study was undertaken in the reporting year at one of our Integrated Steel Plants, and a Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) process has been developed which is being horizontally deployed across our operations.

This initiative ensures that a comprehensive understanding of human rights impacts and risks is integrated throughout our organisation. By implementing HRIA and HRDD, we aim to proactively identify, address, and mitigate any potential human rights issues, thereby promoting a culture of respect and responsibility within our operations.

While undertaking the HRDD, a stakeholder map was created and the rights holders were identified, following which the actual and potential human rights risks were identified. Once the human rights risks were identified, they were prioritised based on the UNGP standards, enabling us to focus and create action oriented, efficient, and streamlined plans to prevent and mitigate the risks.

Key rights-holders:

- Employees
- Workers (including job based, need based, domestic, and vulnerable groups)
- Local communities
- Suppliers
- Contractors
- Indigenous peoples

Identified potential and actual human rights risks

- Freedom of association & collective bargaining
- Access to remedy
- Contractors assessment (especially need-based workers)
- Supply chain & raw material sourcing (Supplier assessment)
- Gender & diversity
- Occupational health & safety
- Air & noise pollution
- Right to privacy
- Child labour
- Forced labour
- Rights of migrant workers
- Water, environment & sanitation

Our approach to human rights management

While we have consistently strived to eradicate discrimination and adhere to relevant regulatory frameworks concerning human rights, we acknowledge the necessity for greater action. In line with our commitment to safeguard and advance human rights, we have a comprehensive Policy on Protecting Human Rights.

To reinforce this commitment, we have established an exhaustive Technical Standard for Human Rights Management. This standard outlines the effective methods for managing human rights and aligning with the objectives outlined in our Policy on Protecting Human Rights. The Technical Standard is concerned with identifying salient Human Rights issues for the organisation; allocating responsibility; and establishing systems, procedures and mechanisms to manage those issues.

We also continue to be fully committed to our statutory and voluntary obligations relating to the protection of human rights, including:

- UDHR and the Core Conventions of the ILO
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- All local and national statutory regulations relating to human rights protection and the eradication of discrimination
- Reporting of our performance on the issue of human rights through GRI and aligned with the UNSDG's, as well as under Principle 5 of the NGRBC's as part of the Disclosure under the BRSR

Additionally, one of the core principles of our Policy on Labour Practices and Employment Rights is to continue to protect employment rights and further develop and enhance the labour practices within our organisation by continuing to uphold human rights aligned with national and international regulations; respecting the social, economic, cultural, and human rights of stakeholders; and working with the government and other regulatory agencies to develop a common understanding and agreement to protect human rights.

In addition to our strong commitment to the protection of the human rights of individuals within our business and to the elimination of all forms of discrimination (as outlined in our Policy on Protecting Human Rights), we are equally committed to the promotion and enhancement of equality, diversity and inclusivity. In furtherance of this commitment, the Board of Directors has adopted the Policy on Enhancing Equality, Diversity and Inclusivity, and the Board Diversity Policy.

Moreover, our Policy on Business Conduct acts as a compass for both the organisation and its employees. This policy explicitly emphasises our commitment to promoting sustainability, fair competition, and respect for human rights through our policy influence and advocacy positions. By adhering to this policy, we strive to align our actions and positions with these fundamental principles, fostering a culture of ethical and responsible business practices.

(All the aforementioned policies can be found here.)

Creating Win-Win Partnerships

SUPPLY CHAIN SUSTAINABILITY

We recognise that the success of our business relies on the integral role played by our suppliers and business partners. As one of our core stakeholders, they ensure the seamless operation of our business and contribute to our achievements. We firmly believe in establishing mutually beneficial relationships by selecting partners who align with our values, business ethics, and commitment to sustainable practices.

SOCIAL

Creating win-win partnerships

Before forming any partnership, we thoroughly assess our suppliers' compliance with legal, behavioural, health and safety, and other essential norms. Our robust SCoC serves as a guiding framework for our suppliers, ensuring their adherence to our standards at all times. By prioritising compliance management, environmental protection, human rights, labour rights, and business ethics, we strive to create a harmonious and beneficial collaboration.

The following key principles outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC), emphasise our dedication to responsible engagement:

Compliance management

We emphasise the importance of statutory compliance, providing clear guidelines on issues such as notices, tax evasion, quality assurance, and end-user information. Through stringent compliance measures, we guarantee transparency and maintain the integrity of our operations.

Environmental responsibility

Preserving natural capital and minimising our ecological footprint is a key principle within our SCoC. We place great emphasis on the management of hazardous materials, waste, and effluents, as well as optimising energy and water usage, and resource efficiency. Responsible production and consumption, mindful air emissions, and the preservation of ecosystems are integral components of our commitment to environmental sustainability.

Championing human rights

Protecting and promoting human rights is non-negotiable. Our SCoC includes provisions that ensure the protection of human rights, humane treatment, preservation of indigenous culture, and support for local communities. By upholding these principles, we contribute to a fair and just society.

Labour rights

Respecting labour rights is a fundamental aspect of our business philosophy. We strongly support freedom of association and collective bargaining, oppose forced and compulsory labour, and condemn child labour in all its forms. Our commitment extends to eliminating discrimination, ensuring occupational health and safety, providing fair wages, and safeguarding vulnerable groups.

Upholding business ethics

Ethics are at the core of our operations. Our SCoC prohibits corrupt practices, conflicts of interest, and unethical conduct. We emphasise information security and foster ethical competition, creating an environment of trust and integrity.

By meticulously selecting partners who align with our values and ethical standards, we forge strong relationships built on trust, sustainability, and shared success. Our commitment to responsible engagement with our suppliers and business partners, sets the foundation for a resilient and responsible supply chain, contributing to a better future for all stakeholders involved.

Empowering responsible supply chains through comprehensive assessments

We have taken proactive steps towards ensuring a sustainable and responsible supply chain through the initiation of a supply chain assessment programme for critical suppliers. Implemented in phases, this program aims to thoroughly evaluate and enhance the sustainability practices of our suppliers and business partners. By conducting systematic assessments, we can identify areas of improvement, promote transparency, and drive positive change within our supply chain. Through this ongoing programme, we are committed to fostering a resilient and socially conscious supply chain that aligns with our values and contributes to a more sustainable future.

70

Suppliers being assessed on sustainability parameters. This includes raw material suppliers and Tier-1 suppliers

SUPPLY CHAIN SUSTAINABILITY

CASE STORY

REVOLUTIONISING STEEL COIL TRANSPORTATION: UNLEASHING INNOVATION AND DESIGN EXCELLENCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARD WAGONS

Indian Railways currently faces a significant challenge in transporting flat products safely and efficiently. Existing wagons, which primarily fall under the general-purpose category, require costly measures for cargo securement, leading to increased costs, reduced efficiency, higher damage rates, and lower capacity. To address this pressing issue, a specialised wagon design was urgently needed that aligned with international standards.

Although European markets already had suitable wagons, direct adoption was not feasible due to factors like different track gauges and carrying capacities. Consequently, a completely new wagon design was developed from scratch, undergoing extensive tests and simulations to ensure its suitability for the Indian context and maximise payload capacity.

Despite initial obstacles, the project succeeded in creating the BFNV wagon. This innovative wagon introduced five key design innovations, including handling the highest capacity axle load compatible with Dedicated Freight Corridors, accommodating diverse coil sizes with a wider saddle width, a simpler and stronger locking mechanism, minimising tare weight, and implementing full-face resilient pad liners.

The introduction of these innovative wagons not only improved efficiency and safety but also contributed to our emission reductions. With approximately 43% higher rake payload capacity compared to conventional rakes, fewer rakes were required for transporting the same volume of goods, reducing emissions from rail and road transportation.

The development and deployment of the BFNV wagons marked a significant milestone in enhancing the Indian Railways' capabilities, facilitating the safe and efficient transport of flat products while contributing to environmental sustainability.

CASE STORY

EMBRACING THE FUTURE: JSW'S JOURNEY TOWARDS CLEAN AND GREEN TRANSPORT SOLUTIONS

We embarked on a transformative path by introducing electric buses across our operations, which was driven by our desire to create a greener future. Electric buses offer numerous advantages over their diesel counterparts. One of the significant benefits lies in their lower maintenance costs. Moreover, these buses boast of exceptional energy efficiency, surpassing traditional diesel buses by a wide margin.

Diesel buses release approximately 0.76 kg of CO_2 per kilometre travelled. The deployment of electric buses has the potential to result in annualised reduction of ~4,000 $MTCO_2$ emissions. With this bold move towards electric mobility, we aim to demonstrate our unwavering dedication to driving innovation, embracing green technology, and creating a cleaner future for all.

4,000 $MtCO_2$

Potential reduction in CO_2 emissions

Corporate governance framework
Board of Directors

GOVERNANCE

UPHOLDING ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

We have created a strong system of governance that is built on two essential foundations: transparency and integrity. Our leadership team comprises a seasoned and erudite Board with multifaceted expertise, supported by a team of skilled professionals in senior management. Working together, the Board and senior management uphold our core values and principles, serving as guardians of our governance system.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

TRANSPARENCY AND OPENNESS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Balanced Board of Executive and Non-Executive Independent Directors with a diverse range of expertise and experience

Provides strategic direction and evaluates performance

Ensures the long-term interest of the stakeholders that are being served

BOARD COMMITTEES*

Audit	Nomination and Remuneration	Business Responsibility/ Sustainability Reporting	Stakeholders Relationship	Risk Management
Project review	Corporate Social Responsibility	Hedging Policy Review	JSWSL ESOP	Finance
Share allotment	Share/Debenture transfer	JSWSL Code of Conduct Implementation	Inquiry Committee of Inquiring Leak or Suspected Leak of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information	

MANAGEMENT REPORTING TO THE BOARD

Executive Committee

Operations Committee below the Executive Committee

KEY CORPORATE FUNCTIONS

Finance	Risk	Operations	Sustainability	Sales & Marketing
Legal	Information Technology	Safety	Human Resources	Commercial

**Under the guidance of the Board and its committees, JSW Steel drives performance by adopting various policies on key domains such as corporate governance, sustainability and CSR. Respective information on the policies is available at: jsw.in/investor-relations-steel.*

Business ethics

We are committed to undertake business ethically, and in doing so, improve consumer perception, reduce costs, and enhance employee satisfaction, among other long-term business goals. Our policies on business conduct show our commitment to embedding sound governance and transparency in our operations while tackling corruption and managing risks. Our board of Directors oversees our Code of conduct and corporate behaviour. 100% of our employees are committed to Code of Conduct.

Human rights

We are strongly committed to respect human rights. We involve our employees in upholding and sustaining the SA8000 policy. We are committed to ensuring a workplace that adheres to international guidelines and conventions such as ILO. We recognise that every individual brings a different and unique set of perspectives and capabilities to the team. We are committed to employing people solely based on their skills, ensuring no discrimination based on race, colour, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, ethnicity, religion, disability, family status, or social origin, among others.

Cybersecurity

For us, cybersecurity is a top priority. As we embed digitalisation into our operations, our business is more prone to cyber threats. We have meticulously devised ways through which we can protect our business and our stakeholders, through various vulnerability and breach assessments, keeping ourselves updated as per the industry best practices. This is headed by our Chief Information Officer and overseen by the Risk Management Committee.

Contributions to institutions, bodies and political parties

During FY 2022-23, we contributed around ₹13.39 crore towards memberships of organisations such as World Steel, Indian Steel Association, ASSOCHAM and FICCI. No contributions were made to the political parties. Contribution given to charitable and other funds during the year was ₹1.89 crore.

Engaging with industry bodies

We are an active member of various trade bodies and associations that help us voice our opinions to the larger audience, and we even serve as fora for cross-pollination of ideas and thoughts. We strive to regularly participate in discussions conducted by these bodies, helping us keep a pulse on industry trends at both the global and regional levels.

Appointment and rotation of auditors

Our Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing and evaluating the performance of the external auditors on behalf of the Board and recommends to the Board whether a specific external auditor should be elected or re-elected. We have established stringent criteria for the performance assessment of external auditors. The assessment includes technical and operational capability, credibility of the auditing firm, team strength, ability to provide transparent and accurate recommendations, open and effective communication and coordination with the Audit Committee, Corporate Auditing, and the management.

As per the Companies Act, 2013, no listed company can appoint or reappoint, an individual as auditor for more than one term of five consecutive years and an audit firm as auditor for more than two terms of five consecutive years. The members of the Company at the 23rd AGM held on June 29, 2017 appointed SRBC & Co. LLP as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of 5 years to hold office from the conclusion of the 23rd Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the 28th Annual General Meeting of the Company. Further, the Shareholders approved the re-appointment of SRBC & Co. LLP for a second term of five years commencing the conclusion of the 28th AGM held on July 20, 2022 until the conclusion of 33rd AGM.

SRBC & Co. LL P (SRBC), is EY's network firm performing the audit function in India. The firm follows a stringent process for assigning partners as in-charge of audits. The firm also has guidelines for partners' rotation.

Stakeholders grievance mechanism

We have policies to govern business conduct which apply to all our employees and value chain partners. We also have a structured stakeholders grievance redressal mechanism through which stakeholders can freely share their concerns and grievances. In FY 2022-23, we received 699 shareholder complaints. All of them were looked into and satisfactorily resolved.

Whistleblower policy

We have a Whistleblower Policy in place so that our people can report genuine concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Code of Conduct or Ethics Policy. We have launched a dedicated 'Ethics Helpline' to discuss the concerns of our stakeholders, including employees, Directors, vendors and suppliers. Our helpline is managed by independent consultants. During FY 2022-23, there have been 06 whistleblower cases and 05 have been resolved, with one case under investigation.

Policies

We have set up several internal systems and policies to establish a robust corporate culture while ensuring seamless business operations. These include policies on key domains such as corporate governance, sustainability and CSR among many others.

To read more on our policies please refer to our website. https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/jsw-steelgovernance-and-regulatory-information-policies-0

Key memberships

World Steel Association	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)
Indian Steel Association	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)	Indian Institute of Metals
Bengaluru Chamber of Industry & Commerce	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBSCD)
Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Karnataka Iron & Steel Manufacturers' Association (KISMA)
Sponge Iron Manufacturers Association (SIMA)	Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI)
Alloy Steel Producers Association (ASPA)	Indian Tin Manufacturers Association (ITMA)

GOVERNANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Sajjan Jindal

Chairman & Managing Director, Non-Independent Executive Director

Mr. Jindal holds a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the Bangalore University. He is also the principal promoter of the Company. Mr. Jindal's dedication to the cause of a self-reliant India is reflected in the technological innovations that define and set apart each JSW company. Under his leadership, JSW Group over the years has expanded in other core sectors of the economy, such as Steel, Power, infrastructure building and Cement. Today, the JSW Group runs some of the most energy efficient and eco-friendly manufacturing facilities in the country.

Mr. Jindal is a firm believer in the "Make in India" philosophy and has received several global awards for his commendable work. He was awarded the "EY Entrepreneur of the Year" in Feb 2023, and in the past, he received the "CEO of the Year 2019" awarded by Business Standard (India's leading business publication) and the "Best CEO Award 2019" by Business Today Magazine. He has also been recognised as the "Outstanding Business Leader of the year 2018" by IBLA - CNBC TV18 (India's leading business news channel). Furthermore, he was awarded the JRD Tata Award 2017 for "Excellence in Corporate Leadership in Metallurgical Industry," and the "2014 National Metallurgist Award: Industry" instituted by the Ministry of Steel, Government of India.

Mr. Jindal is globally recognised for his impact on the steel industry and currently serves as the Vice Chairman of the World Steel Association, one of the largest and most dynamic industry associations in the world. He is also the Vice President & Chairman, Ferrous Division of the Indian Institute of Metals, and was the past President of Indian Steel Association (ISA) and former President of the Institute of Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG). Additionally, he was the past Chairman of the World Steel Association, and the first representative from an Indian company to serve in this role.

P R B C F JC H JE

Mr. Jayant Acharya

Jt. Managing Director & CEO

Mr. Jayant Acharya possesses a Chemical Engineering Degree and a Masters in Physics from BITS (Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani, India). Post that, he went on to complete his Master's in Business Administration. Born in January, 1963.

Mr. Acharya started his career with SAIL (Steel Authority of India) in the year 1986 and then worked with renowned Indian Business Groups in various Capacities until he joined the JSW group in 1999. With an Industry Experience spanning more than three decades, Mr. Acharya has been instrumental in redefining the Steel Landscape of India. Mr. Acharya headed both the facets of Business viz Buy side of bulk raw material and Sell side of steel, with aplomb. Under his stewardship several key transformations have taken place within JSW in the areas of Organised steel retailing, Development of Critical and Advanced Grade of Steels for Automotive, Long-term supply contracting etc.

Over the years, Mr. Acharya has been voicing his views on Steel and Business in many forums across the industry and has played a stellar role in propagating the use of steel in Construction with a mission to promote a Green Environment going forward. He has also spearheaded New Product Development initiatives and has been able to create a substantial market presence for JSW for Alloy Steel Rounds and Bars, Electrical Steel, Tin Plates etc. On the Bulk Raw Materials side, he heads the Global Sourcing and with the team has been able to develop consistent and reliable supply channels. Mr. Acharya has also been instrumental in successfully completing the acquisitions of a 1.3 MnT long product unit in Italy and a 3 MnT flat product unit in USA. This has been in line with the company's strategic focus of expanding in key geographies and strengthening its global footprint.

Owing to his vast experience and the value he brings to the Company, his efforts are recognised by various Institutions and he has been conferred as one of the 'Greatest Marketing Influencers' by BBC Knowledge in India. In addition, for his contribution and excellence in commercial and marketing initiatives, he was awarded the 'Steelies India 2018' award for excellence by Steel and Metallurgy Magazine. Mr. Acharya also serves as the Co-Chair of the committee on Steel and Non-ferrous metals for the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and has addressed various conventions highlighting key industry issues.

Chairperson Member

Mrs. Savitri Devi Jindal
Chairperson Emeritus

R B C F JC JE

Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore

Whole-time Director & Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore is the Chief Operating Officer for JSW Steel. He brings with him over 35 years of steel industry experience with expertise on large scale transformation & digitalisation. He has been associated with JSW Steel for about 27 years and has championed multiple strategic priorities such as leading the Steel making and Mills at the Vijayanagar plant as Executive Vice President, Operations and successfully overseeing the expansion and capacity utilisation of the Dolvi plant as its President.

Having successfully led large scale transformations with a focus on value delivery, he is known for his people-centric leadership style, strategic acumen, and deep functional expertise across the steel value chain. He is also a member of the JSW Group digitalisation board and has pioneered the development of technical know-how and integration of digital use cases into day-to-day operations of integrated Steel plants. He has also led key technical collaborations with our global partners.

P

Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa

Nominee Director, JFE Steel Corpn., Japan

Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa holds a Master's Degree in Engineering from the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo. He also holds a Master's Degree in Science (Management of Technology) from MIT and a Master's Degree in Science (Engineering Management) from Stanford University.

Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa is Member of the Board and Executive Vice President in charge of Corporate Planning Dept., Overseas Business Planning Dept., Facilities Planning Dept., Mexico CGL Project Team, Technical Cooperation Dept., IT Innovation Leading Dept., Business Process Innovation Team, Data Science Project Dept., Raw Materials Depts., and Materials & Machinery Purchasing Dept. Prior to his positions at JFE Steel's head office, he was Vice President, General Superintendent, West Japan Works, Fukuyama, Assistant General Superintendent, West Japan Works- Kurashiki. He joined Kawasaki Steel Corporation in 1985.

C

Dr. M.R. Ravi, IAS

Nominee Director, KSIIDC

Dr. M.R. Ravi, IAS, belongs to 2012 batch of Indian Administration Service. Academically, he holds a Master's degree in M.A (History), M.A (English, Gold Medalist) in Journalism and Ph. D in History from University of Mysore. He served as Commissioner, Mysore City Corporation, CMC, Shivamogga and Additional Regional Commissioner, Mysore and as MD, KSTDC, Bengaluru. He has also worked as Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister for Higher Education, Government of Karnataka. He was CEO, Zilla Panchayath, Mangalore, Commissioner for Textile Development & Director Handlooms, Bengaluru and Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate, Chamarajanagar District. As CEO, Zilla Panchayath, Dakshina Kannada, he won two national awards for Swachh Bharath during 2018. Further, he was also awarded Best Election Officer from Election Commission of India, Bengaluru during 2019.

H S R B C

Dr. (Mrs). Punita Kumar Sinha

Independent Non-Executive Director

Dr. (Mrs). Punita Kumar Sinha was appointed on the Board of Directors in October 2012. She is the Founder and Managing Partner, Pacific Paradigm Advisors, an independent investment advisory and management firm. Prior to founding Pacific Paradigm Advisors in 2012, she was Senior Managing Director of Blackstone Group, leading Blackstone Asia Advisors as the business unit head and Chief Investment Officer. Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha was also the Senior Portfolio Manager for The India Fund (NYSE:IFN), the largest Indian Fund in the US for almost 15 years and The Asia Tigers Fund (NYSE:GRR), and The Asia Opportunities Fund L.P. She has more than thirty years of experience in fund management in international and emerging markets. Mrs. Punita Kumar Sinha has a Ph.D. and a Master's in Finance from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. She received her undergraduate degree in chemical engineering with distinction from the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi. She has an MBA and is also a CFA Charter holder. Mrs. Punita Kumar Sinha is a member of the Boston Security Analysts Society and the Council on Foreign Relations. She is a Charter Member and Board Member of TIE-Boston. In 2016, she was awarded the Asian Centre for Corporate Governance and Sustainability's best woman director award.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A JE

Mr. Haigreve Khaitan

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Haigreve Khaitan, LLB is a Partner at Khaitan & Co since 1995 and heads the Firm's M&A and Private Equity practice. Mr. Haigreve started his career in Litigation and then moved on to specialise in Corporate Law. Mr. Haigreve Khaitan has rich experience in all aspects of Mergers & Acquisitions due diligence, structuring, documentation involving listed companies, cross border transactions, medium and small businesses etc., in restructuring – such as advice and documentation involving creditors restructuring, sick companies, de-mergers spin-offs, sale of assets etc. Mr. Haigreve also has rich experience in Foreign Investment, Joint Ventures and Foreign Collaborations. He advises a range of large Indian Conglomerates and multinational clients in various business sectors including infrastructure, power, telecom, automobiles, steel, software and information technology, retail etc.

N

Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala, leads Marico Limited as its Chairman. He is also the Chairman & Managing Director of Kaya Limited. Over the past three decades, Mr. Mariwala has transformed a traditional commodities-driven business into a leading consumer products and services company in the Beauty and Wellness space. Under his leadership, Marico has achieved several awards and over 100 external recognitions in the last few years. Mr. Mariwala's entrepreneurial drive and passion for innovation, enthused him to establish the Marico Innovation Foundation in 2003. The Foundation acts as a catalyst to fuel innovation in India. Mr. Mariwala started ASCENT in 2012, a not-for-profit expression of his passion to create a unique trust-based peer-to- peer platform for high potential growth-stage entrepreneurs that leverages the 'power of the collective' and enables them to share and exchange experiences, ideas, insights and create a healthy ecosystem to learn from each other and grow their enterprise. He has also founded the Mariwala Health Initiative (MHI) in 2015, with the philanthropic aim of giving back to society. Mariwala Health Initiative (MHI) is the leading funding body in the field of mental health in India.

A S N P H JE

Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam, a chartered accountant by qualification, began his career as an IT consultant and thereafter played a major role in marketing Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) services across the globe, developing processes and creating large software development centres for the Company. He has held key positions such as Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of TCS. Mr. Mahalingam retired from TCS in February 2013 after serving the company for over 42 years. Prior to becoming the Chief Financial Officer in February 2003, Mr. Mahalingam has managed many of the key functions in TCS including Marketing, Operations, Education and Training as well as Human Resources. He managed the company's operations in London and New York in the early days of TCS' global journey. Mr. Mahalingam has also been the President of Computer Society of India, the former Chairman of the Southern Region of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), He was also the President of the Institute of Management Consultants of India. Mr. Mahalingam is the Chairman of CII National Council Task Force on Sector Skills Councils & Employment and was a member of the Tax Administration Reform Commission (TARC) set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Dr. Parthasarathi Shome. Mr. Mahalingam was chosen as the best 'CFO" in various years by Business Today, International Market Assessment (IMA), CNBC TV18, CFO Innovation, Finance Asia and Institutional Investors. In 2012, Treasury & Risk, a US based magazine named him as one of the 16 globally most influential CFOs.

C N

Mrs. Nirupama Rao

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mrs. Nirupama Rao is a retired Indian Diplomat, Foreign Secretary and Ambassador. She was educated in India and joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1973. During her four-decade-long diplomatic career, she held several important assignments.

Mrs. Nirupama Rao was India's first woman spokesperson in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, the first woman high commissioner to Sri Lanka and the first Indian Woman ambassador to the People's Republic of China. She served as India's Foreign Secretary from 2009-2011. At the end of that term, she was appointed India's Ambassador to the United States where she served for a term of two years from 2011-2013.

R H S B

Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus

Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus has 37 years of extensive operational leadership and investment banking career at top ranked global banks. She has since built a career as a Non-Executive Director with two active Board roles, one with a FTSE 250 company. She has advised Boards & top managements of FTSE 100 companies, multinationals, private equity & infrastructure funds on major strategic initiatives including M&A; all types of bank financing; debt & equity capital market transactions; as well as risk management solutions. She has executed transactions in multiple jurisdictions. She has also won the banking industry's most prestigious award as Global Energy Advisor of the Year in 2007 at the peak of the energy and resources cycle, which included ABN Amro Bank's role as sole advisor & joint financier of Iberdrola's $29bn acquisition of Scottish Power; and as joint advisor & financier of Tata Steel's $12bn acquisition of Corus, UK. She is used to working effectively with regulators around the world & in complex, political & challenging situations.

She has over 15 years of global risk management leadership experience. As founding member of ABN AMRO's (ABN) Global Credit and Risk Committee in 2005-2007, Ms. Fiona recommended improvements to the origination & risk mitigation practices. Following RBS's acquisition of ABN in 2007, Ms. Fiona was appointed as a founding member of RBS's Global Risk and Regulatory Capital Committee, & Chair of the European Committee where RBS had most of its credit exposure.

Ms. Fiona has also been actively engaged in global leadership roles in ESG since 2004.

P R

Mr. Marcel Fasswald

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Marcel Fasswald began his career in 1995 as a design and execution engineer at Mannesmann Demag Hüttentechnik, which was later integrated into SMS group in 1999.

Mr. Marcel Fasswald was since then associated with the Plant Engineering Company SMS group, where he was a member of the Managing Board acting as Chief Technology Officer and Chief Operating Officer. Before being appointed to the Managing Board at SMS in 2015, he was Technical Director and Head of Engineering and for six years the CEO and Managing Director of SMS group in India. As a qualified engineer he brings international experience from several management positions in plant engineering at SMS.

He was also the Chief Operating Officer (COO) of Thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions AG from April 2018 to September 2018 and the CEO from October 2018 to October 2019. Mr. Marcel Fasswald is a man with excellent knowledge of the plant engineering business.

HIGHLIGHTS

58.33%
Independent Directors on the Board

91.38%
Attendance in Board meetings in FY 2022-23

83.33%
Attendance in Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings in FY 2022-23

5 years[1]
Average tenure of Independent Directors

25%
Women Directors on the Board

93.33%
Attendance in Audit Committee meetings in FY 2022-23

66.67%
Attendance in Stakeholders Relationship Committee meetings in FY 2022-23

7 years[2]
Average tenure of Board

63 years[2]
Average age of Board
(> 60 years – 7)
(<= 60 Years – 5)

[1] As on March 31, 2023
[2] Considered after induction of Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore and superannuation of Mr. Seshagiri Rao

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit committee

A

Audit Committee, a sub-committee of the Board of Directors, comprises Independent Directors. The Audit Committee oversees the Company's financial reporting process, approves related-party transactions and regularly reviews financial statements, changes in accounting policies and practices, audit plans, significant audit findings, adequacy of internal controls, compliance with accounting standards, appointment of statutory auditors among others.

Number of meetings held: 11

Nomination and remuneration committee

N

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee's constitution and terms of reference are in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 and Part D of the Schedule II of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations. The primary responsibilities of the Committee include identifying persons qualified to become Directors, decide on senior management appointments and carrying out evaluation of every Director's performance. The Committee also looks into extension of tenures of Independent Directors on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of Independent Directors.

Number of meetings held: 2

Stakeholders relationship committee

S

To periodically look into the functioning of the Company's shareholder/investor grievance redressal system and oversee improvements in the same, besides reporting serious concerns, if any.

Number of meetings held: 2

Risk management committee

R

To formulate a detailed risk management policy, to periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity. To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company

Number of meetings held: 2

OTHER MAJOR COMMITTEES

Project review committee

P

To closely monitor the progress of large projects, in addition to ensuring a proper and effective coordination among the various project modules, essentially with the objective of timely project completion within the budgeted project outlay.

Number of meetings held: 5

Business responsibility/ Sustainability reporting committee

B

Responsible for the adoption of National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) in the business practices of JSW Steel. The committee also overlooks matters related to climate change, water and biodiversity and guides required actions for these sustainability practices.

Number of meetings held: 1

Corporate social responsibility committee

C

To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate a list of CSR projects or programmes which a Company plans to undertake while also recommending the amount of expenditure to be incurred on each of the activities and to monitor the CSR policy of the Company from time to time.

Number of meetings held: 2

Hedging policy review committee

H

To take protective measures to hedge forex losses and to decide on all matters related to commodities hedging and to take measures to hedge commodity price fluctuations.

Number of meetings held: 3

Finance committee

F

To approve availing of credit/financial facilities. To open new Branch Offices of the Company. To make loans to Individuals/Bodies Corporate and/or to place deposits with other Companies/ firms. To open Current Account(s), Collection Account(s), Operation Account(s), or any other Account(s) with Banks and to authorise personnel to sign excise, import and export documents, execute Customs House Documents.

Number of meetings held: Need based – several meetings (23)

JSWSL ESOP committee

JE

To determine the terms and conditions of grant, issue, re-issue, cancellation and withdrawal of Employee Stock Options from time to time. To formulate, approve, evolve, decide upon and bring into effect, suspend, withdraw or revive any sub-scheme or plan for the purpose of grant of Options to the employees. To issue any direction to the trustees of the JSW Steel Employees Welfare Trust. To make necessary amendments to the JSW Steel Employees Welfare Trust Deed, if need be. To lay down the procedure for making a fair and reasonable adjustment. To lay down the method for satisfaction of any tax obligation arising in connection with the Options or such Shares and to lay down the procedure for cashless exercise of Options.

Number of meetings held: 1

JSWSL Code of Conduct implementation committee

JC

To implement the 'JSWSL Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report trading by Insiders' and the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

Number of meetings held: 2

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	2-2 Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting	5
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	5
	2-4 Restatements of information	There have been no restatements in information.
	2-5 External assurance	5, 188
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	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	173
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	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	173
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	263
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	143
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	173, 176-179
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	335
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	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	143
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	277-278
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GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	58-59
	3-2 List of material topics	58-59
	3-3 Management of material topics	Mentioned across respective disclosures
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GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	3-3 Management of material topics	88-89
	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	6
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	102-107
	201-3 Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	141
	201-4 Financial assistance received from government	382, 424, 540
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	3-3 Management of material topics	272
	202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	272
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	3-3 Management of material topics	150-165
	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	150-165
	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	150-165
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	3-3 Management of material topics	80-81
	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	282
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	3-3 Management of material topics	174, 262
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	205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	262
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	263
GRI 206: Anti-competitive Behaviour 2016	3-3 Management of material topics	174
	206-1 Legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	282
GRI 207: Tax 2019	3-3 Management of material topics	493-494, 535-536
	207-1 Approach to tax	493-494, 535-536
	207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management	364, 383, 392-393, 535-536
	207-3 Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	369-370, 424
	207-4 Country-by-country reporting	242, 245, 286, 493-494, 503
Topic Standard - Environmental		
GRI 301: Materials 2016	3-3 Management of material topics	112-113
	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume	112-113
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	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	114-115, 120-121
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	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	126-127
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	126-127
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	126-129
	304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	280

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Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	Communities	150-165
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Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation.	Strategic growth, Diversification of product profile and customer base, Sustainable mining, Focus on resource optimisation	68-79, 82-87, 130-131
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INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE STATEMENT

Independent Assurance Statement

Introduction and Objective of Work

BUREAU VERITAS has been engaged by JSW Steel Limited (hereinafter referred as **"JSW Steel" or "the company"**) to provide an independent and limited assurance of sustainability disclosures reported in Integrated report of JSW Steel (hereinafter abbreviated as **"Report"**) for the reporting period from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 based on reporting criteria followed for the Integrated report.

The verification of the KPI and Sustainability practices adopted by JSW Steel at the respective operations and review of documents and non-financial disclosures were conducted during April to June 2023 as a part of the limited assurance of sustainability disclosures.

Intended User

The assurance statement is made solely for "JSW Steel and its stakeholders" as per the governing contractual terms and conditions of the assurance engagement contract between "JSW Steel" and "Bureau Veritas". To the extent that the law permits, we owe no responsibility and do not accept any liability to any other party other than "JSW Steel" for the work we have performed for this assurance report or for our conclusions stated in the paragraph below.

Reporting Criteria

The company has adopted below criteria's for preparing the report:

- The International<IR> Framework (January 2021)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards
- World Steel Association's Environmental Performance Indicators (GHG Emissions)
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol

Assurance Standards Used

Bureau Veritas conducted sustainability assurance in accordance with the requirements of International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) (Limited Assurance), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. Under this standard, Bureau Veritas has reviewed the information presented in the report against the characteristics of relevance, completeness, materiality, reliability, neutrality, and understandability. Limited assurance consists primarily of enquiries and analytical procedures. The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement.

'Limited Assurance' procedures as per the International Federation of Accountants' (IFAC) International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, for the GHG emissions data has also been used. Further, a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3410 involved assessing procedures to obtain evidence about the quantification of GHG emissions and related information in the Report.

Scope, Boundary and Limitations of assurance

The scope of assurance involves sustainability performance of non-financial disclosures (General and Topic Specific as mentioned below) of the following operations in India for the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 based on GRI Standards, GHG protocol and World Steel Association's Environmental Performance Indicators.

- JSW Steel Limited's Integrated Steel Plants at Vijayanagar, Dolvi, Salem;
- JSW Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) plant at Salav;
- JSW operational mines at Vijayanagar;

Independent Assurance Statement

- JSW Steel Coated Products Limited's (JSW SCPL) operations at Kalmeshwar, Tarapur and Vasind;
- Amba River Coke Limited's (ARCL) operations at Dolvi; and
- JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited's (IGPL) operations at Vijayanagar

The review of sustainability performance of non-financial disclosures is limited to the above mentioned operations of JSW Steel only.

The Scope of Sustainability Assurance includes:

- An assessment of the procedures or approaches followed for data compilation and reporting of the sustainability performance non-financial disclosures for specific operations.
- Testing, on a sample basis, of evidence supporting the data.
- Verification of the sample data evidence and information on selected material topics reported at the above-mentioned operations for the defined reporting period.
- Assessment of the suitability between the backup data for the selected sustainability performance non-financial disclosures and the information presented in IR.
- The General and topic specific sustainability non-financial standard disclosures subject to limited assurance based on extent of information available for assurance
- Completion of assurance statement for inclusion in the report reflecting the verification, findings and conclusion of the disclosure's assurance. Gap assessment as per GRI standards and World Steel Association, highlights of finding during verification of disclosures, draft assurance statement, final signed assurance statement as per GRI standards compliance

The Universal and Topic Specific Standard Disclosures of subject to assurance were as follows:

Universal Standard

General Disclosures

- Organizational and its reporting practices (2-1 to 2-5)
- Activities and Workers (2-6 to 2-8)
- Governance (2-9 to 2-15,2-17, 2-19, 2-20)
- Strategy, policies and practices (2-22 to 2-26, 2-28)
- Stakeholder Engagement (2-29 to 2-30)

Material Topics

- Disclosure on Material Topics (3-1 to 3-3)

Topic Specific Standard Disclosures

Environment

- Materials (301-1, 301-2)
- Energy (302-1 to 302-4)
- Water and Effluent (303-3 to 303-5)
- Biodiversity (304-1, 304-4)

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- Emissions (305-1 to 305-4[1], 305-6, 305-7)
- Waste (306-3 to 306-5)

Social

- Employment (401-1, 401-2, 401-3)
- Occupational Health and Safety (403-9)
- Training and Education (404-1)
- Diversity and Equal Opportunity (405-1)
- Local Communities (413-1)

Limitations and Exclusions

The assurance is limited to the above-mentioned scope of work and excluded the information relating to:

- Data related to Company's financial performance disclosures.
- Activities and practices followed outside the defined assurance period stated hereinabove.
- Positional statements, expressions of opinion, belief, aim or future intention by "JSW Steel" and statements of future commitment.
- The assurance does not extend to the activities and operations of "JSW Steel" outside of the scope and geographical boundaries mentioned in the report as well as the operations undertaken by any other entity that may be associated with or have a business relationship with "JSW Steel".
- Compliance to any Environmental, Social and legal issue related to the regulatory authority.
- Any of the statement related to company aspect or reputation.
- The data reported for 305-3 (Scope-3 GHG emissions) is restricted to in-bound transportation (road and rail), outbound transportation (road and rail), waste generated in operations transportation, employee commute and business travel (rail and air travel).

Methodology adopted for Assurance

Bureau Veritas sustainability assurance process involves specified procedures to obtain evidence regarding the accuracy and reliability of the data provided related to general and topic specific standard disclosures. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the data and evidence provided, including the verification of the associated risks with the material topics of the selected sustainability non-financial disclosures and their relevance for the reporting period. While assessing the associated risks, internal strategy is being considered during preparation of the report to design the assurance procedure and validating their appropriateness to the possible extent.

As per the scope of the assurance, sample evidence, information and explanations that were considered necessary in relation to the assurance scope and accordingly conclusions have been made as mentioned below:

[1]#The data reported for 305-3 (Scope-3 GHG emissions) is restricted to in-bound transportation (road and rail), outbound transportation (road and rail), waste transportation, employee commute and business travel (rail and air travel)

The GHG emissions for integrated steel operations cover GRI standards 305-1, 305-2 and 305-4. The quantification of GHG emissions has been carried out by JSW Steel as per World Steel Association CO_2 data collection user Guide Version 10. The Scope 3 emissions are restricted to upstream emissions or credits related to procurement/delivery of pre-processed materials/by-products from site

Independent Assurance Statement

- Assessing that the report is prepared in accordance with select Sustainability Reporting non-financial Disclosures of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI Standards) applicable on JSW considered operations for the assurance.
- Assessing the reporting procedures for GHG emissions in accordance with World Steel Association environmental performance indicator for GHG emissions and GHG Protocol
- Understanding the appropriateness and reliability of various assumptions and calculation adopted for estimation of data presented in the report.
- Reviewing the report, supporting evidence and documented data to ensure that there is no misrepresentation of disclosures as per scope of assurance and findings.
- Assessing the systems used for data compilation at respective unit and reporting based on Universal Disclosures and Topic Specific Disclosures of material topics as listed in the assurance scope above.
- Verifying systems and procedures used for quantification, collation and analysis of sustainability performance non-financial disclosures included in the report.
- Discussion with concerned personnel at JSW Headquarters Corporate Level and Site Level regarding the data presented in the report and the backup data associated.
- Assessing the month wise data for the reporting period considering the similarity, reliability and accuracy of the data at respective units
- Review of sustainability performance non-financial disclosures data has been carried out based on review of data provided for respective units along with related backup; site visits at Dolvi and Vasind in June 2023[2]; and discussions with the concerned personnel for JSW Steel Limited's operations at Vijayanagar, Dolvi, Salem; Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) Plant at Salav; ARCL's operations at Dolvi; IGPL's and Mines operations at Vijayanagar and JSW Steel Coated Products Limited's operations at Vasind, Kalmeshwar and Tarapur.
- Verifying key performance disclosures through the data provided
  - Testing reliability and accuracy of data on a sample basis
  - Reviewing the processes deployed for collection, compilation and reporting of sustainability performance non-financial disclosures.
  - Gap assessment in the data compilation against each non-financial disclosures and present Integrated Report w.r.t. GRI Standard framework
  - Classifying observations and findings and issuance of Assurance Statement

Conclusions

Based on the procedures followed as mentioned in scope work and methodology adopted and the data/evidence obtained, sustainability performance of non-financial disclosures in Integrated Report of JSW Steel limited is reviewed as per the GRI Standard framework for the reporting period (1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023).

[2] Wherever documentary evidences could not be collected during site visits as a part of assurance on-site; the review of data and assessment were carried out off-site upon receipt of information; evidence and information collected during stakeholder consultations.

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE STATEMENT

Independent Assurance Statement

It is concluded based on the limited assurance review that the information presented in the Integrated Report for JSW Steel operations in accordance with select sustainability reporting non-financial disclosures of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI Standard) is proper, adequate, reliable and maintained in line with the material topics and reporting criteria, which JSW is solely responsible for consideration.

Responsibilities

JSW Steel Limited is completely responsible for the Report contents, identification of material topics, and data reporting structure. The selection of reporting criteria, reporting period, reporting boundary, monitoring and measurement of data, preparation, and presentation of information for the report are the sole responsibility of the management of "JSW Steel". Bureau Veritas (BV) was not involved in the drafting or preparation of the report and any other back-up data for the reporting period. The responsibility of BV was to provide limited independent assurance for the sustainability non-financial disclosures as described in the scope of assurance.

The said assessment is properly based on the assumption that the data and information provided in the report is proper and without any discrepancy. Bureau Veritas shall not be held liable or responsible for any type of decision a person or entity would make based on this assurance statement. While reading the assurance statement, stakeholders shall recognize and accept the limitation and scope as mentioned above.

Uncertainty

The reliability of assurance is subject to uncertainty(ies) that are inherent in the assurance process. Uncertainties stem from limitations in quantification models used, assumptions or data conversion factors used or may be present in the estimation of data used to arrive at results. Our conclusions in respect of this assurance are naturally subject to any inherent uncertainty(ies) involved in the assurance process.

Statement of independence, impartiality, and competence

Bureau Veritas is an independent professional services company that specializes in Quality, Health, Safety, Social and Environmental management with almost 190 years history in providing independent assurance services.

Bureau Veritas has implemented a Code of Ethics across the business to maintain high ethical standards among staff in their day-to-day business activities. We are particularly vigilant in the prevention of conflicts of interest.

No member of the assurance team has a business relationship with "JSW Steel", its Directors, Managers or officials beyond that required of this assignment. We have conducted this verification independently and there has been no conflict of interest.

The assurance team has extensive experience in conducting assurance over environmental, social, ethical and health & safety information, systems and processes an excellent understanding of Bureau Veritas standard methodology for the assurance of Sustainability Report as per Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

Independent Assurance Statement

Bureau Veritas (India) Private Limited

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Bholenath Vishwakarma

Lead Assurer

Sanjay Patankar
Technical Reviewer

Date: 05/07/2023
Place: Mumbai, India

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACCIL	Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited
AHSS	Advanced High-Strength Steel
ASSOCHAM	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BFs	Blast Furnaces
BOF	Basic Oxygen Furnace
BPSL	Bhushan Power and Steel Limited
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting
CAG	Climate Action Group
CARES	Contractors Assessment and Rating for Excellence in Safety
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CCUS	Carbon Capture, Utilisation, and Storage
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CoEST	Cost of Energy-Saving Technologies
COP	Conference of Parties
CRGO	Cold Rolled Grain-Oriented
CRIDA	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture
CRRI	Central Road Research Institute
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CVLM	Continuous Vertical Lamination Mill
DDoS	Distributed Denial of Services
DJSI	Dow Jones Sustainability Index
DLC	Dry Lean Concrete
DLMS	Demand Load Management System
DRI	Direct Reduced Iron
DSS	Decision Support System
EAF	Electric Arc Furnace
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortisation
EDR	Endpoint Detection and Response
EOF	Energy Optimisation Furnace
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
EPS	Earnings Per Share
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESOP	Employee Stock Ownership Plan
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
EVs	Electric Vehicles
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GA	Galvanneal
GETs	Graduate Engineer Trainees
GI	Galvanised Iron
GL	Galvalume
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GRP	Glass Reinforced Plastic
GSB	Granular Sub-Base
GVT	Global Village Techpark
GW	Gigawatt
HBR	Harvard Business Review
HMM	Hot Metal Mixer
HR	Human Resources
HRDD	Human Resource Development Department
HSM	Hot Strip Mill
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICRA	Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Individual Development Plan
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IndRA	India Ratings and Research
IR	Integrated Reporting
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ISP	Integrated Steel Plant
JCSSI	JSW Centre for Corporate Social Initiatives
JET	Joint Entrance Test
JODL	JSW One Distribution Limited
JOPL	JSW One Platforms Limited
JOSH	JSW Occupational Safety and Health
JVML	JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited
JSWSCP	JSW Steel Coated Products
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LNG	Liquified Natural Gas
LORD Regulations	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Regulations
LPRC	Low-Pressure Roller Compacted
LRPC	Low Relaxation Prestressed Concrete Steel Strands
LTIFR	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate
MAHSR	Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDO	Mine Development and Operations
MEROS	Marine Emissions Reduction Optimisation System
MIDC	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation
MIP	Management Internship Program
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Ton
MT	Management Trainee
MTPA	Million Tons Per Annum
NAC	Network Visibility and Access Control
NCPA	National Centre for the Performing Arts
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEBOSH	National Examination Board in Occupational Safety and Health
NG	Natural Gas
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NGRBC	National Greenhouse Gas Reporting and Verification Compliance
NIP	National Infrastructure Pipeline
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OOH	Out-of-Home
PAT	Profit After Tax
PCI	Pulverised Coal Injection
PLI	Performance Linked Incentive
PM	Particulate Matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPO	Pre-Placement Offer
PQA	Product Quality Assurance
PSM	Process Safety Management
RDA	Reports Dashboards & Analytics
RoCE	Return on Capital Employed
SAP	Systems, Applications, and Products
SCoC	Supplier Code of Conduct
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEED	Sustainable Energy Environment and Decarbonisation
SLB	Sustainability Linked Bond
SLDP	Senior Leadership Development Programme
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TCWG	Those Charged With Governance
TSR	Total Shareholder Return
UN	United Nations
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
VASP	Value Added Special Products
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WHRB	Waste Heat Recovery Boiler
WMM	Wet Mix Macadam
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge

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1.1 Our Operations
1.2 Our Performance

ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW 1.0

8th Globally
World Steel Dynamics aggregate ranking

27.7 MTPA
Domestic installed capacity (including BPSL and JISPL)

29.2 MTPA
Total installed capacity

India's leading and most diversified steel producer

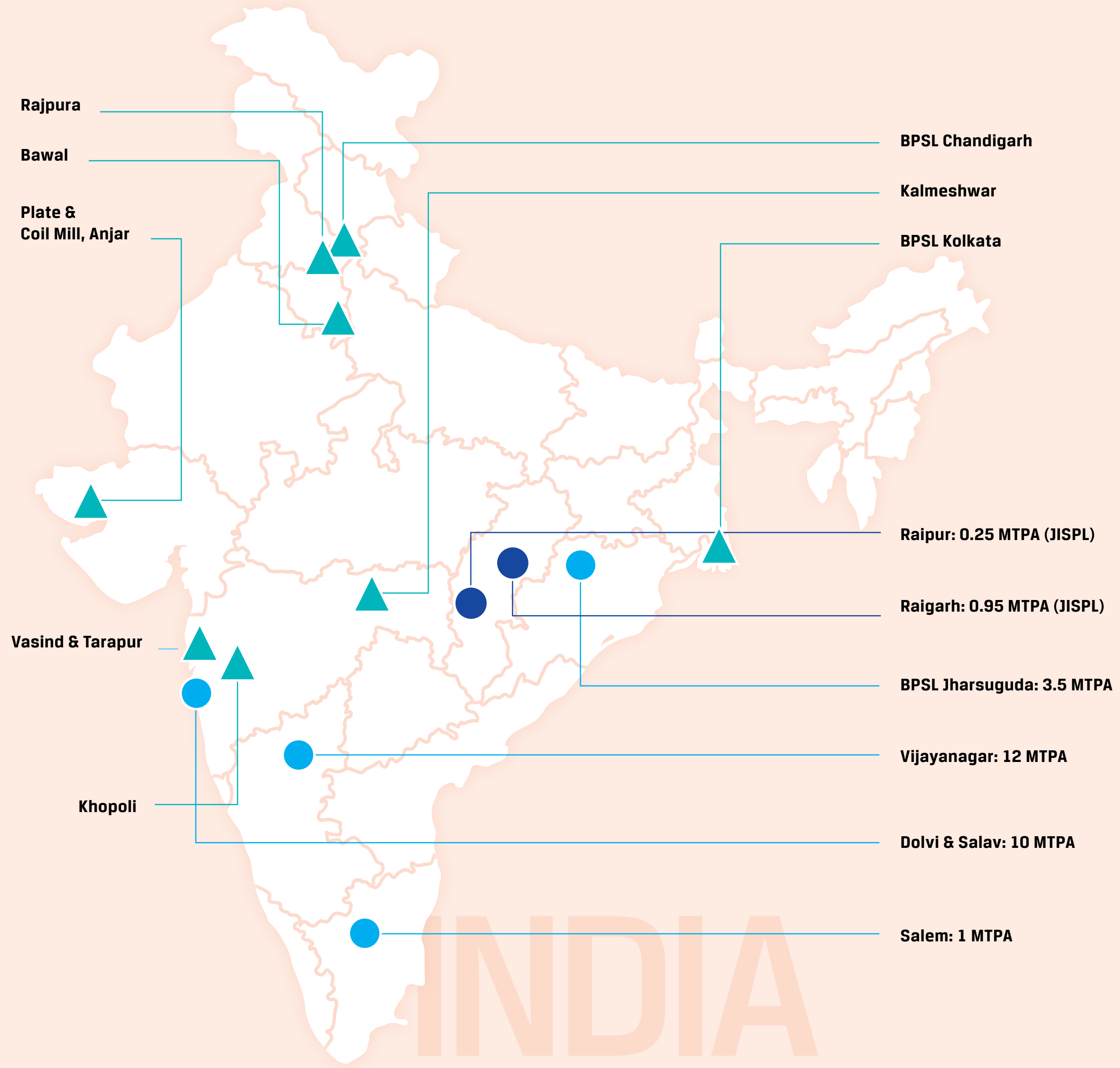
JSW Steel, the flagship company of the JSW Group, is one of the largest and most diversified steel producers in India. Its fully integrated operations encompass mining, raw materials processing, steel manufacturing and downstream value-added products.

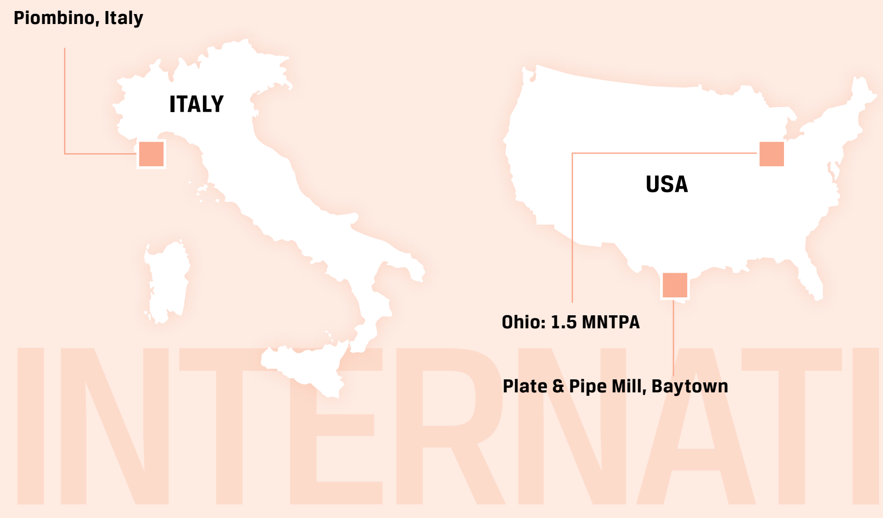
JSW Steel manufacturing facilities in India are geographically diversified and include the Vijayanagar Plant in Karnataka (12.0 MTPA), Dolvi Works in Maharashtra (10.0 MTPA), Salem Works in Tamil Nadu (1.0 MTPA), Bhushan Power and Steel Limited (BPSL) Jharsuguda Plant in Odisha (3.5 MTPA), Raigarh and Raipur plants (JSW Ispat Special Steel Products Limited, a JV) in Chhattisgarh (1.2 MTPA). JSW Steel currently has an installed crude steel capacity of 27.7 MTPA.

The first phase of expansion at BPSL to 3.5 MTPA was completed during FY 2022-23. JSW Steel has embarked on a capacity expansion journey to address the country's growing demand for steel. The Company's 12 MTPA manufacturing unit in Vijayanagar, Karnataka is the largest single-location steel-producing facility in India. With a total domestic downstream flat products capacity of ~13.5 MTPA, the Company is progressively adding a competitive edge to its market presence.

JSW Steel has embarked on additional capital expenditure programmes to expand capacities at its plants, and also to modernise and expand capacities of its downstream business. The capacity at Vijayanagar Works is being expanded from 12 MTPA to 19.5 MTPA through brownfield expansion by setting up a 5 MTPA steelmaking capacity though one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited and other productivity-enhancing initiatives. The capacity at the Jharsuguda plant is being expanded from 3.5 MTPA to 5 MTPA. Both these expansion projects are expected to be completed by the end of FY 2024-25, thereby bringing the overall capacity to 38.5 MTPA. Gradually, JSW Steel plans to expand its domestic steel capacity to 50 MTPA by FY 2030-31 through a combination of organic and inorganic growth.

1.1 OUR OPERATIONS





Outside India, JSW Steel has a 1.5 MNTPA EAF-based steel-making capacity in Ohio, US, and downstream product facilities, including a 3 MNTPA hot rolling mill in Ohio, a 1.2 MNTPA plate mill and a 0.55 MNTPA pipe mill capacity in Baytown, Texas, US, and a 1.3 MTPA long product capacity in Italy that can manufacture rails, bars, wire rods, and grinding balls.

Downstream facilities | Steel Plants | JV-Steel Plant | International manufacturing units

Map not to scale.

Notes: JSW Steel's ownership in Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd (BPSL) is 83.3% w.e.f. 1st Oct 2021
JSW Steel's ownership in JSW Ispat Special Products Ltd (JISPL) is 23.1%; Merger of JISPL with JSW Steel announced in May 2022

Diversified portfolio with focus on value-added products

JSW Steel has a wide range of product offerings that cater to diversified end markets across geographies. We have significantly expanded our product portfolio through a mix of acquisitions, downstream capacity expansions and joint ventures with other leading steel companies.

JSW Steel has downstream facilities, which comprise the coated products division at Vasind, Tarapur, Kalmeshwar Works and Khopoli in Maharashtra, Bawal in Haryana and Rajpura in Punjab, in addition to the downstream facilities at Vijayanagar and BPSL downstream plants at Jharsuguda in Odisha, Chandigarh in Punjab, and Kolkata in West Bengal. Our downstream facilities also include the plate and coil division at Anjar in Gujarat.

JSW Steel completed the commissioning of new 0.5 MTPA continuous annealing line at Vasind and the second tin plate line with an additional capacity of 0.25 MTPA at Tarapur during FY 2022-23. JSW Steel has a downstream flat products capacity of ~13.5 MTPA, which constitutes 49% of the crude steel capacity.

JSW Steel is currently expanding its downstream capacity with the installation of a new 0.25 MTPA colour-coated line at Rajpura (Punjab), commissioned in May 2023, and the setting up of a 0.12 MTPA colour-coated facility in Jammu and Kashmir in FY 2023-24. Both these downstream facilities are expected to be commissioned during FY 2023-24.

JSW Steel has implemented the best practices in research and innovation to create diversified portfolio of value-added products. Its portfolio includes hot-rolled, cold-rolled, coated, colour-coated, tinplate, alloy steel and electrical steel products. Its long product range comprises TMT bars, wire rods, rails, grinding balls and special steel bars. These products are used in automotive, general engineering machinery projects and construction applications.

~13.5 MTPA

Domestic downstream flat products capacity

Completed/ongoing domestic projects

Domestic Projects	Capacity	Commissioned/ Commissioning by
Colour-coated line, Rajpura, Punjab	0.25 MTPA	May 2023
Colour-coated line, Kashmir	0.12 MTPA	FY 2023-24

In FY 2022-23

STEEL PRODUCTS FOR DIVERSE APPLICATIONS

KEY PRODUCTS

FLATS

- HR Plates/Coils
- HRPO
- CRCA
- Electrical Steel
- GA/GI/GL
- PPGI/PPGL
- Tinplate

LONGS

- TMT Bars
- Wire Rods
- LRPC
- Alloy Steels

57% 

Share of VASP in sales mix

INFRA & CONSTRUCTION

- Buildings (Residential & Commercial)
- Roads
- Bridges
- Metro & Other Urban Infra
- Airports
- High Speed Rail
- Renewables (Wind & Solar)
- Power Sector
- Roofing Solutions

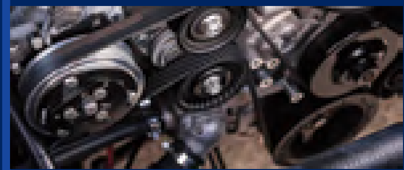
CONSUMER DURABLES

- Refrigerators
- Air Conditioners
- Home Appliances
- Tinplate for Packaging
- Oil & Non-Oil Cans
- Aerosols
- Battery Casings
- Paint Containers
- Bottle Caps

PIPES & TUBES

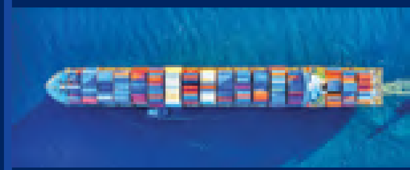
- Oil & Gas (API Grade)
- Industrial Applications
- Agriculture

GENERAL ENGINEERING



- Alternators
- Fans
- Motors
- Generators
- Compressors
- Inverters
- Pumps
- Yellow Goods

RAILWAYS & DEFENCE



- Hopper & Headstock in Wagons
- Roof of Railway Locomotive
- Cargo Containers
- Shell Casings (Defence)

AUTOMOTIVE

- Electric Vehicles (EV)
- Passenger Vehicles (PV)
- Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV)
- Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles (MHCV)
- 3-Wheelers
- 2-Wheelers
- Tractors

Over the past few years, there has been an increasing demand for specialty steel across user industries like renewable power, automobile and white goods, among others. India has largely relied on imports to meet domestic demand. To drive import substitution and achieve self-reliance, JSW Steel has rapidly scaled up its value-added product capacities. Further, the Company plans increase the share of high-margin, value-added products in the product mix to protect margins amid steel price volatility.

The Company believes that the breadth of our product range gives it the flexibility to adapt its product mix as per market demands, and enables it to sustain the business and operations despite adverse economic conditions. The strategic collaboration with JFE has allowed the production of high-end value-added steel products for the automotive, electrical appliance and construction industries. Moreover, JSW Steel manufactures a wide range of value-added flat steel products, such as medium-to high-carbon steel, high-tensile and high-strength low-alloy steel grades for the automotive sector, API grade steel for the oil and gas sector, cold-rolled close annealed coils, customised galvanised and galvalume products for the solar sector, galvanised products and colour-coated products in the flat product segment, and rebars, wire rods and structural steel in the long product segment.

JSW Steel currently has one of the largest galvanising and galvalume and colour-coating production capacities in India. It is also one of the largest Indian exporters of coated flat steel products, with a footprint in more than 100 countries across five continents.

1.0 ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

Integrating backward to strengthen cost leadership and input security

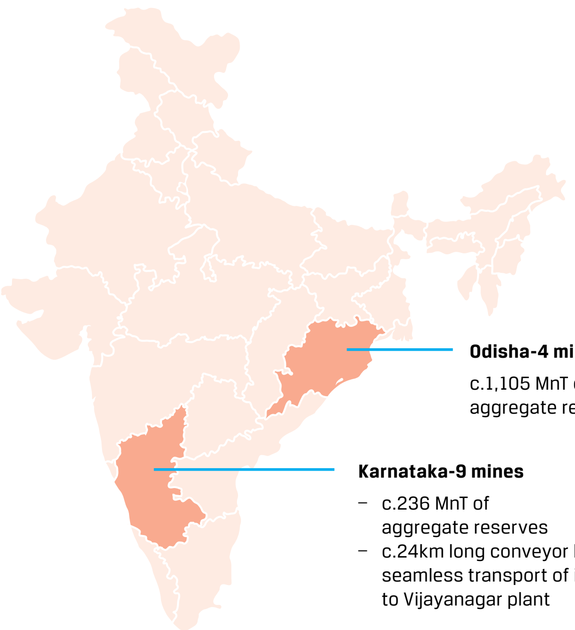
JSW Steel has built a resilient business model with a relentless focus on cost leadership. The Company uses technology, analytics and innovation as critical levers to optimise costs and improve operational efficiencies. Its strategically located operations, state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities, captive resources, and high productivity have led to its leading position on the global conversion cost curve.

JSW Steel has undertaken backward integration projects to optimise costs and reduce external dependencies. Through open auctions, it has secured iron ore mines and coking coal mines in India to improve raw material self-sufficiency. The Company is also focused on the use of renewable energy and has already entered into power purchase agreements for procurement of wind and solar power. It already generates significant power by recycling the heat produced at the steel plants.

JSW Steel currently operates 13 captive iron ore mines in Karnataka and Odisha, with aggregate reserves of 1.34 billion tonnes. Its key cost-reduction projects include pellet plant and coke oven facilities at Vijayanagar and Dolvi. The Company has also built the world's largest conveyor system, which extends 24km, from the captive mines to the Vijayanagar plant, to transport iron ore.

41%

Iron ore needs met through captive mines



Augmenting mining capabilities and building logistics solutions

To further enhance mining capabilities and efficiencies, JSW Steel has earmarked ₹14,150 crore of investments for the Odisha mines and related infrastructure facilities over the next three years. Aligned with the National Steel Policy, this investment in Odisha is expected to support Mission Purvodaya in transforming Odisha into an integrated steel hub. Further, the project will enhance JSW Steel's mining infrastructure, reduce reliance on outsourced mining and provide strategic long-term iron ore security to steel manufacturing locations. The high iron ore grade from these mines and the grinding and washing facilities to improve ore quality will enhance the productivity of steelmaking operations.

JSW Steel is also setting up a slurry pipeline from the mines to Jatadhar Port, including the grinding and filtration plant. The slurry pipeline is expected to provide an environment-friendly logistic solution for the transportation of iron ore from the Odisha mines to the Jatadhar port, and reduce the existing logistics cost. Furthermore, JSW Steel is setting up a 8 MTPA pellet plant at Jatadhar port to cater to the pellet export market and also meet the pellet requirements post future expansions at other locations.

In addition, the digitalisation of mining operations and logistics optimisation will reduce costs further.

₹14,150 crore

Investment planned from FY 2022-23 for next three years towards mining projects and related infrastructure facilities

Strategic acquisitions and joint ventures

JSW Steel is part of strategic joint ventures and has acquired equity interests in various entities, enabling it to add more value-added products, enhance its global footprint, secure raw materials, achieve backward integration and increase its technological know-how. It has also pursued unique opportunities in stressed assets in niche markets.

The Company has entered a 50:50 JV with UK-based Severfield UK PLC, UK, which provides structural steel building solutions. The manufacturing facility is located at Vijayanagar, within the premises of JSW Steel's plant, and has a capacity of 1,00,000 tonnes per annum. The product portfolio includes engineering, fabrication and erection of structural steel. It also provides cutting-edge flooring technology with composite metal decking through a JV with Structural Metal Decks Limited, UK.

A joint venture with Marubeni-Itochu Steel (JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited) will see the Company set up steel service centres in North and West India to provide just-in-time solutions to the automotive, white goods and construction sector.

Companies Acquired through IBC	Capacity	Year of Acquisition
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	Crude steel capacity of 2.75 MTPA (now 3.5 MTPA)	March 2021
JSW Ispat Special Steel Products Limited	Crude steel capacity of 1.0 MTPA (now 1.2 MTPA)	August 2019
Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited	Downstream product capacity of 1 MTPA	October 2020
Vardhaman Industries Limited	Colour coating capacity of 60,000 tonnes	December 2019

Focus on technology driving raw material efficiency and increased productivity

With a strong focus on Industry 4.0 principles, JSW Steel has embarked on numerous projects to improve efficiency across operations. By leveraging advanced algorithms and data analytics, it has developed optimisation models to enhance raw material efficiency, increase productivity and reduce wastage. Additionally, the Company has established a robust Mine-to-Customer digital process that streamlines the entire value chain. From mining to transportation and delivery, integrated digital systems have been implemented that facilitate seamless coordination and real-time tracking. This not only improves operational efficiency but also enhances transparency and customer satisfaction.

Global presence and distribution network

The Company has strategically positioned itself in key locations across India, the USA, and Italy, gaining significant advantage. The majority of the production capacity is met by the Company's four Integrated Steel Plants (ISPs) located in Vijayanagar, Dolvi, Salem, and Odisha. In addition to the ISPs, the market presence is strengthened by the value-added steel products (VASP), which the Company offers through its JVs and subsidiaries.

Moreover, JSW Steel has one of the largest distributor and retailer networks in India, with a distinct customer base.

~16,500

Exclusive and non-exclusive retail outlets

370

Distributors

1,500

Presence across towns

The Company has established a strong export presence spanning 100 countries. Despite facing challenges such as the imposition of export duties and disruptions in both domestic and international markets, the Company achieved remarkable sales figures. The year presented various challenges that had an impact on operations but the Company experienced a strong rebound in exports following the removal of export duties. In fact, during the last quarter, we witnessed a remarkable turnaround, recording one-third of our full-year exports.

1.0 ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

1.2 OUR PERFORMANCE

Robust capacity utilisation on strong domestic demand

During FY 2022-23, JSW Steel achieved 90% capacity utilisation and reported highest ever consolidated crude steel production of 24.16 MnT, up 24% y-o-y, on strong domestic demand. India operations sales stood at 21.86 MnT, up 24%.

Capacity Utilisation during FY 2022-23	%
JSW Steel (Standalone)	91
BPSL	83
Total	90

During CY 2022, global steel demand growth remained flat year-on-year, weighed down by aggressive interest rates by major central banks, and China staying off the market to curb a spike in COVID-19 cases by adopting a stringent 'Zero Covid' policy.

However, domestic steel demand remained strong on the back of the Government's infrastructure spending push and buoyant housing and construction sectors. JSW Steel is confident about India's long-term infrastructure-led growth story, with low per capital steel consumption providing significant growth headroom for the domestic steel industry.

At the end of FY 2022-23, capacity utilisation levels were at 90%, aided by a 13.3% y-o-y growth in Indian steel demand to 119.9 MnT.

Highlights of operating performance during FY 2022-23

- Highest ever consolidated production of 24.16 MnT, up 24% y-o-y
- Domestic sales volume of 19.1 MnT, up 51% y-o-y with 17% market share in India
- Share of exports reduced from 28% in FY 2021-22 to 13% in FY 2022-23, shifting share to domestic market on levy of export duty
- Share of VASP at 57% of total Sales, with volume growth of 17% y-o-y
- Iron ore captive sourcing at 41% of the total iron requirement, for standalone operations

Healthy EBITDA margins despite unfavourable external environment

The first half of FY 2022-23 was marked by external headwinds, including geopolitical tensions, and volatile commodity and raw material prices. Further, the synchronised monetary tightening by major central banks impacted steel demand and led to a fall in steel prices globally, while the sharp rise in coking coal prices weighed on margins. This coincided with the imposition of duties on domestic steel exports in May 2022, which made India's steel uncompetitive in the overseas markets and hurt our profitability. Although domestic steel demand was robust, low-priced steel imports especially from Russia depressed prices.

The second half witnessed a healthy recovery with easing of coking coal prices and other costs, and the subsequent rise in global steel prices, following the relaxation of China's Zero COVID policy and the removal of export duties in November 2022. The continued focus on increasing the share of VASP in the portfolio mix, with significant downstream capacities, and on maintaining cost leadership enabled the Company to protect its margins. For FY 2022-23, JSW Steel delivered an consolidated EBITDA of ₹18,547 crore and EBITDA margin of 11.2%.

Focus on growth and cost reduction projects amid uncertain environment

Despite the uncertain environment, the Company remained focused on growth and cost-reduction initiatives. The planned CapEx for FY 2022-23 of ₹20,000 crore was moderated to ₹15,000 crore, with actual spending reaching ₹14,214 crore. The year saw the successful commissioning of projects such as the capacity expansion of BPSL from 2.75 MTPA to 3.5 MTPA. Cost-reduction initiatives included the commissioning of a 0.75 MTPA Coke Oven Battery A at Vijayanagar in November 2022, and the commissioning of 175 MW and 60 MW power plants at Dolvi. Additionally, efforts were made to enrich the product mix with projects such as the LRPC (Long Products Rolling Complex) Phase 1 expansion of 0.72 MTPA at Vijayanagar in December 2022, and the commissioning of 0.25 MTPA Tinplate line at Tarapur and a 0.5 MTPA Continuous Annealing Line at Vasind in November 2022.

Raising the bar on sustainability

JSW Steel has firmly integrated sustainability into its fundamental business growth strategy, placing significant emphasis on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations. With a comprehensive approach, the Company has identified and established 17 focus areas supported with specific policy commitments to enhance year-on-year performance. Through a series of initiatives, the Company is consistently reducing its environmental impact, leveraging its technological advancements and innovation to deliver sustainable products. Guided by a well-defined sustainability framework, JSW Steel is creating a Better Everyday for all its stakeholders.

JSW Steel's Sustainability Focus Areas

Environment

Climate Change
Energy
Resources
Water Resources
Waste
Waste Water
Air Emissions
Biodiversity
Sustainable Mining
Local Considerations

Social

Indigenous People
Cultural Heritage
Employee Well-being
Supply Chain Sustainability
Social Sustainability

Governance

Business Ethics
Human Rights

JSW Steel has launched a flagship program named as 'SEED' (Sustainable Energy Environment & Decarbonisation) at Vijayanagar. This programme is focused on a series of energy efficiency improvement projects enabling decarbonisation and is estimated to reduce more than 9 MnT of CO_2 by 2030.

JSW Steel has been driving product sustainability as a business imperative and product eco-labelling is one such area. The Company is the first manufacturer to receive the prestigious GreenPro ecolabel for its 'Automotive Steel' products. The GreenPro ecolabel, developed by the Confederation of Indian Industry's (CII) Green Business Centre, recognises the highest standards of environmental sustainability and product performance in the Indian manufacturing sector.

JSW Steel aims to reduce its CO_2 emission intensity by 42% by 2030, from the 2005 base year aligning to India's NDC commitment. This reduction will be achieved by energy transition towards renewable energy, adoption and promotion of efficiency improvements in energy consumption, process optimisation, increased use of available scrap and support circularity through better resource management and adoption of Best Available Technologies (BAT).

42%

Reduction in CO_2 emission intensity by 2030 (from 2005 base year)

Renewable energy usage at Vijayanagar

We have commenced usage of renewable power at Vijayanagar plant from the 225 MW solar power plant, which is one of the largest captive solar power plants. It has a transmission capacity of 400 kV and can supply power to steel manufacturing plants across the country.

Injection of waste plastic in Blast Furnace

The Company a significant milestone in its commitment to environmental sustainability by initiating waste plastic injection in blast furnaces. It has successfully injected a substantial amount of waste plastic into one of its Blast Furnaces at the Vijayanagar facility, demonstrating the Company's dedication to environmental stewardship and innovative practices in the steel manufacturing sector.

This pioneering approach not only reduces the reliance on fossil fuels but also addresses the pressing issue of plastic waste management enabling circularity and sustainability.

Collaboration with India Hydrogen Alliance (IH2A)

JSW Steel has joined the India H2 Alliance (IH2A) to drive the transition to cleaner energy. IH2A is an industry coalition focused on creating a hydrogen value-chain and economy in India. With the participation of government agencies, sustainability think-tanks, and private sector partners, IH2A aims to reduce hydrogen production costs, promote the growth of a local hydrogen supply chain, and support India's net-zero carbon goals.

The Company is well-positioned to take the lead in the green hydrogen sector, given its substantial investments in steel, cement, and renewable energy. As the Steel and Cement Work Group Lead within the India H2 Alliance (IH2A), JSW Steel will collaborate with industry leaders and government entities to establish a shared vision for the commercialisation of hydrogen in the steel and cement industries. By exporting green steel produced with hydrogen, India can be positioned as a global leader in the hydrogen value chain and integrate hydrogen into the industrial supply chain. This presents a significant opportunity for leadership and innovation.

Accolades & Recognitions for championing sustainability ●

- JSW Steel recognised as Steel Sustainability Champion for 5th consecutive time in a row by worldsteel
- JSW Steel rated A (Leadership level) in CDP's climate programme
- Salem Works won the prestigious 'Sword of Honour' award from British Safety Council
- Dolvi Works achieved '5 Star' rating from British Safety Council for best practices in Occupational Health and Safety
- JSW Steel joined Responsible Steel, the steel industry's first global multi-stakeholder standard and certification initiative.
- Excellence in Sustainability Innovation Award for Slag-to-Sand initiative at Vijayanagar

● In FY 2022-23

1.0 ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

Enhancing future-readiness with digital focus

JSW Steel is transforming every aspect of its business by embracing the best available and emergent technologies across functions–Corporate, Human Resources, Manufacturing, Mining, Marketing, and Supply Chain. Harnessing the power of Big Data, Advanced Robotics, Hybrid Cloud and Artificial Intelligence, the Company is driving cultural change, augmenting customer experiences, and developing innovative products. Further, JSW Steel is upskilling in-house talent to create 'Citizen Data Scientists'–6,000+ employees have been engaged and 130+ assets have been created across 400+ identified projects. Through digitalisation, the overarching objective is to create sustained value for all stakeholders while enhancing sustainability across the value chain.

ADDITIONAL FOCUS AREAS

- SAFETY, SECURITY, GOVERNANCE
- CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION
- SUSTAINABILITY LED R&D
- INTEGRATED CONTROL TOWER

Digital initiatives are enabling JSW Steel to improve its safety, optimise cost, drive seamless integration of operations, improve product value, and enhance customer delight. Currently, the digitalisation of maintenance activities across various steel plants saves around 1,000 person-hours of downtime and reduces man hours in manual maintenance activities.

Significant strides have been made in digitalisation across various operations. At Odisha Mines, the Company is driving initiatives to enhance efficiency and productivity. Under Project Samarth, the Company's finance function is undergoing a comprehensive digital transformation, with 38 out of 58 initiatives already implemented. Additionally, Project Sampark has successfully implemented the Digital Logistics Management System (DLMS) at our Vijayanagar and Dolvi plants, streamlining the logistics processes.

To further improve operational analytics and decision-making, Integrated Control Towers (ICT) have been installed at Vijayanagar, Dolvi, and Salem. This initiative provides real-time analytics and dashboards for plant operations. In the pursuit of cost optimisation, JSW Steel has developed the Dynachem model, an analytical tool for optimising ferro-alloy costs.

Furthermore, a Central Command Center has been set up at the JSW Mining Barbil office, enabling centralised monitoring and control of mining operations. These digitalisation efforts underscore the Company's commitment to leveraging technology for operational excellence and continuous improvement across the business.

Highlights of digital initiatives

- Dross Cleaning Robot for increased productivity, employee safety and increased efficiency
- Multi-control Remote Operation from Loco at JSW Vijayanagar, which carried out loco movement, route setting, auto signal/siren, boom barrier operations, and coupling/decoupling with torpedo
- Thermal cameras to remotely monitor the temperature of flare from safety and reuse of energy perspective
- Laser Scanning of LF Ladle improves safety and extends the life of steel ladle
- Prediction modelling-based tracking system in SMS Ladle furnace area to track and optimise casting speed through maintaining superheat temperature
- PPE Violation detection system helps identify PPE violators and improve safety through PPE adherence

In FY 2022-23

Accolades

JSW Odisha Mines received an award for 'Excellence in ICT' from CII for various Digital projects completed

1.0 ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

Steady financial performance despite macro challenges

For FY 2022-23, JSW Steel reported robust consolidated revenue from operations of ₹1,65,960 crore and EBITDA of ₹18,547 crore, despite lower export volumes following the imposition of export duty and pricing pressure in the domestic market.

The Company's consolidated net gearing (net debt-to-equity) at the end of the year stood at 0.89x (as against 0.83x as on March 31, 2022) and net debt to EBITDA stood at 3.20x (as against 1.45x as on March 31, 2022).

Strong financial discipline

In June 2022, Moody's Investors Service upgraded JSW's Corporate Family Rating (CFR) and its senior unsecured notes rating to Ba1 from Ba2 with Stable Outlook. At the same time, Moody's has also upgraded the guaranteed backed senior unsecured rating on Periama Holdings LLC and the rating on the US$40 million guaranteed revenue bonds issued by Jefferson County Port Authority to Ba1 from Ba2 with Stable Outlook.

In May 2022, Fitch Ratings has upgraded the Company's Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to "BB" from "BB-", with Stable Outlook. The agency has also upgraded the rating on the outstanding bonds of the Company and its subsidiary Periama Holdings, LLC, to 'BB' from 'BB-'.

In February 2023, CARE Ratings Ltd has reaffirmed the Company's Issuer Rating and rating for Long-Term Bank Facilities and Non-Convertible Debentures to "CARE AA"; with Stable Outlook and has reaffirmed the ratings for the Short-Term Bank Facilities and Commercial Paper at "CARE A1+".

In February 2023, ICRA Limited Ltd reaffirmed the Company's rating for Long-Term Bank Facilities and Non-Convertible Debentures to "[ICRA] AA"; Stable Outlook, and reaffirmed the ratings for the Short-Term Bank Facilities and Commercial Paper at "[ICRA] A1+".

In March 2023, India Ratings and Research affirmed the Company's Long-Term Issuer Rating to "IND AA" with Stable Outlook.

Highlights

- Rating upgrade by Moody's to Ba1 from Ba2 with Stable Outlook and Fitch to BB from BB- with Stable Outlook
- Successfully raised Unsecured Rupee NCDs aggregating to ₹2,375 crore during FY 2022-23
- Maintained leverage ratios in line with policy ratios and strong liquidity
  - Net debt to Equity: 1.75x vs actual 0.89x
  - Net debt to EBIDTA: 3.75x vs actual 3.20x

Completion of merger of Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited and Hasaud Steel Limited with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited.

Better operating performance from domestic and overseas subsidiaries

Performance of key subsidiaries during FY 2022-23
The year saw better capacity utilisation of JSW Steel coated, BPSL, US and Italy business

JSW Steel Coated Products (Consolidated)
Revenue generated
₹28,772 crore
EBITDA
₹186 crore

BPSL
Revenue generated
₹20,077 crore
EBITDA
₹1,805 crore

US operations
Revenue generated
US$1,145 million
EBITDA
US$27 million

Italy operations
Revenue generated
€407 million
EBITDA
€26 million

2.1 Global Economy
2.2 Indian Economy

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW 2.0

2.8% Global GDP growth projection for CY 2023

3.0% Global GDP growth projection for CY 2024

6.6% Global inflation forecast for CY 2023

4.3% Global inflation forecast for CY 2024

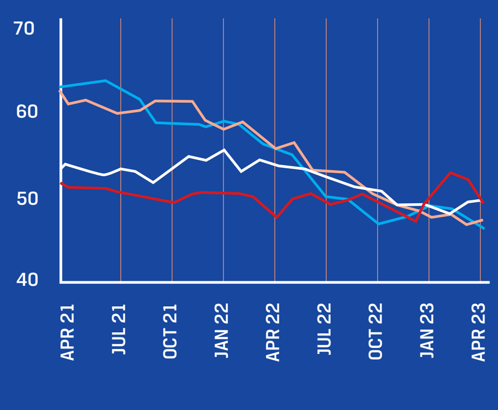
2.1 GLOBAL ECONOMY

Elevated geopolitical conflict, inflation dampen growth

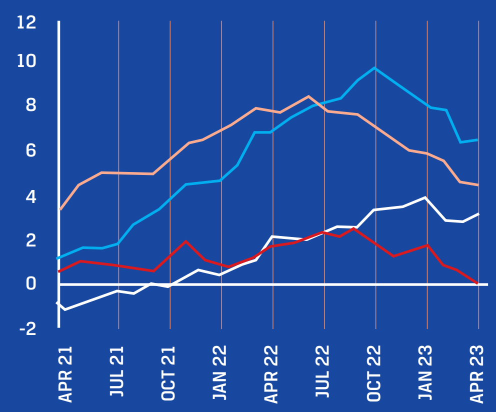
The world economy maintained a steady growth trajectory at the start of CY 2022, following a gradual recovery from the pandemic, but it was disrupted by the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, steadily rising inflation and delayed normalisation of global supply chains. Inflation was on an upswing following the massive stimulus injection to tide over the pandemic. As central banks prepared to squeeze out excess liquidity to rein in inflation, constrained supply chains were further aggravated by economic sanctions on Russia and China's stringent shutdown to contain the spike in COVID-19 cases. This pushed inflation in advanced economies to multi-decadal highs, led by energy and commodity prices. Accelerated rate hikes by major central banks and slowing demand and investment sentiments impacted economic growth during the year.

Core inflation, ex-energy and food prices, remained elevated, reflecting the pass-through of energy prices, strained supply chains and tight labour markets. Global GDP grew by 3.4% in 2022, down from 5.9% in 2021.

PMI – Manufacturing



CPI – inflation (y-o-y, NSA)



US EUROZONE CHINA JAPAN

Aggressive monetary tightening by central banks started showing the desired effect on demand. Tightening financial conditions in most regions and reducing liquidity in global markets led to a strong appreciation of the US dollar, further aided by its 'safe haven' status during periods of uncertainty. China's 'Zero COVID' policy weakened local demand, which had a spill-over effect overseas, keeping global supplies under pressure and inflation higher.

However, as global demand weakened, commodity prices started easing in the third quarter. China's earlier than expected re-opening in end of 2022 paved the way for a rebound in global economic activity and recovery in commodity prices.

2.1.1 Outlook

Growth bottoming, inflation easing but downside risks remain

Going forward, inflation trends, central bank actions, expected recovery in China and the Russia-Ukraine conflict will determine the course of the world's economic growth in CY 2023. Headline inflation has eased, though core inflation is yet to peak. The IMF expects global inflation to drop to 6.6% (from 8.8% in 2022) in CY 2023 and further to 4.3% in CY 2024, but still stay above the pre-pandemic levels of about 3.5%. In response, the pace and intensity of interest rate hikes by major central banks is likely to be benign, but interest rates are likely to remain higher for longer.

Global GDP growth is projected at 2.8% in CY 2023 and at 3.0% in CY 2024, led primarily by Asian economies such as India and China and other developing economies. The outlook for advanced economies such as the US and the Eurozone remains weak, with fears of a recession still looming on the horizon.

Goods and commodity inflation has cooled down significantly but services inflation in developed markets remains elevated due to tight labour markets. Aggressive policy tightening by the central banks in the US and Europe to control inflation has impacted growth and also led to a banking sector turmoil recently, which has potential for further downside risks.

The US economy is decelerating, and combined with the high wage inflation and banking sector issues, could lead to a slowdown in H2 CY 2023. The tight labour markets driven by strong services demand is expected to weaken in Q3 CY 2023. This will help cool inflation but may affect growth. Ongoing financial sector stress could force a pause in further rate hikes. There is a risk that the US will be pushed into a recession in CY 2023, with a significant decline in residential investment, despite the strong jobs market and healthy balance sheets of households.

The Euro area averted a severe recession due to good energy management helped by a mild winter, and manufacturing and services are picking up. Wage-driven inflation and any banking crisis are risks to growth. Moreover, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA), possibilities of a further decline in delivery of Russian natural gas to the Euro area could further dampen growth, especially in the case of a lower availability of liquified natural gas (LNG), which accounted for majority of gas demand, and weather factors such as a dry summer and a cold winter in Q4.

In Japan, manufacturing remains subdued but services have picked up. Wage inflation and global slowdown are risks to GDP growth. China's recovery, post the Zero COVID policy, is being driven more by services than manufacturing. Slowing exports and a lacklustre property market are headwinds. Fiscal and monetary policy is expected to be supportive as inflation remains low in China.

World Economic Outlook Projections (GDP growth %)

Region	Year-on-Year (%)		
	2022	2023 (F)	2024 (F)
World	3.4	2.8	3.0
Advanced Economies	2.7	1.3	1.4
Emerging Markets & Developed economies	4.0	3.9	4.2
United States	2.1	1.6	1.1
Euro Area	3.5	0.8	1.4
Japan	1.1	1.3	1.0
China	3.0	5.2	4.5
India	6.8	5.9	6.3

(F) - Forecast
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2023

In the US, the labour market remains tight, but the consistent decline in inflation could improve sentiment. The Fed's pivot to a less aggressive monetary policy could set the tone for CY 2023. The world economy needs a stabiliser, and Asia could very well be the sweet spot, with India and China in the forefront. China is expected to grow at 5.2% in CY 2023, while growth forecasts for India range between 5.9-6.5% for FY 2023-24. The global economy is sustaining the momentum gained in the Q1 of CY 2023 despite the still elevated yet moderating inflation, tighter financial conditions, banking sector stress, and lingering geopolitical conflicts.

2.2 INDIAN ECONOMY

The Indian economy stayed on a steady growth path, demonstrating strong resilience to multiple headwinds stemming from elevated inflation and a volatile global macro environment. The Indian economy is estimated to have grown by 7.2% in FY 2022-23[1], driven by strong private consumption, steady manufacturing and normalisation of contact-intensive services sectors. Although inflation remained above the upper band of the RBI's comfort range of 4-6% for most part of FY 2022-23, it started easing during the third and fourth quarters, as the central bank hiked its policy rates by 250 basis points cumulatively to contain inflation. In April 2023, the RBI hit a pause to its rate hike cycle, and is widely expected to maintain it, if a benign inflationary environment persists.

The Indian economy growth stems from the resilience seen in the rebound of private consumption, seamlessly replacing the export stimuli as the leading driver of growth. The uptick in private consumption has also given a boost to production activity resulting in an increase in capacity utilisation across sectors. The rebound in consumption was engineered by the near-universal vaccination coverage overseen by the government, which brought people back to the streets to spend on contact-based services, such as restaurants, hotels, shopping malls, and cinemas, among others.

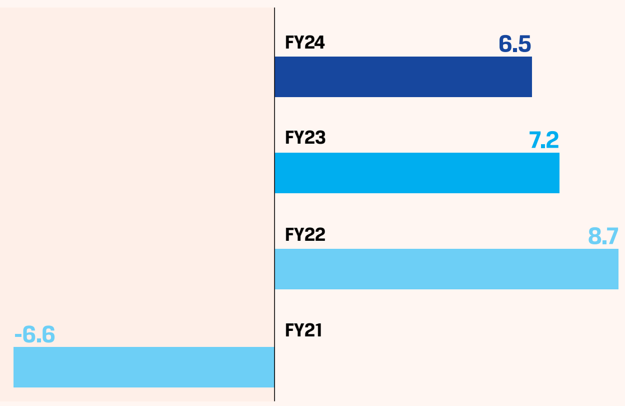
In FY 2022-23, growth has been principally led by private consumption and capital formation. The capex of the central government, which increased by 26% in FY 2022-23, was another growth driver in the current year. It has helped generate employment, seen in the declining urban unemployment rate and in the faster net registration in Employee Provident Fund. A sustained increase in private capex is also imminent with the strengthening of the balance sheets of the corporates and the consequent increase in credit financing it has been able to generate. The much-improved financial health of well-capitalised public sector banks has positioned them well to increase the credit supply.

However, the conflict in Europe necessitated a revision in expectations for economic growth and inflation in FY 2022-23. The country's retail inflation had crept above the RBI's tolerance range in January 2022. It remained above the target range for 10 months before returning to below the upper end of the target range of 6% in November 2022. During those 10 months, rising international commodity prices contributed to India's retail inflation as also local weather conditions like excessive heat and unseasonal rains, which kept food prices high. The government cut excise and customs duties and restricted exports to restrain inflation, while the RBI, like other central

banks, raised repo rates and rolled back excess liquidity. With monetary tightening, the US dollar appreciated against several currencies, including the India rupee. However, the rupee has been one of the better-performing currencies worldwide, but the depreciation may have added to the domestic inflationary pressures, besides widening the CAD. Global commodity prices may have eased but are still higher compared to pre-conflict levels. They have further widened the CAD, already enlarged by India's growth momentum. However, the forex reserves remain sufficient to finance the CAD as well as intervene in the currency market to manage volatility in the Indian rupee.

India GDP growth trend

(%)



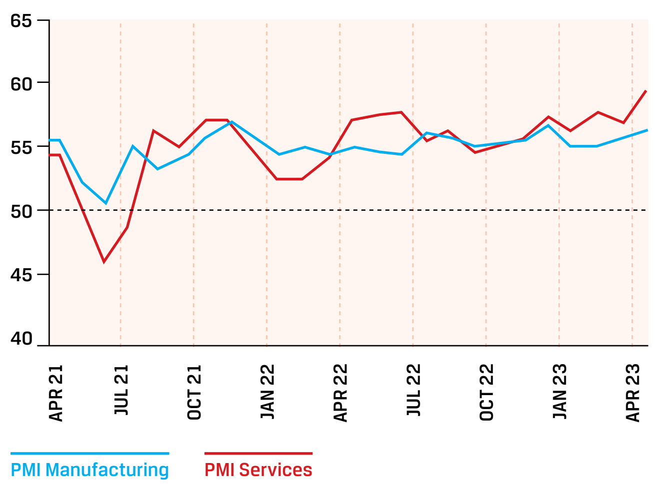
Source: CSO Estimates and RBI

Government's infrastructure push continues

The government intends to kickstart a virtuous cycle of capex led by public expenditure. This will bring in a new wave of private investments, thus improving aggregate demand. Infrastructure spending of ₹111 lakh crore under the National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) and the National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) involving ₹6 lakh crore is expected to be completed by FY 2024-25. A full recovery in aggregate demand is, however, dependent on a better recovery in private investments.

Sector-wise, India saw a resurgence in the manufacturing and services sectors. Manufacturing PMI for May 2023 was at 58.70 and Services PMI was at 61.20. India has the potential to become a manufacturing hub of the world as more and more MNCs are looking to make their supply chains less reliant on China and diversify to other developing and emerging economies.

PMI manufacturing and services



Buoyant tax collections reflect robust economic activity

Gross tax revenues (GTR) grew by 22% year-on-year in FY 2022-23. Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections averaged ₹1.51 trillion during the period under review. In March 2023, GST revenues crossed ₹1.60 trillion–the highest monthly collection since April 2022. The strong tax revenues indicate buoyant economic activity and enables the government to maintain its healthy spending during the run-up to the General Elections in 2024.

Trends in GST collection (₹ Cr)

	2021	2022(F)
Apr	1,39,708	1,67,540
May	97,821	1,40,885
Jun	92,800	1,44,616
Jul	1,16,393	1,48,995
Aug	1,12,020	1,43,612
Sep	1,17,010	1,47,686
Oct	1,30,127	1,51,718
Nov	1,31,526	1,45,867
Dec	1,29,780	1,49,507
Jan	1,38,394	1,59,922
Feb	1,33,206	1,49,577
Mar	1,42,095	1,60,122

[1] World Economic Outlook: IMF - April 2023

2.0 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Exports and imports stable

Meanwhile, India's trade sector remained resilient in FY 2022-23. Imports (merchandise and services) rose 17.4% y-o-y to US$90 billion. Import demand was driven by domestic recovery. At the same time, adverse shocks in trade and demand for gold led to an expansion of the merchandise trade deficit. A strong trend in service exports and capital inflows governed by foreign direct investments (FDIs) offset the pressure on the current account balance. With little need for external funding, the reserves built up resilience for the trade sector despite global trade disturbances.

Despite a unfavourable trade environment, exports rose 14% y-o-y to US$770 billion. Exports are expected to remain steady with a rise in international demand and favourable price conditions. The risks in India's restoring trade balance persist from the slow growth of advanced economies and emerging economies, higher energy prices and supply chain changes that occurred during CY 2022, and the effects of which might continue in CY 2023.

With little need for external funding, the reserves built up resilience for the trade sector despite global trade disturbances.

Economy continues to receive strong policy support

The India government has stressed on making India 'Atmanirbhar' and has laid down various incentives and policies. The Union Budget 2023-24 proposed a 33% increase in infrastructure spending to ₹10 trillion, or 3.3% of GDP, with the highest ever capital outlay of ₹2.4 trillion for railways. It has also identified 100 critical transport infrastructure projects for last mile logistics and allocated ₹75,000 crore towards it.

The Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), introduced as a part of the COVID-19 relief package, was extended to boost credit growth. To promote manufacturing and reduce India's import dependence, the Indian government had launched its flagship programme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI), for which ₹8,083 crore was earmarked for FY 2023-24[2].

33%

Increase in infrastructure spending as per Union Budget 2023-24

OUTLOOK

The Indian economy remains resilient and is a bright spot in the decelerating global economy. It is expected to grow 6.5% in FY 2023-24[3], primarily due to supportive domestic policies, easing inflation and robust consumption. The government has chosen an investment-led growth approach, which includes a well-planned medium-term fiscal consolidation and expenditure in 2023 to ensure macroeconomic stability. Capital expenditure efficiency, high-quality infrastructure spending, and process improvements are expected to increase transparency and drive growth. Expected rural recovery could provide the required tailwinds. Further, the outlook for residential real estate, auto sector, and renewables remains optimistic. Consumer and business confidence is expected to sustain going forward, as India continues on its high-growth trajectory to assert its strength in the global economic order.

Cooling inflation and the RBI pausing rate hikes is a positive, while global slowdown remains a risk. Monsoon is a key monitorable, especially for rural demand in light of the forecast for El Nino this year.

The Union Budget in India focused on Infrastructure, Manufacturing and Defence, which is a positive for steel consumption. The fiscal position benefits from lower energy prices, the sharp drop in fertiliser subsidies and strong tax collections. The manufacturing sector capacity utilisation is consistently above 72% since December 2021, which is supportive for private sector capex. Moreover, corporates and banks have healthy balance sheets to undertake capex. The banking credit growth has been in double digits for the last 14 months (April 2022 to May 2023). Improving rural consumer sentiment, healthy reservoir storage levels and improving rural wage growth points to ongoing recovery. Demand for commercial vehicles, tractors and passenger vehicles remains healthy, while recovery in two-wheeler demand is expected to be in line with the rural and semi-urban economy.

[2] IBEF
[3] World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund, (IMF) January 2023

3.1 Global steel industry
3.2 Indian steel industry

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW 3.0

3.1 GLOBAL STEEL INDUSTRY

High inflation curbs demand; supply faces margin pressure

Global steel demand was impacted by high inflation and consequent aggressive monetary policy tightening by major central banks, coupled with supply chain bottlenecks. In 2022, the developed economies experienced a significant decline in steel demand due to factors such as monetary tightening and surging energy expenditure. Following a substantial decrease of 6.2% during CY 2022, there is an anticipation of a modest rebound with a projected 1.3% increase in steel demand for CY 2023. Looking ahead to CY 2024, a more substantial recovery of 3.2% is expected. Further, the looming energy crisis in the EU led to weakened sentiment, aggravated by the fear of potential gas rationing in the absence of Russian supplies. China's steel demand contracted by 4% in 2022.

In CY 2022, total crude steel production stood at 1,885 MnT, down 3.9% y-o-y, as steel producers reduced output in response to weak demand and weak margins due to falling steel prices and elevated raw material costs. The world's largest steel producer China recorded production of 1,018 MnT, a 1.6% y-o-y decline and Japan's production fell 7.4% y-o-y to 89.2 MnT. This was partly offset by a 6.0% y-o-y increase in production to 125.3 MnT in India.

Stable pricing expected

Backed by Asian economies like China, Japan and South Korea

Source: World Steel Association (WSA); Bloomberg, Platts

Top 10 Crude Steel production countries

Rank	Countries	2022 (MT)	2021 (MT)	% (2022/2021)
1	China	1,018.0	1,035.2	(1.6)
2	India	125.3	118.2	6.0
3	Japan	89.2	96.3	(7.4)
4	United States	80.5	85.8	(6.2)
5	Russia	71.5	77.0	(7.2)
6	South Korea	65.8	70.4	(6.5)
7	Germany	36.8	40.2	(8.4)
8	Turkey	35.1	40.4	(12.9)
9	Brazil	34.1	36.1	(5.8)
10	Iran	30.6	28.3	8.0

Source: World Steel Association

Improving outlook aided by infrastructure demand

China's re-opening, lower energy cost and easing supply chain bottlenecks are likely to lead to a ~2.3% increase (after the 2022 contraction) in global steel demand in CY 2023. Chinese steel demand is expected to grow by ~2% in CY 2023, aided by a marginal recovery in the property market. Demand in the US is expected to grow moderately by ~1% in CY 2023, supported by the infrastructure sector following the 2021 Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act. A strengthening construction sector, easing supply chain and exports could boost steel demand in Japan and South Korea. Meanwhile, India's steel demand is on track with infrastructure investments and urban consumption driving demand for automobiles and capital goods.

3.0 INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

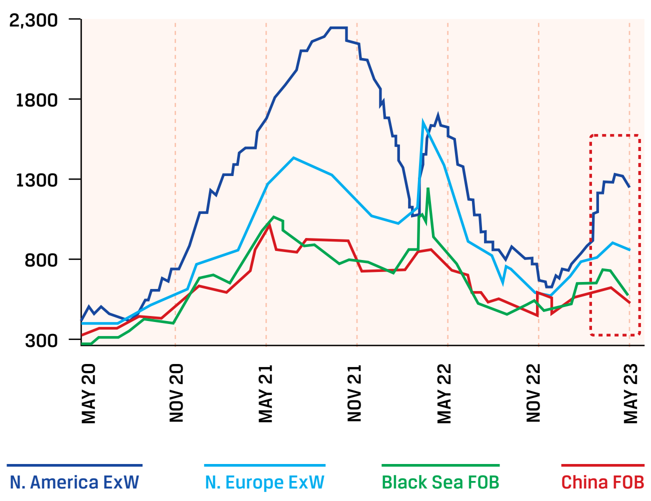
3.1.1 Steel Prices

Weak prices owing to inventory build-up

The weaker-than-expected real steel demand and an increase in steel inventory through the supply chain weighed on steel prices in 2022. While the Russia-Ukraine conflict temporarily lifted steel prices in early 2022, the prices corrected sharply from April/May 2022 onwards and stabilised towards end of 2022. Prices are expected to remain stable, backed by Asian economies like China, Japan and South Korea.

Steel prices

(US$/t)



3.1.2 Elevated input cost puts significant pressure on margins

The year witnessed very high volatility in raw material costs, especially coking coal, on account of the ongoing geopolitical concerns, while supply chain bottlenecks weighed on steel prices, with margins coming under pressure for most major steelmakers. Iron-ore prices averaged $120 per tonne in 2022, after touching $150 in early 2022 following the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. However, China's muted growth and weak real estate sector amid COVID-19 lockdowns led to a sharp fall to $80/t in October 2022. Iron ore prices saw a sharp rebound to $125/t in early CY 2023 following earlier-than-expected China re-opening and renewed optimism about the demand outlook. Moreover, during March, due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, coking coal prices surged to over $600/t.

OUTLOOK

Commodity prices are likely to remain volatile in 2023, given the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and the expected slowdown in three largest economies in the world–the US, China and the EU. Further, the embargo on energy exports from Russia to the EU could lead to realignment of supply chains. Meanwhile, iron ore prices are likely to soften in the second half of CY 2023 due a seasonally stronger supply environment amid a depressed steel demand environment on the back of China's property market weakness and global manufacturing headwinds.

China's domestic steel demand has fallen 5% year-to-date while potential weakness in exports due to depressed prices could lead to lower steel production targets for CY 2023, and in turn, weigh heavily on iron ore demand as well as prices. Japan, the third largest steel producer, has recorded 16 consecutive months of falling steel production with the majority of output being directed for the Asia market. Further, with Europe now ramping up capacity utilisation, there would be limited scope to increase steel exports. India is likely to remain an outlier with a healthy steel production growth outlook, but the risk of government measures to protect supply of high-grade ore persists, such as the export tariffs imposed in CY 2022.

Coking coal prices are expected to remain strong on tight seaborne supplies, an uncertain weather outlook and dynamic geopolitics. Further, the recovery of steel production, excluding China, driven by the restart of blast furnaces in Europe, could keep coking coal prices elevated into CY 2023. In Europe, ~14 MTPA of BF capacity is estimated to have returned, translating into ~9 MnT of coking coal demand, assuming 80% utilisation. With 11 MTPA of BF capacity still to return, demand for raw materials will continue to increase going forward.

Meanwhile, overstocking and a warm winter led to a regional inventory build-up of gas and coal. European coal demand is expected to remain until start of next winter. Coal importers including China, Southeast Asia and India continue to buy Russian coal. Further, the reduction in Russia pipeline gas exports to Europe prompted many countries to consume more coal.

3.0 INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

3.1.3 Demand outlook for consumption sectors

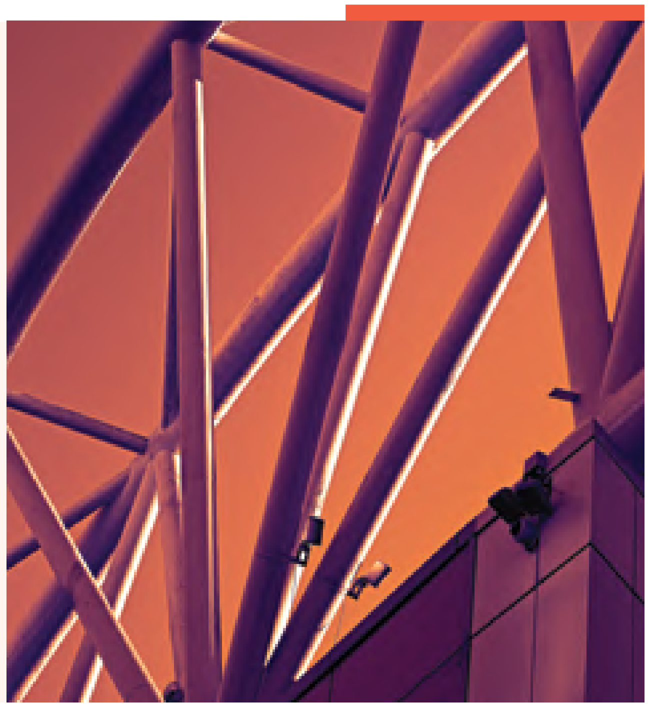
Automotive

The global auto sector is expected to witness easing supply chain disruptions, leading to higher global vehicle production in CY 2023. Global sales and production is expected to rise about 5% in CY 2023 from the depressed levels seen in CY 2022. Despite weak economic conditions and higher interest rates, vehicle demand will benefit from high pent-up demand, due to industry under-production in the past years. Normalisation of vehicle pricing and mix will likely bring back customer interest.

The Indian automobile industry accounts for 7.1% of India's GDP and by the end of the year 2024, India has set a target to increase the size of its automobile industry to ₹15 lakh crore, effectively doubling its current size. Additionally, the industry has witnessed a significant inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amounting to $33.77 billion from April 2000 to September 2022. This FDI inflow represents approximately 5.48% of the total FDI inflows received by India during the same period. This indicates the attractiveness of the Indian automotive industry to international investors and its potential for further expansion.

Construction

The global construction industry is expected to experience moderation in real growth in CY 2023 across the majority of markets. The overall real construction industry value in most regions will likely return to pre-pandemic levels. The growth is driven by the rising government spending on planned infrastructure projects. India, the US, and China are expected to account for a 50% share of the projected construction spending. An enhanced focus on energy security will emerge as an increasingly important driver of infrastructure investment globally in CY 2023.



Capital Goods

Demand for domestic production is the focus of most economies to drive growth. Additional demand from the renewable sector as part of the energy transition initiative, and expected higher outlays on defence spending by Europe in the context of the ongoing war, will complement the growth in steel demand globally. Increasing automation and innovative processes of production also boost steel demand.

3.0 INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

3.2 INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY

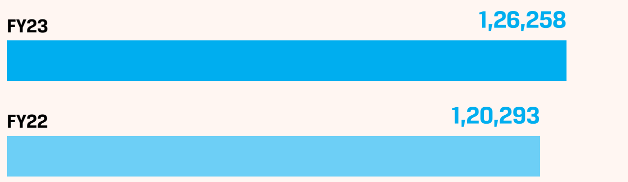
3.2.1 Short-term pains, long-term growth story intact

India is the second-largest producer of crude steel in the world, with an output of 126.2 MnT in FY 2022-23. Crude steel production rose 5.0% year-over-year while finished steel consumption rose 13.3% to 119.9 MnT[4]. Although production and consumption increased due to robust domestic demand, margins came under pressure due to high raw material and energy costs. The imposition of export duty on steel led to the built-up of domestic inventories, as exports became unviable in the weak global price environment. Further, few low-priced shipments from Russia and duty-free steel from FTA countries made their way to domestic markets, as imports rose sharply putting more pressure on steel prices[5].

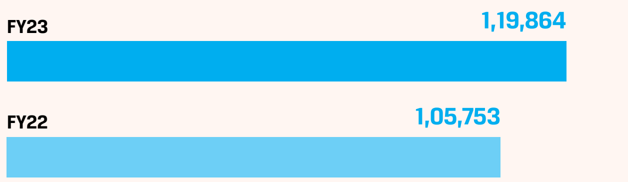
Production and consumption

The India government has set a target to increase crude steel production capacity from 160 MTPA in FY 2022-23 to 300 MTPA by FY 2030-31 under the National Steel Policy. Further, the NITI Aayog has stated that India will become the world's production centre for green steel and pave the way for its worldwide adoption. With the fourth industrial revolution, Industry 4.0, underway, the Indian steel industry is leveraging the power of Machine Learning (ML), artificial intelligence (AI), and smart manufacturing to improve efficiency and strengthen sustainability.

Indian crude steel production
('000 Tonnes) 4.95%



Indian finished steel consumption
('000 Tonnes) 13.34%



[4] Ministry of Steel
[5] CMIE

Source: JPC

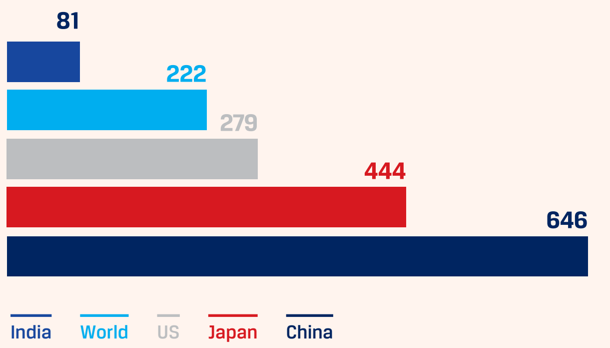
3.2.2 India steel trade

Exports dip; imports rise as cheaper steal dumped in India

India's steel exports dipped by 54.1% to 47.41 lakh tonnes from April to December 2022, largely due to the weak global demand and the imposition of 15% export duty on steel products between May 2022 and November 2022.

Further post withdrawal of export duty in November 2022, the import duty on coking coal, anthracite/PCI, and ferronickel, which are used as raw materials in steel making, was hiked to 2.5%. Import duty for coke and semi-coke was raised to 5% from zero, making Indian steel uncompetitive in global markets. On the other hand, finished steel imports jumped 27.4% year-on-year between April 2022 and December 2022, as the slowdown in the US and Europe prompted large steel producers like South Korea, Japan and Vietnam to divert excess production to the Indian markets.

Finished steel consumption
(kg per capita, 2022)



OUTLOOK

Against the backdrop of soft global economic outlook, India remains a bright spot with rising demand for steel. India domestic demand grew 13.3% year on year in FY 2022-23, recording consecutive two years of double-digit growth. According to ICRA, domestic steel demand is estimated to grow at 7-8% in FY 2023-24, owing to strong demand from end-user industries such as construction, infrastructure, automobile, real estate, and consumer durables and enabling steel players to maintain high capacity utilisation levels. In addition, the benefits of easing raw material prices are expected to flow through Q2 FY 2023-24 onwards. Further, the rollback of export duty should support exports, though near-term outlook remains challenging.

Steel demand drivers

Infrastructure and construction: The epicentre of demand

In the reporting period, urban residential real estate cycle remained strong with robust, new launches and high affordability, despite higher interest rates. Renewables saw large investments driven by increasing power consumption and green energy transition. Further, the government's push for infrastructure and social development continued to be firm. The NHAI pipeline for the next three years remains strong and InvITs are gaining traction with continued interest from foreign players. The NIP, PLI scheme and defence indigenisation are driving private CapEx.

Policy support and key initiatives for steel demand

Budget 2023-24 allocation

- ₹2.4 trillion capital outlay to redevelop railway stations and make them into a multi-modal transit facility
- ₹75,000 crore towards promoting transport infrastructure efficiency to ensure first and last-mile connectivity for ports, coal, steel, and food grain sectors
- ₹79,000 crore (up 66%) for the PM Awas Yojana Urban to address the urban housing shortage for lower strata of society

Government initiatives

- Domestic production of specialty steel has been given a boost with an outlay of ₹6,322 crore under the PLI scheme. Seven applications from 30 companies have been selected under the scheme. This will attract committed investment of ₹42,500 crore with potential downstream capacity additions of 26 MTPA and generation of 70,000 employment opportunities.

Automotive: Going full throttle

In FY 2022-23, the Indian auto sector witnessed healthy demand for passenger vehicles (PV) and commercial vehicles (CV) as chip availability corrected. The outlook for two-wheelers and tractors is improving. Further, the rural economy is expected to recover on better winter crop, elevated reservoir levels and moderating inflation. With large demand incentives for electric vehicles (EV) from both central and state governments, there is going to be a major shift towards EVs. Infrastructure boost and CapEx investments by the government augurs well for the MHCV and tractor segments going forward. The auto sector also stands to benefit from the PLI boost. However, the CV space is expected to grow slowly due to weak transporter profitability and delayed buying.

Vehicle Scrappage Policy

Under the Scrappage Policy 2022, the central and state governments offer a 25% tax rebate on road tax for vehicles purchased after scrapping older ones. Additionally, the government is actively working to establish scrapping facilities within 150km of every city in the country. As per the latest announcement, all central and state government vehicles over 15 years will be scrapped from April 1, 2023. This will benefit automotive replacement demand and, in turn, drive steel consumption.

Localisation and sourcing of auto parts

Many auto OEMs are trying to localise sourcing using India as an export base for auto parts.

4.1 Product Performance
4.2 Branding Initiatives

BUSINESS REVIEW 4.0

JSW Steel strives for excellence with its state-of-the-art and integrated manufacturing facilities, and differentiated product mix, with increasing share of valued-added products. The Company is well-positioned to capitalise on the existing and emerging opportunities by addressing diverse customer needs, as India and the world look to build a sustainable future. With a steadfast commitment to delivering excellence, JSW Steel has been delivering consistent performance across financial and non-financial metrics, with innovation, digitalisation and sustainability as its core strengths.

Record total, domestic, auto grade and appliances segment sales.

Business highlights FY 2022-23

24% y-o-y
Growth in India operation sales

10% y-o-y
Highest-ever growth in coated steel sales

57%
Share of VASP in total sales. VASP volumes up 17% as new downstream capacities became operational

36% y-o-y
Increase in supplies to Automotive segment, while auto industry production# grew 26%

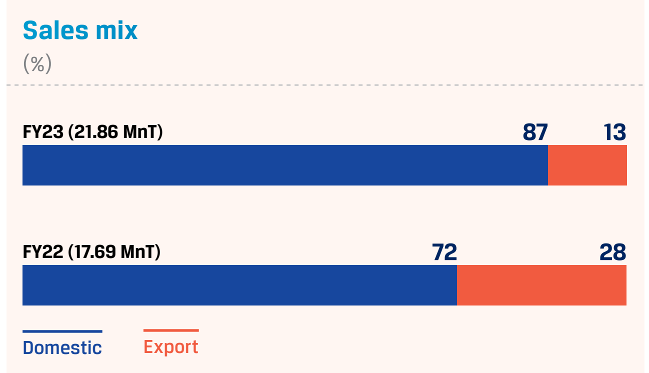
30% y-o-y
Growth in sales to appliances segment

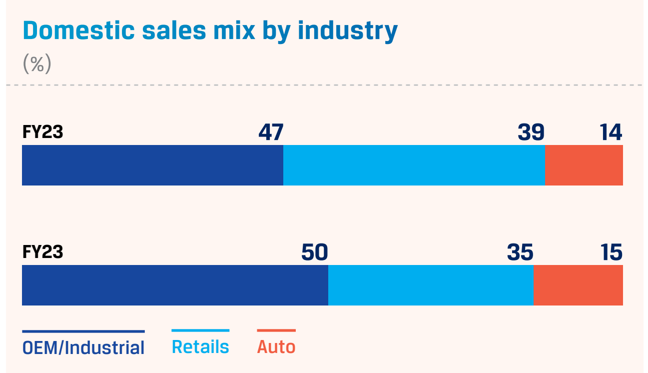
83%
Share of Longs Specials (excl. TMT)

13% y-o-y
Increase in sales of Electrical Steel

39%
Share of retail segment in domestic sales

49% y-o-y
Growth in branded sales volume





Export performance

During FY 2022-23, the Company's share of exports in the total sales mix dropped to 13% from 28% in the year earlier, as export volumes fell 45% largely due to the imposition of export duty in May 2022. However, in Q4, exports surged by 144% QoQ post the removal of export duties.

Contributing to India's High-Speed Rail Journey

JSW Steel is supplying high-strength TMT Bars, HR Plates, and LRPC for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail (MAHSR) project. As the first of the government's planned 12 lines, the MAHSR corridor will span over 500km, allowing for a swift journey of 2 hours and 58 minutes at a maximum speed of 320 km/hr. With this, JSW Steel becomes one of the leading suppliers, accounting for over 50% of the steel provided. The Company is excited about the upcoming feasibility study and assessments for the Varanasi-Delhi bullet train project, spanning approximately 865km. Committed to supplying high-quality steel, JSW Steels aims to continue to support India's ambitious infrastructure initiatives.

Contributing to India's green energy transition

Steel is used in windmills for towers, generators, rotor hubs, blades, nacelle and gearbox. JSW Steel supplies HR plates for tubular tower, which is used in the top, middle, and bottom sections, as well as the door floor. JSW Steel supplied steel to ~1.4 GW of wind projects.

Enabling automakers to make mobility safer and efficient

JSW Steel is working closely with automakers to make cars safer, lighter and fuel efficient. JSW's AHSS (Advanced High-Strength Steel) with high-tensile strength and optimum formability enable OEMs to achieve high safety ratings. Major crash and safety components are made with AHSS. The Company has also developed steel for suspension parts that require optimum fatigue life as well as high strength.

4.1 PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

JSW Steel has placed a strategic emphasis on enhancing its share of VASP in the overall sales mix, and has made significant investments in driving product innovation. As a result, the Company maintained its share of VASP sales at over 50% during FY 2022-23.

Product mix change

Product Mix Change %	India Operations	
	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Semis	3%	3%
HR	33%	38%
Cold Rolled	17%	16%
Galvanised/Tinplate	15%	14%
Colour Coated	8%	7%
Longs	23%	21%
Pipe/Tube	0%	1%

4.1.1 Flats

Flats, comprising Hot Rolled, Cold Rolled, Colour-coated, Galvanised, Galvalume and Avante Steel doors contributed 75% to the top line in FY 2022-23, up by 26% from the previous year. The increasing sales margins were attributed to sales growth of value-added flat products.

Hot Rolled (HR)

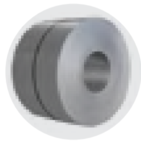
JSW Steel's hot-rolled products are known for their high quality and consistent performance. Using state-of-art equipment and manufacturing processes, Hot Roll coils are manufactured at Hot Strip Mills at Vijayanagar, BPSL and Dolvi. Hot Rolled products are used in structural and general engineering, tubes and pipes, and LPG cylinders. Key industries to which hot rolled product caters are Industrial & Engineering, Automotive, Energy, and Capital Goods. Hot Rolled products constituted 38% of the total product mix in FY 2022-23.

Key projects served in FY 2022-23

- Water pipeline: Contributed to ~1,703km water pipeline constructions
- Oil & Gas: Contributed to ~607km pipeline constructions

42%

Sales growth y-o-y



Cold Rolled (CR)

The Vijayanagar plant has the widest cold rolling mill in India, where the CR Closed Annealed Sheets and Coils are manufactured. It is extensively used in Automotive, Consumer Durables, Industrial & Engineering, and Electrical Panels. Cold Rolled products constituted 16% of the total product mix in FY 2022-23.

19%

Sales growth y-o-y

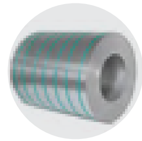
FY 2022-23

Cold-Rolled Close Annealed (CRCA)

The Cold-Rolled Close Annealed (CRCA) category makes up a robust part of the total share of flat product sales. In FY 2022-23, demand driven by the PV segment enabled the CRCA category to sell its highest-ever volume. JSW Steel has taken an early lead in collaborating with auto majors to develop new grades of steel. The Company has developed HSLA and AHSS, which are specialty steel grades that go into impact resistance and light-weighting. These new grades enable Auto OEMs to respond to customer demand for eco-friendly vehicles by using lightweight steel that increases fuel efficiency and helps carbon neutrality.

19%

Sales growth y-o-y

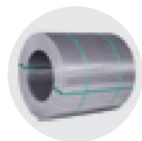


Electrical steel

The Electrical Steel product range continues to provide solutions to achieve higher energy efficiency of electrical equipment like Motors, Pumps, Fans, Domestic Appliances, White Goods, Power Generators and Small Transformers, thereby contributing to a sustainable and Atmanirbhar Bharat. CRNO grades were customised specially for the fast-growing segments of Two-Wheeler EVs and Air Conditioner Compressors. JSW Steel has maintained its preferred supplier status in the Wind Energy and Railway Traction Motor segments by consistently supplying energy-efficient electrical steel solutions.

13%

Sales growth y-o-y



Coated

Coated steel is an anti-corrosive value added material, and Galvanised accounts for more than half of demand, Galvalume and Colour coated are fast growing categories with applications across multiple industries.

Significant headroom for growth as India's per capita use of coated steel at ~6kg compared with 50-60kg in the US, Europe; rural consumption to be key growth driver; coated steel demand to grow at ~10% CAGR to cross ~13 MTPA in FY 2024-25, which is 1.5 times the growth of domestic GDP (7-7.5%).

JSW coated steel at present services multiple brands for GI (Vishwas), GL (Silveron), Colour Coated (Everglow, Colouron+, Pragati+) and OEM products (Radiance).

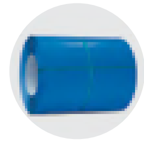
FY 2022-23

Colour coated

JSW's colour-coated steel is corrosion-resistant and is used in manufacturing value-added products that address construction, warehousing and roofing requirements. JSW colour-coated products, stands strong in the current market landscape, and emerges with a leading market share of 48% and with an overall domestic sales reaching 1.34 MnT. JSWSCPL is the only Company to have brands across multiple price ladder segments, namely Everglow in super premium, Colouron in premium, Pragati in popular and the recently launched Indradhanush in the mass-market segment.

8%

Sales growth y-o-y



JSW Steel has teamed up with JSW Paints to launch new coating variants, including Anti-Dust, Hi-Gloss, and Cool Roof. The Cool Roof paint system is a sustainable product, offering better heat reflectivity to reduce the temperature inside buildings and relieve the heat load on AC systems. The Anti-Dust variant has been designed for public infrastructure projects to help maintain a long-lasting, attractive appearance in challenging environments. The Company is dedicated to maintaining its strong position in the appliance business by providing a range of new colours and coating combinations to its customers. Furthermore, it continues to supply colour-coated products for several prestigious national and international projects.

JSW Steel is expanding its product portfolio aligned with the expansion plans of its clients through the Early Vendor Involvement process. It is collaborating with multinational customers to supply materials to their global operations, while also developing grades that support the 'Make in India' initiative, boost domestic demand, and aid import substitution. The Company is working closely with its customers to source high-quality material for their diverse end-use applications and has undertaken specific localisation projects to assist them.

Benefitting from the PLI Scheme

JSW Steel has qualified for the PLI scheme for specialty steel. The Company has been approved for 6 categories. This includes six projects which are already underway at a committed cost of ₹5,350 crore.

4.0 BUSINESS REVIEW

Galvanised and Galvalume

Galvanised and Galvalume products make up 12.4% of the total product mix. JSW Steel is the country's largest producer of Galvalume products that are preferred for roofing and cladding end uses due to their superior corrosion resistance and heat reflectivity, as well as longer lifespan with the same coating weight. As demand in the solar segment continues to surge, new grades are being developed to meet emerging needs and broaden the sector's customer base.

The JSW Galvos brand is designed to address the typical challenges that solar panel installations face, such as harsh outdoor conditions and being embedded in the ground. Galvos is specially equipped to withstand challenging alkaline and corrosive environments, in conjunction with an epoxy/ PU layer, and has been performing well in this segment. Last year, to address the needs of solar trackers, HSLA grades were developed for making torque tubes for Indian and export markets, a first in the industry. These grades have been approved by major global solar players for use in their installations in India and abroad. JSW Steel is collaborating with global developers to offer these solutions worldwide.

GI & GL products constituted 43% market share of domestic market and JSW increased domestic sales by 37% y-o-y. The alloy-coated galvanised and galvalume products are versatile and characterised by high corrosion resistance and heat reflectivity.

- Galvalume has found a lot of popularity in the solar heating panel and HVAC segments due to its light weight & heat reflective properties.
- Magsure is the new product added to JSW Steel list in FY 2023-24.

37%

Domestic sales growth y-o-y ●

Tinplate

Tinplate is a highly sustainable packaging material with endless potential as it can be recycled indefinitely, making it more environmentally friendly than many other competing materials. It is also one of the most valuable downstream products in the flat steel segment. The global demand for tinplate is expected to rise as the world looks for sustainable packaging materials. Domestic demand has been steadily improving due to increasing urbanisation, change in food habits that favour packaged food, and a growing variety of food retail options. Following the commissioning of the second tinplate line of 0.25 MTPA at Tarapur in September 2022, JSW Steel now has the largest tinplate capacity in India. JSW's growth in tinplate as a premium product is 8% y-o-y, and is largely replacing imports with a present market share of 38% in the domestic market.

JSW envisages this category growing steadily and has expanded capacities in order to capture more variants within the prime grades for BIS certified tinplate. Currently, 30-35% of India's total tinplate demand is met from imports.

8%

Sales growth y-o-y ●

● FY 2022-23

4.1.2 Longs

Long products are inputs for large-scale infrastructure projects and indispensable elements for road constructions, laying of metro and rail infrastructure, bridges, power and nuclear plants. JSW Steel sold 4.68 MnT of long products, recording 15% y-o-y growth in FY 2022-23.

TMT

JSW Steel's TMT bars offer superior strength and flexibility. Made with virgin iron ore, it has the highest grade of purity. It is made through state-of-the-art MORGAN technology, known for producing high-quality HYQST (High Yield Quenched and Self Tempered) through the METCS (Morgan Enhanced Temperature Control System) process. Its features include being easily welded, anti-corrosive and bendable, making it the product of choice for users.

Demand for TMT in India is rising due to the government's thrust on infrastructure development projects. Long products are vital input materials for large-scale infrastructure projects, including road construction, metro and rail infrastructure, bridges, power plants, and nuclear plants.

JSW Steel is providing its TMT long products to over 500 ongoing projects across various categories, with road projects accounting for more than 20%, metro rail projects for approximately 10%, and the rest comprising various railway projects.

Key infrastructure projects underway

- Metro projects in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Kochi, Kanpur, UP, Surat, and Delhi
- Ahmedabad-Mumbai High-Speed Rail Project
- The Trans Harbour Nhava Seva Link in Mumbai, Mandovi Bridge in Goa, and Nadia Bridge in West Bengal
- Expressways in Dwarka and Samruddhi (Mumbai-Nagpur).
- Nuclear projects underway in Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), and Kumbakonam, Kalpakkam, and Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu)

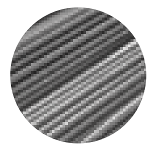
For IKEA, Hyderabad, JSW Steel supplied 72%+ of TMT bars.

13%

of the product mix

40%

Sales growth y-o-y in FY 2022-23

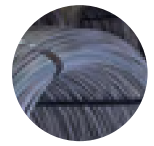


Wire rods

Wire rods are made using the latest technology and are designed to offer superior quality and meet multi-application requirements. Manufactured at Vijayanagar, Salem and BPSL, wire rods comprise 5% of the Company's product portfolio and find applications in automobiles, general engineering, spring applications, welding, machining, and bearings, among others. With the growth of India's Automotive and Industrial Manufacturing sectors, the demand for wire rods has seen a significant increase.

5%

Of the product mix



Alloy steel

JSW Special Alloy Steel is produced at Salem Works, India's largest primary integrated special alloy steel plant. Sales of alloy longs increased by 15% during FY 2022-23 and accounted for 4% of the product mix. A total of seven new grades have been developed for various applications such as automotive, textile machinery, general engineering, and more.

During the year, the Salem plant received 16 product approvals and four steel mill approvals spanning auto, oil & gas, bearing, mining, wind energy, general engineering, and more. The strategic location of Salem provides the advantage of lower transportation costs and faster delivery as it is well connected to highways and stockyards across India.

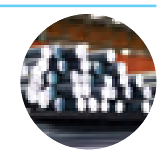
Various technology initiatives, including digitisation, have helped improve operational efficiency and enhance product quality.

- Automatic mould powder feeding system CCM2 (It is a cost saving project to eliminate Powder Spillage in CCM. Upgradation of Line4 PAUT system for testing 160 RCS is a customer requirement for precise inspection results),
- Ball drop test for Grinding Media products,
- Digitalisation of Enquiry Management system,
- Upgradation of Line4 PAUT system for testing 160 RCS,
- Online size measurement for Wire Rod Mill

Moreover, Boron Wire Rod grades have been successfully developed and commercialised at the Vijayanagar plant, further expanding the product portfolio. With the government's PLI scheme aimed at promoting the domestic production of specialty steel products, JSW is anticipating enhanced product development and accelerated prototyping in this category, as applications are now being accepted.

4%

of the product mix

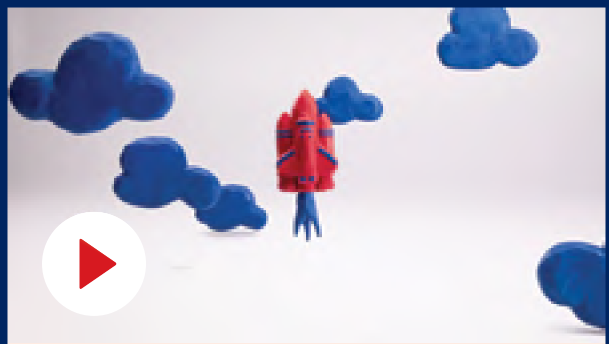


4.2 BRANDING INITIATIVES

Consumer is at the core of all marketing and branding initiatives with a high degree of focus on expanding retail footprint and enhancing brand value through strategic marketing programs that drive awareness and consideration. JSW Steel's marketing strategy is in sync with its organisational strategy of becoming the market leading producer of premium, specialised and value added products. Our ability to build strong brands that have a meaningful presence in consumers' lives has led to prestigious wins, including the 'Iconic Brands of India for 2022' and 'Excellence in CX1 2022' awarded by Economics Times.

Brand recall

Through differentiated marketing activities, JSW Steel has built brands that command instant recall and association.

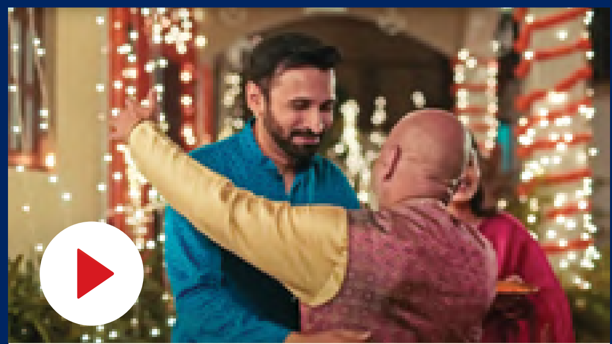


Always Around

During the year, we introduced the 'Always Around' campaign. Using a unique storytelling technique called 'Claymation', we showcased our presence in various sectors, emphasising the message 'Where there is Steel, there is JSW Steel'.

360 degree media campaign

- **TV:** 31 Mn people reached
- **Digital:** Promoted on social media & YouTube, achieved 62Mn video views
- **OOH:** Presence across 12 airports with 300+ sites



Diwali Film: Ghar Yani JSW

#GharYaniJSW: Diwali film targeted individual home buyers, linking all JSW products used in home building: Steel, Cement and Paints.

Integrated Media Approach

- **Digital**: promoted on social media and YouTube, achieved 10Mn+ video views and 46.7Mn+ Impressions
- **Radio:** Brand jingle created; on air with 77+ stations across key metros and regional markets. 1,200+ daily spots

BIRMINGHAM 2022 commonwealth games

JSW Group is the Principal Sponsor of Team India at the Commonwealth Games 2022

New product launches

LRPC (Low Relaxation Pre-stressed Concrete Steel Strands):
JSW Steel has recently introduced a new product, the Low Relaxation Prestressed Concrete Steel Strands (LRPC). This 7-ply HT Steel Wire strand is being produced under the subsidiary Neotrex Steel Pvt Ltd and is specifically designed for the construction industry. The LRPC is being utilised for prestressing concrete in various construction applications such as bridges, flyovers, high speed rail corridors, elevated metro corridors, nuclear reactors, windmills, LNG tanks, cement silos, high-rise buildings, commercial structures such as cineplexes, IT parks, shopping malls, etc. LRPC-based structures offer multiple benefits like reduction in concrete usage, labour, and time, while also providing longer spans, sleeker structures, higher structural safety, and increased usable space.

Customer engagement

In its continuous endeavour to connect with customers, JSW Steel showcases its products against the backdrop of every festival celebrated.

JSW Colouron+ campaign during Onam featuring caricatures of Mollywood characters utilising OOH, Digital & TV.

JSW Platina: Sustainable Tin packaging for Ganeshotsav and Onam gifts.

Retail initiatives
JSW Steel strives to establish a powerful connection with its retail network and influencers, prioritising an exceptional purchasing experience for its consumers. With over 16,500 exclusive and non-exclusive retail outlets, 370 distributors, and a widespread presence across more than 1,500 towns in India, the Company's retailing and distribution network is one of the largest in the country. This extensive network enables JSW Steel to cater to its customers' varied demands and provide them with a seamless procurement process.

5.1 Vijayanagar Works
5.2 Dolvi Works
5.3 Salem Works

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW 5.0

5.1 VIJAYANAGAR WORKS

Vijayanagar Works is JSW Steel's flagship plant with a capacity of 12 MTPA and is the sixth largest steel plant globally. One of the most productive steel plants in India, it produces 800+ tonnes per person per annum.

6th
Largest steel plant globally

12 MTPA
Capacity

Competitive strengths

- Uses Corex process, the first in India to do so as well as conventional blast furnace route to achieve efficiency in conversion cost
- Houses India's largest auto-grade steel facility with a capacity of 2.3 MTPA
- Only steel plant in India with pair cross technology and twin-stand reversible cold rolling mill
- Captive power generation capacity of 865 MW to cater to the power requirements of the unit
- India's largest beneficiation plant (20 MTPA capacity) equipped with state-of-the art facility for treating low- and medium-grade iron ores
- 100% process waste utilisation through micropelletisation, mill scale briquetting, tailing beneficiation, iron recovery from process waste (dust and sludge), LF slag briquetting, DRI fines briquetting, slag to sand making, etc
- Production capability for widest range of automotive steels and electrical steels
- Pipe conveyor system with 20 MTPA capacity to transport iron ore to the plant.

Year in review

6.3 MnT
of iron ore requirement met through Karnataka captive mines

Colour-coating line of
0.3 MTPA
commissioned during the year as part of the Cold Rolling Mill 1 expansion

Commissioned the Coke Oven Battery A of capacity
0.75 MTPA
resulting in reduction of procurement of coke from third parties

Installation of Rebar Coil rolling and Billet Grinding facility at Wire Rod Mill, to roll special grades

Implemented the best available technology (MEROS) at Sinter Plant-2 for sinter flue gas treatment, i.e., SOx and NOx reduction

Downhill conveyor from the Devadari mines to the intermediate point of pipe conveyor was commissioned during Q4 FY 2022-23

Cost-reduction initiatives

- Reduction in coal rate at Corex-1 and Corex-2 due to better operating performance
- Increase in Pulverised Coal Injection in Blast Furnace-1 and 4 departments, thereby reducing the BF fuel rate
- Improvement in Zero Power Furnace and EAF yield resulting in reduction in operating cost
- Edge and Bar heater at HSM-2, to achieve uniform temperature across the width and length before rolling at finishing mill for improvement in quality of coils
- Transportation of 6.3 MnT of iron ore through pipe conveyor resulting in lower logistics cost and an environment friendly and efficient solution for transportation of iron ore to the plant
- Usage of Corex fines as a replacement of PCI coal resulting in lower hot metal costs
- Debottlenecking of BP-2 to enable handling of 50,000 tpd of low-grade iron ore resulting in usage of iron ore with lower Fe quality and consequent reduction in operating costs
- Produced in house LHF Slag Briquettes to replace the purchase of synthetic slag

Capacity expansion

Setting up
5 MTPA
integrated steel plant under JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Ltd. The project is expected to be completed by FY 2023-24.

Capacity upgradation of blast furnace (BF-3) to
4.5 MTPA
along with the associated auxiliary units. The project is expected to commission by FY 2024-25

The Company is also working towards decarbonising its largest facility through various initiatives, including increasing the share of renewable energy.

5.0 OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Digitalisation initiatives

- **RMHS:** Anti-collision in Twin Boom Stacker to reduce breakdown
- **Sinter Plant:** AI/ML-based thermal imaging for process optimisation
- **Pellet Plant:** Intelligent Remote Rack In and Out device for panel maintenance.
- **Coke Ovens:** Specific fuel reduction using CV laser analysers.
- **Coke Ovens:** Real-time human tracking in cellar areas with smart wearables.
- **BF:** Flare Stack monitoring by thermal imaging with auto ignition.
- **Smart CO monitors** for gas leakage detection have been implemented all around Vijayanagar location. CO monitors are coupled with low-power long-range Sensors (LoRa) that are easy to install and provide wireless solution at site.
- **Centralised Hot Metal Skimming** with Thermal Imaging Camera at SMS#1 to reduce the HM loss during raking operation.

- **Slag Detection System (SDS)** in SMS will show the percentage of slag vs steel during tapping operation and prevent slag carry-over in steel and reduction in aluminium consumption.
- **Advanced robotics** for improving process efficiency and safety. (Billet Marking Robot in SMS#3)
- Digital **Non-contact 3D level sensors** in SMS bunkers with 5 beams to monitor the volume inside the bunkers.
- **Micro Drone** in Mills, for monitoring Work At Height jobs, with live feed and violation alerts for improving safety across the plant.
- **HSM:** Optimisation of slab-to-slab gap by online width measurement.
- **HSM II:** AI/ML model for Coil Edge defects tracking and logging. The video analytics sends an alert to notify the defect to operator along with the image captured with the timestamp in the dashboard provided.
- **CRM:** Robotic Coil labelling and sticker pasting robot to identify coils.
- **CRM:** Smart QR code for asset tracking and Visual SOPs. Smart QR-based Scanning System with two-way authentication level to access machine specific files, maintained history, vendor details, Video SOPs, etc. or Department level access of files based on the requirements by other department.
- **Vision intelligence**, the objective is to ensure the safety of employees (PPE Detection: Safety helmet, jackets, safety belts), Restricted area Intrusion detection, geo fencing and people tracking at the plant location with auto alerts across all the zones.
- Air quality **monitoring by drone** first of its kind under ESG to monitor PM 2.5 & PM 10 at strategic locations.
- **AI-enabled cameras** at designated location trained to sense change in colour of effluent and also cloud of dust. AI software will also create a notification and will be routed to respective HODs for corrective action.
- **Solid waste dashboard** for accurate data and precise location as an interface between environment department and sales team.

Digital Initiatives for project monitoring at the 5 MTPA Vijayanagar expansion

- Monthly drone-based analytics reporting with details provided for planned, actual and forecasts and their variance
- Web-based digital dashboard for new Blast Furnace to monitor progress against forecasts and raise any concerns for immediate redressal.
- Switch from manual work inspection to mobile app-based automated workflow

Environmental initiatives

Key decarbonisation initiatives

Vijayanagar Works has undertaken a number of initiatives in line JSW Steel's decarbonisation commitments for 2030 with Project SEED (Sustainable Energy Environment and Decarbonisation)

- Augmenting renewable power usage by entering into power purchase agreement for sourcing wind power (600 MW)
- Reduce Hot Metal Silicon deviations using prediction model across BFs
- Switching from dry grinding to wet grinding; avoiding over-grinding in ball mill by reducing ultra-fines in Pellet Plant
- Driving process efficiency through stove heat optimisation model

Health and safety initiatives

Workplace safety

- Implementation of Process Safety Management at four departments
- Replacement of identified vulnerable gas pipeline segments and stability analysis by 3D mapping.
- Review HIRA for all critical activities as per HSE risk matrix and develop Risk Register and heatmap for workplace activities
- Smart mobile phone usage restriction at workplace

Road safety management

- Restriction of two-wheelers within plant premises
- Capturing of speed violations on road using analytical cameras
- Installation of heavy vehicles simulator for skill assessment and certification of drivers
- Driver training centre and vehicle health inspection

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

FY 2023-24

- Commissioning of Coke Oven Battery B of capacity 0.75 MTPA
- Enhance capacity of Coke Oven Plant by 1.5 MTPA to support the 5 MTPA steel-making expansion

FY 2022-23

5.0 OPERATIONAL REVIEW

8.5 MTPA
Flat products

1st
Plant to adopt Conarc technology

5.2 DOLVI WORKS

JSW Dolvi Works is a 10 MTPA integrated steel plant located strategically in Maharashtra on the west coast of India. JSW Steel acquired the 3.3 MTPA Dolvi plant in 2010 and has since increased the capacity to 10 MTPA through brownfield expansions. Dolvi is connected to Dharamtar Jetty which has a cargo-handling capacity of 28 MTPA, across 1,400+ acres.

Dolvi Works is largely focused on flat steel production. Of the total 10 MTPA capacity, ~8.5 MTPA is for flat products and ~1.5 MTPA is for long products.

It is the first plant in India to adopt a combination of Conarc technology for steelmaking and compact strip production for producing hot-rolled coils, providing the unit with the flexibility to use a combination of solid charge and hot liquid metal. It is also the first one in the country to utilise dry Gas Cleaning Plant (GCP) and Energy Recovery System (ERS) in SMS.

Year in review

- The cost of production from the newly expanded capacity of 5 MTPA is lower due to better operating efficiencies, lower fuel rate at Blast Furnace 2, lower operating costs at SMS 2 and lower power costs as power is generated by harnessing waste heat.
- Commissioned the 175 MW Waste Heat Recovery Boilers (WHRB) and a 60 MW captive power plant to harness flue gases and steam from CDQ. These power plants are catering to the power requirements of the Phase II expansion. These power plants operate through the waste gases and the heat generated from operations, making it an environmentally friendly and cost-efficient source.

Competitive strengths

- Strategically located, the plant is well connected via rail, road and sea; the jetty provides it with outbound and inbound logistical advantages
- Odisha mines of JSW Steel supply majority of the iron ore requirements of the Dolvi plant
- Manufactures diverse products catering to several industries, including automotive, infrastructure, construction, machinery, LPG cylinder manufacturers, cold rollers, the oil and gas sectors and consumer durables

Cost-reduction initiatives

- Cost efficiencies have been achieved with increase in pulverised coal injection (PCI) rate per tonne of steel resulting in savings in solid fuel rate
- Increased the use of pellets to sinter feed for better yield

Digitalisation initiatives

Dolvi Works uses digital technology to drive operational efficiency. The plant has improved predictive power to reduce over-injection in the BF, implemented Computer Vision Machine Learning (CVML)-based production enhancement and enhanced predictive maintenance. It also aims to implement automated logistics operations (SAMPARK) to reduce process and turnaround times and enhance end-to-end logistics visibility. The plant has increased productivity through a reduction in green ball rejection, post utilising video analytics for pellet plant balling disc optimisation. It helps achieves dynamic product optimisation by getting advanced information about incoming hot metal through Torpedoes to Steel Melting Shop, thereby making optimised hot metal distribution in shells.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES
FY 2023-24

- Increase the capacity utilisation at Dolvi
- Increase use of renewable energy to substitute for thermal power

5.0 OPERATIONAL REVIEW

One of the **largest special** alloy steel plant for longs products

Grinding Media **Steel Ball Mill** commissioned

5.3 SALEM WORKS

JSW Steel's Salem plant is India's largest specialty steel plant, with a production capacity of 1 MTPA.

Competitive strengths

- Raw material availability being situated in South India's mineral belt
- Well-supported rail and road logistics
- Largest special alloy steel plant for long products in India
- Caters to auto manufacturing units located in the southern and western regions of India
- Market leader in the special grade steels used for the bearings, cold heading quality wires and forging segments
- Manufactures as many as 850 special grades and supplies to all major Indian automotive Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)

Cost-reduction initiatives

- Higher coal fines usage in BF by optimising the process parameters resulting in lower operating costs
- Eliminating the delay in reversible mill manipulator resulting in increased productivity
- Reducing the return fines generation in SP#2
- Reducing Fuel rate in BF#1 through process optimisation
- Improving the WHRP#5 steam generation
- Increasing PCI rate in BF through coal line modifications
- Reducing coal handling loss in COP

Projects commissioned in FY 2022-23

Grinding Media Steel Ball Mill

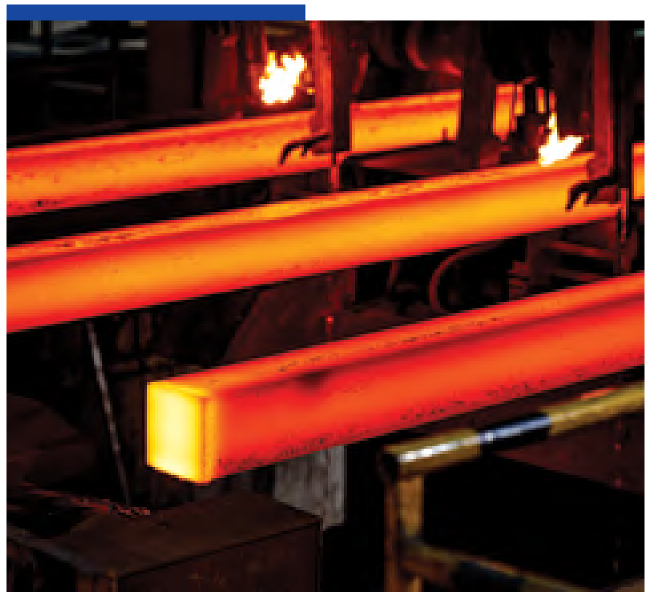
As part of our product diversification strategy, we have taken an initiative to set up a 0.2 MTPA Grinding Media unit, with unique Skew Rolling technology, a first of its kind in India. This facility will make forged Grinding Media balls, from 25-150 mm diameter available to Indian and global markets. This technology has been chosen in adherence to the Company's commitment to sustainability.

Bright Bar capacity enhancement

To increase value addition of finished products, introduced one Centreless Grinding Machine to enhance the Bright Bar production capacity.

PCI upgradation

System upgradation of handling up to 200kg PCI rate in the higher production level of hot Metal Production. Various safety measures and automation systems have been incorporated in this modification.



Strategic priorities for FY 2023-24

Auto inspection lines for Bar Rod Mill and Blooming Mill

Two Auto Inspection Lines consist of straightener, Shot blasting, Internal and Surface Quality Checks, Cutting and Chamfering, Bar End Marking, Bundling and Packing activities among others to handle ~20kt/month.

Automated slow-cooling facility for Blooming Mill

To meet the quality requirements of customers, the automated slow-cooling facility has been introduced. It eliminates the risk of handling hot bars manually, through a uniquely developed fully automated process.

FEMS

Final Electro Magnetic Stirrer(FEMS) in Caster -2 to achieve a more homogeneous liquid steel composition (segregation). With the use of F-EMS, the solidification structure of the cast product will be improved.

Township construction

100 houses are aimed for development under this priority.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES
FY 2023-24

- Auto inspection lines for Bar Rod Mill and Blooming Mill
- Automated slow cooling facility for Blooming Mill
- Online auto marking facility
- Township construction (100 houses)

FY 2022-23

6.1 Standalone
6.2 Consolidated

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.0

6.1 STANDALONE

	FY23 (₹ in Cr)	FY 2021-22 (₹ in Cr)	Growth (%)
Revenue from operations	1,31,687	1,18,820	11
Other income	1,572	1,929	(19)
Operating EBITDA	15,371	31,868	(52)
EBITDA margin (%)	11.67%	26.82%	(56)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,952	4,511	10
Finance costs	5,023	3,849	31
Profit before exceptional items	6,968	25,437	(73)
Exceptional items	-	722	
Tax expense/(Credit)	2,031	8,013	(75)
PAT	4,937	16,702	(70)
Earnings per share (diluted) (₹)	20.42	69.10	(70)

11% y-o-y
Growth in revenue from operations

19% y-o-y
Growth in steel sales volume (highest ever)

In the first half of FY 2022-23, high inflation across major economies due to supply chain disruptions and the Russia-Ukraine conflict impacted the global economic environment. Growth slowed down in 2022, driven by elevated inflation leading to tightening monetary policy actions by central banks globally. Geopolitical tensions led to elevated energy prices and shortages. Aggressive tightening by the US Federal Reserve caused sharp depreciation of other currencies and created financial market volatility and macro imbalances.

During the second half of FY 2022-23, supply chains improved and inflation across major global economies cooled off, but there was a risk of a mild recession in the developed markets. The reversal of Zero Covid policy in China and the country's re-opening, as well as declining inflation globally, provided tailwinds to global growth in the second half of FY 2022-23.

While India has been relatively resilient, high inflation and policy rate tightening across the world have become formidable headwinds. The domestic steel industry was impacted by falling global prices and the imposition of a 15% duty on certain steel exports in May 2022.

In India, though inflation has been above the RBI's threshold levels, the economy has been growing steadily, and has been the fastest-growing economy for the next three years. The government's infrastructure push, improvement in capacity utilisations, a broad-based revival in credit growth, strong corporate and bank balance sheets, and upbeat consumer and business confidence are all factors contributing to steady growth. However, slowing global growth and macro imbalances pose the threat of being significant headwinds.

Inherent demand from the auto and construction and infrastructure segments remains strong, which supported overall steel consumption during the period under review.

6.1.1 Production and sales

In FY 2022-23, the Company reported its highest ever crude steel production at 20.87 MnT, with an average capacity utilisation level of 91% as against capacity utilisation of 89% in FY 2021-22. The crude steel production increased by 18% y-o-y primarily due to ramp up of Dolvi Phase II expansion of 5 MTPA which was commissioned in FY 2021-22.

During the year, the Company reported its highest-ever growth in steel sales volume at 19.67 MnT, up by 19% y-o-y. The Company exported 1.8 MnT of steel, lower by 50% y-o-y, and accounted for 9% of the total sales, as against 22% in FY 2021-22. Domestic sales stood at 17.90 MnT, an increase of 38% y-o-y driven by domestic demand for steel. The domestic steel demand grew by 13% y-o-y to 120 MnT primarily due to Government's thrust on infra, housing and increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP and increased demand from the auto sector.

The Company's branded products' sales was at 39% of total retail sales.

20.87 MnT 18% y-o-y
Crude steel production

19.67 MnT 19% y-o-y
Sales volume

17.90 MnT 39% y-o-y
Domestic sales

6.1.2 Revenue and EBITDA

Revenue from operations rose 11% y-o-y to ₹1,31,687 crore, backed by strong domestic sales volumes, partially offset by lower sales realisations. The sales realisation was lower by 6% y-o-y on account of decline in steel prices attributed to lower international steel prices and imposition of export duty on steel from May 2022 to November 2022. The imposition of export duty on steel led resulted in steel fall in exports.

During the first half of FY 2022-23, the Company's performance was significantly impacted by the sharp fall in steel prices. This was due to a decline in international steel prices caused by a slump in steel demand and imposition of export duty in India. The benefit of lower raw material prices flowed through with a lag. Further, one-off items such as NRV (Net Realisable Value) provisions and inventory losses, mark-to-market unrealised loss on foreign currency loans and payment of export duty on exports further impacted operating performance.

The Company registered better operating margins in the second half of FY 2022-23, primarily due to a reduction in costs, mainly lower coking coal prices and stable sales realisation.

Overall despatches from Karnataka and Odisha's captive mines constituted 41% of iron ore requirements of the Company. Unprecedented increase in international coal and other raw material prices due to geopolitical issues and rupee depreciation of ~8.5% resulted in increase in total cost.

The Company achieved an annual Operating EBITDA of ₹15,371 crore, a decline of 52% y-o-y with an EBITDA margin of 11.7%. The EBITDA per tonne was ₹7,814 during FY 2022-23, lower by 59% y-o-y, primarily on account of decline in sales realisations and increase in input costs of coal, power and fuel.

Domestic steel demand remained robust driven by strong growth in overall consumption and government spend on infrastructure. Moreover, supply fluctuations in the commodities' market drove input prices higher, specifically coal and gases. The Company focused on improving market share in the domestic markets, as exports were impacted due to the rolling out of export duty.

₹15,371 crore
Operating EBITDA

₹4,937 crore
Net profit in FY 2022-23

Revenue Analysis
(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Domestic Turnover	1,18,568	92,229	26,339	29%
Export Turnover	11,471	24,699	(13,228)	(54%)
Total Turnover	1,30,039	1,16,928	13,111	11%
Other Operating Revenues	1,648	1,892	(244)	(13%)
Total	1,31,687	1,18,820	12,867	11%

6.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The domestic turnover increased to ₹1,18,568 crore in FY 2022-23 from ₹92,229 crore in FY 2021-22. The domestic turnover increased by 29% y-o-y primarily due to increase in domestic despatch volumes by 38% due to better domestic demand on account of driven by Government infrastructure spend partially offset by decline in sales realisations by 6% due to lower international prices and imposition of export duty. The export turnover was lower at ₹11,471 crore in FY 2022-23 as compared ₹24,699 crore in FY 2021-22. The export turnover declined by 54% y-o-y on account of decline in export volumes by 30% and decline in steel prices.

6.1.2.1
Other Operating Income

Overall other operating revenue was ₹1,648 crore in FY 2022-23 as compared to ₹1,892 crore in FY 2021-22. The other operating income was lower by ₹244 crore, largely due to the lower Export Incentive income by ₹177 crore and lower Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) grant income by ₹364 crore due to subdued exports during the year under review. However, this decrease was partially offset by higher Government grant (Package Scheme of Incentive) recognised to the extent of ₹262 crore due to higher sales volume in the State of Karnataka and Maharashtra on account of robust domestic demand.

6.1.3
Other Income

(₹in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Other income	1,572	1,929	(357)	(19%)

The other income for the previous year included an amount of ₹702 crore representing fair valuation gain on re-measurement of optionally fully convertible debentures held by the Company in one of its joint ventures. This lower income was partially offset by higher interest income from cash balances, higher interest income from loans extended to subsidiaries (including that of previous years) and higher fixed deposits and dividend income received from its investment in subsidiaries and Group companies.

6.1.4
Materials

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Cost of materials consumed	75,694	48,579	27,115	56%
Mining premium and royalties	7,457	13,894	(6,437)	(46%)
Total	83,151	62,473	20,678	33%

The expenditure on material consumption increased by 56% y-o-y to ₹75,694 crore primarily on account of 58% increase in coking coal costs ($ 333 per tonne in FY 2022-23 vs $ 211 per tonne in FY 2021-22) due to supply chain disruptions and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, increased iron ore procurement from third parties and increased consumption of raw materials due to increase in production volumes by 18%.

6.1.5
Employee Benefit Expenses

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Employees Remuneration and Benefits	1,975	1,870	105	6%

Employee benefits expenses were higher in FY 2022-23. This was due to annual increments and ESOP charge on account of new ESOP 2021 grants, which was partially offset by the reversal of provisions related to leave encashment following the revisions to leave policies. The overall headcount increased to 13,884 as on March 31, 2023, from 13,474 as on March 31, 2022.

6.1.6
Manufacturing and Other Expenses

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Other Expenses	31,190	22,609	8,581	38%

Manufacturing and other expenses increased 38% y-o-y to ₹31,190 crore primarily on account of increase in production by 18%, higher power and fuel cost and higher freight expenses due to increase in volumes.

Stores and spares consumption increased 40% y-o-y to ₹4,789 crore, due to increased prices of electrodes and refractories, and increased consumption of spares and consumables due to commissioning of 5 MTPA phase II project at Dolvi, commissioning additional facilities like coke oven plant at Vijayanagar, 235 MW power plant part of the 5 MTPA expansion at Dolvi and other facilities, and commissioning of the downstream facilities at Vijayanagar in FY 2022-23.

Power and fuel costs increased by 55% y-o-y to ₹13,842 crore primarily due to increase in steam coal prices by 132% y-o-y owing to supply constraints, higher power purchases and higher natural gas prices coupled with increased consumption due to increase in production volumes by 18%.

Freight expenses increased by 14% y-o-y to ₹5,971 crore primarily on increase in domestic despatches partially offset by decrease in ocean freight due to lower export sales.Hedging Cost/Net exchanges Loss increased to ₹1,548 crore due to increase in hedging cost on account of increase in coking coal and steam prices and mark-to-market unrealised loss on foreign currency loans on account of Indian rupee depreciation of 8.5% against the US dollar.

6.1.7
Finance Cost

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Finance Cost	5,023	3,849	1,174	31%

Finance cost increased 31% y-o-y to ₹5,023 crore primarily due to increase in interest rates as the benchmark rates of domestic and foreign currency borrowings increased due to tightening of monetary policies by the central banks to contain inflation. The increase in finance cost is also attributable to full impact of the capitalisation of Dolvi 5 MTPA project carried out in the previous year and other allied assets, capitalisation of Cold Rolling Mill (CRM)1 expansion project at Vijayanagar and cost-saving projects and impact of forex fluctuations as the rupee depreciated by 8.5% during the year.

6.1.8
Depreciation and Amortisation

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Depreciation and Amortisation	4,952	4,511	441	10%

Depreciation and amortisation increased 10% y-o-y to ₹4,952 crore primarily due to depreciation charged on asset capitalisation of ₹8,502 crore during the year relating to CRM1 expansion, Battery A of Coke Oven 5 of capacity 0.75MTPA at Vijayanagar, 235 MW captive power plant at Dolvi, mining equipment at Odisha, full impact of the capitalisation of Dolvi 5 MTPA project carried out in the previous year, cost-saving projects and sustenance capital expenditure.

6.1.9 Tax Expense/Credit

The tax expense was ₹2,031 crore in FY 2022-23, compared to ₹8,013 crore in FY 2021-22 primarily due to lower profitability. The effective tax rate marginally decreased to 29.15%. in FY 2022-23.

29.15%

Effective tax rate in FY 2022-23

6.1.10 Exceptional Items

Subsequent to the previous year end, a subsidiary company in USA received a final arbitration order on its dispute with the lessors of coking coal mining lease and plant lease and a consequential notice of termination of lease. Accordingly, an impairment provision of ₹722 crore was recorded in FY 2021-22 towards the value of the loans given to overseas subsidiary.

6.1.11
Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Tangible assets	69,851	65,862	3,989	6%
Capital Work-in-Progress	10,271	12,459	(2,188)	(18%)
Right to Use Asset	3,404	3,905	(501)	(13%)
Intangible Assets	1,801	1,879	(78)	(4%)
Intangible Assets under Development	235	140	95	68%
Total	85,562	84,246	1,316	2%

Net block of Property, Plant and Equipment increased by ₹3,989 crore primarily on account of capitalisation aggregating to ₹8,502 crore CRM1 expansion, battery A of coke oven 5 of capacity 0.75 MTPA at Vijayanagar, 235 MW captive power plant at Dolvi, mining equipment at Odisha and cost saving projects and sustenance capital expenditure offset by depreciation charge for the year. The capital work-in-process decreased to ₹10,271 crore on account of lower capital expenditure incurred during the year as against the capitalisation carried out during the year.

6.1.12
Investments

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates & JVs	17,216	13,522	3,694	27%
Other Investments	7,104	4,506	2,598	58%
Total	24,320	18,028	6,292	35%

Investments increased to ₹24,320 crore due to an additional investment of ₹6,728 crore, primarily in equity investments in JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited to set up the 5 MTPA steel project at Vijayanagar, JSW Paints Private limited and purchase of Piombino Steel Limited Non-convertible Bonds. This increase in investments was partially offset by decrease in investments ₹435 crore, mainly attributable to decline in share price of JSW Energy Limited.

6.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.1.13 Loans and Advances

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Long-term Loans and Advances	5,346	5,763	(417)	(7%)
Short-term Loans and Advances	93	265	(172)	(65%)
Total Loans and Advances	5,439	6,028		

Loans and advances decreased primarily due to repayment of loans by certain domestic and overseas subsidiaries.

6.1.14 Other Financial Assets

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Other Non-current Financial Assets	4,480	3,534	946	27%
Other Current Financial Assets	1,522	1,151	371	32%
Total Financial Assets	6,002	4,685		

Increase in other financial assets was primarily due to increase in the GST incentive receivable from the state of Maharashtra and Karnataka and additional placement of security deposit for service contracts and accrual of interest income on loans provided to certain overseas subsidiaries.

6.1.15 Other Non-Financial Assets

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Other Non Current Assets	3,499	3,473	26	1%
Other Current Assets	3,083	2,965	118	4%
Total Non-financial Assets	6,582	6,438		

Increase in other non-financial assets was primarily due to accumulation of GST input tax credit, increase in the advance to suppliers for raw materials and other supplies due to increase in raw materials cost owing to increase in commodity prices.

6.1.16 Inventories

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Raw materials	8,602	10,848	(2,246)	(21%)
Work-in-Progress	688	578	111	19%
Semi-finished/ Finished goods	7,665	7,185	480	7%
Production Consumables and Stores & Spares	2,561	2,416	145	6%
Others	1	1	0	23%
Total	19,517	21,028	(1,511)	(7%)

The decrease in inventory was primarily on account of a decrease in coking coal inventory by ₹2,702 crore as coal inventory reduced by 5.5 lakh tonnes and coal prices fell by 16% to ₹23,348 per tonne. The work-in-progress and semi-finished/finished goods increased by ₹591 crore primarily due to increase in steel inventory by 2.27 lakh tonnes.

Average raw materials inventory (including own mines' iron ore) holding as on March 31, 2023 decreased to 48 days from 79 days as on March 31, 2022 primarily due to the reduction in lower coking coal inventory.

Average finished goods inventory holding decreased to 16 days as on March 31, 2023 as compared to 18 days as on March 31, 2022, primarily due to decrease in finished goods inventory on account of higher volumes and replenishment of work-in-progress inventory.

6.1.17 Trade Receivables

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Total Debtors	6,218	6,364	(146)	(2%)
Less: Provision for Doubtful debts	(218)	(218)	0	(0%)
Trade Receivables	6,000	6,146	(146)	(2%)

Trade receivables marginally declined to ₹6,000 crore. However, the average collection period as on March 31, 2023, was 17 days compared to 15 days as on March 31, 2022, primarily on account of market sentiment.

6.1.18 Cash and Bank Balances

To meet short-term cash commitments and repayment obligations, the Company parks surplus funds in short-term and highly liquid instruments which represent cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

Cash and Bank Balances

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,668	7,670	5,999	78%
Bank & Bank Balances	5,048	7,857	(2,809)	(36%)
Total cash and bank balances	18,716	15,527		

Cash and bank balances increased to ₹18,716 crore from ₹15,527 crore primarily on account of cash surplus generated in the fourth quarter due to liquidation of working capital.

6.1.19 Borrowings

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Long-term Borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	55,168	49,714	5,453	11%
Short-term Borrowings (excluding current maturities of long term debt)	3	721	(717)	(100%)
Total borrowings	55,170	50,435		

Long-term borrowings (including current maturity of long-term debt) increased primarily due to drawal of rupee term loans and issuance of Non-convertible Debentures to incur capital expenditure and general corporate purposes. The Company repaid short-term loans in view of the cash surplus available at the end of the year.

6.1.20 Trade Payables

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Acceptances	20,740	14,137	6,603	47%
Other than acceptances	9,965	10,191	(226)	(2%)
Total Trade payables	30,705	24,328	6,377	26%

Trade payables increased by ₹6,377 crore primarily due to increase in acceptances caused by increase in coking coal price and other coal prices due to supply chain disruptions and the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

6.1.21 Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Other Financial Liabilities (Non-current)	1,159	1,035	125	12%
Lease Liabilities	2,032	2,751	(718)	(26%)
Other current Financial Liabilities	5,889	6,693	(804)	(12%)

Other current financial liabilities increased by ₹125 crore to ₹1,159 crore mainly due to increase in allowances for financial guarantees. Lease liabilities were lower by ₹718 crore to ₹2,032 crore due to repayment of principal amount on leases and modification of certain leases which is partially offset by increase in lease liabilities for certain logistics assets taken on lease. The other current financial liabilities decreased to ₹5,889 crore due to payment of liabilities towards bid premium/royalties for own mines and reduction in retention money for capital projects.

6.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.1.21 Deferred Tax Liabilities

(₹ in Cr)

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change %
Deferred Tax Liabilities	7,880	7,359	522	7%
MAT Credit	(420)	(424)	3	(1%)

Deferred tax liabilities increased to ₹7,880 crore higher due deferred tax liabilities created on account of capitalisation of expansion projects, cost saving projects and sustenance CapEx.

6.1.23 Capital Employed

Total capital employed increased 8 % y-o-y to ₹1,12,204 crore in FY 2022-23 primarily due to capitalisation of Property, Plant and Equipments. Return on average capital employed was 9.6 %, down from 32.6% due to lower profitability.

6.1.24 Own Funds

JSW Steel's net worth increased from ₹63,501 crore to ₹63,659 crore as on March 31, 2022. Book value per share was at ₹263.36 as on March 31, 2023, as compared to ₹262.70 as on March 31, 2022.

6.1.25 Other Key Financial Indicators

Ratios	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change (%)	Reason for Change
Debtors Turnover (No. of days)	17	15	2	15.2%	Increase was primarily on account of liquidity conditions
Raw Materials Inventory (including own mines) Turnover (No. of days)	48	79	(39)	(50.6%)	Decrease was primarily due to reduction in coal inventory due to better procurement planning
Finished Goods Inventory Turnover (no. of days)	16	18	(2)	(11.1%)	Increase on account of higher volumes and replenishment of work-in-progress inventory.
Inventory Turnover (No. of days)	71	75	(4)	(5.2%)	
Interest Coverage Ratio	4.16	11.31	(7.14)	(63.2%)	Decrease in Interest Coverage Ratio primarily due to lower EBITDA margins during the year
Current Ratio	1.00	1.02	(0.03)	(2.5%)	
Debt Equity Ratio	0.87	0.88	(0.02)	(2.0%)	
Operating EBIDTA Margin (%)	11.7%	26.8%	(15.1%)	(56.5%)	EBITDA margin was lower primarily on account of decline in sales realisations and increase in input costs of coal, power and fuel.

6.2 CONSOLIDATED

In FY 2022-23, the Company's consolidated revenue from operations increased by a staggering 13% y-o-y to ₹1,65,960 crore. Operating EBITDA was recorded at ₹18,547 crore. Operating EBITDA reduced mainly due to lower sales realisations, higher coal, power and fuel costs, and lower contribution from US subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries

Overseas

UNITED STATES

1. Periama Holdings, LLC
2. JSW Steel (USA) Inc.
3. Purest Energy, LLC
4. Meadow Creek Minerals, LLC
5. Hutchinson Minerals, LLC
6. Planck Holdings, LLC
7. Lower Hutchinson Minerals, LLC
8. Caretta Minerals, LLC
9. Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.
10. JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.

CHILE

11. JSW Panama Holdings Corporation
12. Inversiones Eurosh Limitada
13. Santa Fe Mining (up to August 31, 2022)
14. Santa Fe Puerto S.A. (up to August 31, 2022)

MAURITIUS

15. JSW Natural Resources Limited

NETHERLANDS

16. JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V

UNITED KINGDOM

17. JSW Steel (UK) Limited

MOZAMBIQUE

18. JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada
19. JSW ADMS Carvo Lda

ITALY

20. JSW Steel Italy S.r.L.
21. JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.
22. Piombino Logistics S.p.A.- A JSW Enterprise
23. GSI Lucchini S.p.A.

SINGAPORE

24. Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited
25. JSW Steel Global Trade Pte Limited

Indian

26. JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
27. Amba River Coke Limited
28. JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
29. JSW Bengal Steel Limited
30. JSW Natural Resources India Limited
31. JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited
32. JSW Natural Resource Bengal Limited
33. Peddar Realty Private Limited
34. Chandranitya Developers Limited (formerly known as Chandranitya Developers Private Limited) (w.e.f. November 4, 2022)
35. JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
36. JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited
37. JSW Utkal Steel Limited
38. Piombino Steel Limited
39. Bhushan Power and Steel Limited
40. JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited
41. Vardhman Industries Limited
42. JSW Vallabh Tin Plate Private Limited
43. JSW Retail and Distribution Limited
44. Neotrex Steel Private Limited

Joint Controlled Entities

1. JSW Severfield Structures Limited
2. JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
3. Rohne Coal Company Private Limited
4. JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited
5. JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Center Private Limited
6. Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited
7. Gourangdih Coal Limited
8. Creixent Special Steels Limited
9. JSW Ispat Special Products Limited
10. JSW One Platforms Limited
11. JSW One Distribution Limited
12. NSL Green Recycling Limited (w.e.f. December 5, 2022)
13. Ayena Innovations Private Limited (w.e.f. March 10, 2023)

Associates

1. JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (w.e.f. April 9, 2022)

7.0 DIGITALISATION

JSW Steel has initiated Industry 4.0, an ambitious endeavour to digitise the complete production value chain across all its steel plants located in different regions. This transformation involves connecting and optimising a complex network of interrelated functions using a range of targeted technologies. The technologies include AI and ML, geospatial tracking, Internet of Things (IoT), advanced robotics, simulation, cloud computing, and process automation. The Company's digital vision primarily focuses on providing comprehensive solutions for mining, manufacturing, supply chain management, finance, and sales marketing.

The ultimate goal of digitalisation for us is to create a significant impact across all functions by seamlessly automating control. The objective is to ensure that every aspect of the value chain, from inventory management to product dispatch, and from the manufacturing shop floor to sales, operates in real-time, guided by situational data, and optimised on a minute-to-minute basis. By embracing digitalisation, JSW Steel aims to enhance efficiency, responsiveness, and overall performance throughout its operations.

Read more | Page 84

8.0 HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company recognises that the key to achieving its aspiration of becoming a larger, superior, and more efficient steel producer lies in the drive and capability of its workforce. Talent management plays a vital role in the Company's strategic planning. Employees are provided with the policies needed to foster a favourable work environment. In addition to competitive compensation packages that align with industry standards, employees get access to ample learning and career advancement opportunities. Additionally, comprehensive measures towards the health and safety of our employees are deployed and the Company's motivates them to excel and perform at their highest potential.

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9.0 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The ethos of 'Better Everyday' serves as the foundation for JSW Steel's community and social initiatives. The Company firmly believes that social inequality in India stems from a lack of opportunities rather than inherent potential, and it is committed to addressing this imbalance. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes are guided by the Company's key principles, including engaging multiple stakeholders, fostering localised involvement, promoting grassroots-level participation, and ensuring scalability, replicability, and sustainability.

Through the JSW Foundation, the focus in on the following areas:

- **Health & Nutrition**
- **Education**
- **Water, Environment & Sanitation**
- **Waste Management**
- **Skills & Livelihoods**
- **Agriculture & Allied Livelihoods**
- **Art, Culture & Heritage**
- **Sports Promotion**

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10.0 RISK MANAGEMENT

JSW Steel follows the globally recognised 'COSO' framework for Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). This framework aids in establishing internal controls that are integrated into business processes, providing a comprehensive understanding of the potential positive and negative impacts of various factors on the organisation. The primary objective is to create sustainable value for all stakeholders and optimise the organisation's activities. JSW Steel greatly emphasises identifying risks, and effectively managing known and potential risks to:

- Safeguard the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders
- Ensure the organisation stays on track to achieve its business objectives
- Facilitate sustainable growth

In compliance with Regulation 21 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and the Companies Act, 2013, JSW Steel has implemented this risk management framework. As part of its oversight and mitigation mechanism, the Company has formed a sub-committee of Directors responsible for overseeing the ERM framework's functioning and ensuring the implementation of adequate safeguards are taken that keep the organisation resilient and able to handle the following:

- Intended risks are taken prudently with ability to handle both the positive and negative fallouts from situations.
- Execute on decided strategies and plan with focus on action
- Avoid unintended risks of performance, incident, process and transaction, by adopting mitigating strategies, transferring risk (through insurance) or sharing them (for instance, through sub-contracting). The probability or impact of such risks is reduced thereof through tactical and executive management, policies, processes, inbuilt systems and controls, MIS and internal audit reviews, among others

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BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022-23

Section A: General Disclosure

1. **Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity –** L27102MH1994PLC152925
2. **Name of the Listed Entity –** JSW STEEL LTD
3. **Year of incorporation –** 1994
4. **Registered office address –** JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051. Maharashtra India.
   Tel: +91 22 4286 1000
   Fax: +91 22 4286 3000
5. **Corporate address –** JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051. Maharashtra India.
   Tel: +91 22 4286 1000
   Fax: +91 22 4286 3000
6. **E-mail –** jswsl.investor@jsw.in
7. **Telephone –** 022 4286 1000
8. **Website –** www.jsw.in
9. **Financial year for which reporting is being done –** 2022-2023
10. **Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed –** BSE Limited , National Stock Exchange of India Limited
11. **Paid-up Capital –** ₹ 241,72,20,440
12. **Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report**
    Name: Prabodha Acharya
    Designation: Group Chief Sustainability Officer
    Address: JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 Telephone number: 22 4286 1000
    E-mail-id: prabodha.acharya@jsw.in
13. **Reporting boundary – Are the disclosures under this report made on a standalone basis (i.e., only for the entity) or on a consolidated basis (i.e., for the entity and all the entities which form a part of its consolidated financial statements, taken together).** – The disclosures in this report are prepared on a standalone basis.
14. **Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):**

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the entity
1.	Manufacture of Iron and Steel	Manufacturing	100

15. **Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover)**

S. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% of total Turnover contribute
1.	Mining of iron ores	71	100
2.	Manufacture of basic iron and steel	241	
3.	Casting of metals	243	
4.	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products;	259	

16. **Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated**

Location	Number of plants	Number of offices	Total
National	3 (Integrated Steel Plants at Vijayanagar, Dolvi and Salem)	1 (Mumbai Office)	4
International	0	0	0

17. **Markets served by the entity:**

a. Number of locations

Locations	Number
National (No. of States)	28
International (No. of Countries)	41

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

9%

c. A brief on types of customers

The steel produced finds applications in sectors like automobile, general engineering, machinery, projects, and construction, and our customers are spread across these sectors for the use of steel in various applications. More details on our products and their applications are available at: https://www.jswsteel.in/products.

Apart from the above, JSW Steel has supplied its Neosteel product to several noteworthy projects through retail distributors during the year, which have gone into applications like Infrastructure, Commercial, Residential, Religious, and educational centers.

18. **Details as at the end of Financial Year:**

Employees and workers

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female		Other	
			No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A	No. (C)	% (C / A
					Employees			
1.	Permanent (D)	12856	12113	94.22%	743	5.78%	0	0.00%
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3.	**Total employees (D + E)**	**12856**	**12113**	**94.22%**	**743**	**5.78%**	**0**	**0.00%**
					Workers			
1.	Permanent (F)	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2.	Other than permanent (G)	17981	17798	98.98%	183	1.02%	0	0.00%
3.	**Total workers (F + G)**	**17981**	**17798**	**98.98%**	**183**	**1.02%**	**0**	**0.00%**

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female		Other	
			No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A	No. (C)	% (C / A
					Differently abled employees			
1.	Permanent (D)	23	20	86.96%	3	13.04%	0	0.00%
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3.	**Total employees (D + E)**	**23**	**20**	**86.96%**	**3**	**13.04%**	**0**	**0.00%**
					Differently abled workers			
1.	Permanent (F)	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2.	Other than permanent (G)	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3.	**Total workers (F + G)**	**0**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

Note: Data for other than permanent employees and workers is being maintained by respective external agencies.

19. **Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women**

	Total (A)	No. and percentage of Females	
		No. (B)	% (B / A)
Board of Directors	12	3	25
Key Management Personnel	5	0	0

20. **Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers**

Particulars	Turnover rate in current FY (2022-23)				Turnover rate in previous FY (2021-22)				Turnover rate in the year prior to the previous FY (2020-21)			
	Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female	Other	Total
Permanent Employees	10.04%	14.33%	0.00%	**10.28%**	7.92%	10.36%	0.00%	**8.05%**	5.76%	5.79%	0.00%	**5.76%**
Permanent Workers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**

21. (a) Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
1.	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	Subsidiary	100.00	No
2.	Periama Holdings LLC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
3.	JSW Steel (USA) Inc.	Subsidiary	90.00	No
4.	Caretta Minerals, LLC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
5.	Planck Holdings, LLC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
6.	Purest Energy, LLC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
7.	Meadow Creek Minerals, LLC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
8.	Hutchinson Minerals, LLC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
9.	Lower Hutchinson Minerals, LLC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
10.	JSW Panama Holding Corporation	Subsidiary	100.00	No
11.	Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	Subsidiary	100.00	No
12.	JSW Steel (UK) Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
13.	JSW Natural Resources Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
14.	JSW Mozambique Limitada	Subsidiary	100.00	No
15.	JSW ADMS Caravo Lda	Subsidiary	100.00	No
16.	JSW Steel Global Trade Pte Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
17.	Nippon Singapore (Pte) Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
18.	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc	Subsidiary	100.00	No
19.	JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc	Subsidiary	100.00	No
20.	JSW Steel Italy S.R.L	Subsidiary	100.00	No
21.	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	Subsidiary	100.00	No
22.	Piombino Logistics S.p.A.- A JSW Enterprise	Subsidiary	100.00	No
23.	GSI Lucchini S.p.A	Subsidiary	100.00	No
24.	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	Yes
25.	Amba River Coke Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	Yes
26.	JSW Vijayanagar Metalllics Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	Yes
27.	Vardhman Industries Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
28.	JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
29.	JSW Bengal Steel Limited	Subsidiary	98.76	No
30.	JSW Natural Resources India Limited	Subsidiary	98.76	No
31.	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	Subsidiary	98.76	No
32.	JSW Natural Resource Bengal Limited	Subsidiary	98.76	No
33.	Peddar Realty Private Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
34.	Chandranitya Developers Private Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
35.	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.00	No
36.	JSW Vallabh Tin Plate Private Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
37.	JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	Yes
38.	JSW Utkal Steel Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
39.	Piombino Steel Limited	Subsidiary	83.28	No
40.	Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	Subsidiary	83.28	Yes
41.	Neotrex Steel Private Limited	Subsidiary	80.00	No
42.	JSW Retail and Distribution Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
43.	Vijayanager Mineral Private Limited	Joint Venture	40.00	No
44.	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	Joint Venture	50.00	No
45.	JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	Joint Venture	33.33	No
46.	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	Joint Venture	49.00	No
47.	Gourangdih Coal Limited	Joint Venture	50.00	No
48.	JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited	Joint Venture	50.00	No
49.	JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Centre Private Limited	Joint Venture	50.00	No
50.	Creixent Special Steels Limited	Joint Venture	48.00	No
51.	JSW Ispat Special Steel Limited	Joint Venture	23.10	Yes
52.	JSW One Platforms Limited	Joint Venture	69.01	No
53.	JSW One Distrubutions Limited	Joint Venture	69.01	No
54.	NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited	Joint Venture	50.00	No
55.	Ayena Innovation Private Limited	Joint Venture	31.00	No
56.	JSW Renewable (Vijayanagar) Limited	Associates	26.00	No

22. (i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: (Yes/No) – Yes

(ii) Turnover (in ₹) – ₹ 1,30,039 crores

(iii) Net worth (in ₹) – ₹ 58,031 crores

23. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If Yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	(If Yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year) Number of complaints filed during the year	FY 2022-23 Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	FY 2022-23 Remarks	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year) Number of complaints filed during the year	FY 2021-22 Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	FY 2021-22 Remarks
Communities	Yes	https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/Sustainability/21.%20Grievance_Redressal_Mechanism.pdf	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Investors (other than shareholders)	Yes		Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Shareholders	Yes		699	Nil	NA	663	Nil	NA
Employees and workers	Yes		Nil	Nil	NA	379	30	Balance pending were under the resolution process
Customers	Yes		Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Value Chain Partners	Yes		Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Other (please specify)	Yes		Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA

24. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

Please indicate material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to your business, rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk along-with its financial implications, as per the following format:

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1.	Air emission	R	A key parameter for measurement of our environmental performance. Our systems must be in place to maintain our emissions under statutory limits.	We are committed to preventing, abating and mitigating our emissions to air and have dedicated policies addressing point and non-point source emissions. Annual targets are created, and assessment is done monthly.	Negative Implication
2.	Biodiversity	R	We understand that preserving and restoring biodiversity is critical for maintaining a balanced ecosystem. We have signed up to commit to the IBBI initiative and continue our biennial disclosure under the 10 points prescribed by IBBI.	We strive to achieve 'No Net Loss' of biodiversity at all our operating sites by 2030. In compliance with the IBBI declaration, we have mapped the biodiversity interfaces with business operations designated as biodiversity champions. We have implemented schemes for enhancing awareness of biodiversity within the organisation.	Negative Implication
3.	Business ethics	O	We believe that a strong and fully embedded commitment to undertaking business ethically brings considerable benefits, including improved consumer perception (leading to increased loyalty), greater investment, reduced costs, and enhanced employee motivation, involvement and interaction.	Not Applicable	Positive Implication

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
4.	Climate change	R	Steel is hard to abate sector in the world, influencing steelmakers to pursue decarbonisation actively. With India's intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), it has become crucial to proactively work on achieving the set targets in the climate change arena.	With the carbon footprint of the steel industry among the top in global emissions, a transition towards a carbon-neutral scenario requires set targets and strong actions. We have developed clear targets for decarbonisation, have a dedicated climate change policy, and instituted a Climate Action Group to drive the organisation's climate action agenda.	Negative Implication
5.	Corporate governance, transparency and disclosures	O	We believe that good governance provides strategic direction, evaluates overall performance & ensures the long-term interest of the stakeholders are being served.	Not Applicable	Positive Implication
6.	Cultural Heritage	O	Across the world, tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage are under attack from various threats, including urban development, mineral and resource extraction, climate change, tourism, wars and natural disasters. It should be our aim to do what we can to help protect and enhance the unique cultural heritage of India, seeking to strengthen protection and improve recognition, understanding and promotion.	Not Applicable	Positive Implication
7.	Economic performance	O	Foresight in properly identifying and addressing the key demand dynamics in domestic and export markets aids in meeting operational guidance.	Not Applicable	Positive Implication
8.	Employee health, safety and well being	R	We aspire to achieve zero harm across all our operations. Health and Safety represent an important part of our group's values.	We are committed to providing a healthy and safe working environment for our employees, contractors, business associates, visitors on-premises, and above all, communities impacted by our operations. We have stringent safety systems in place to achieve our zero-harm vision. These processes are, to a large extent, tech-enabled and leverage real-time data, and are guided by the principle of shared responsibility. From a governance standpoint, our senior management, along with key plant personnel, assumes overall accountability for ensuring that the appropriate safety policies, procedures and safeguards are put into practice.	Negative Implication
9.	Energy	R	As global energy prices and demand continue to grow, it is essential to future-proof ourselves against the availability and affordability of sustainable energy to conduct our operations.	We have adopted state-of-the-art and energy-efficient systems and practices across our operations. This helps us continuously conserve resources and energy and, consequently, keep our input costs under control. Further, as part of our long-term plan, we are evaluating the building of adequate infrastructure to produce green electricity as a part of our overall energy portfolio. Our energy policy predominantly straddles efficient energy use, implementation of innovative projects to reduce energy demand and proactively embracing renewable energy (RE).	Negative Implication
10.	Human rights	R	We are cognisant of the fact that every individual brings a different and unique set of perspectives and capabilities to our team. We strongly advocate against all kinds of discrimination and stand with our team in the event of any violation.	We strive to involve all employees in upholding and sustaining the SA8000 policy in our operations. We are committed to ensuring a workplace adheres to international guidelines and conventions such as ILO. We are fully committed to employing people solely on the basis of their ability to do the job, prohibiting any discrimination based on race, colour, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, ethnicity, religion, disability, family status, social origin, and so on. We have also conducted Human Rights Due Diligence at our operations to understand the human rights issues present and take appropriate actions accordingly.	Negative Implication
11.	Local Considerations & Indigenous People	R	In the steelmaking industry, there is potential for the generation of noise, odours, smoke, fumes, dust etc., that can disturb the local communities in and around the plant premises. Lands of indigenous people have historically been routinely appropriated, sold, leased or simply plundered and polluted by governments and private companies. Indigenous People have been forced to leave their traditional lands, and this has resulted in marginalisation, poverty and disease; and, in some instances, the extinction of a people and the loss of their unique identities, customs and traditions.	We maintain an identification prevention-feedback–monitoring strategy to tackle these stakeholder-critical issues. CSR projects are planned in order to improve the livelihood of communities. We aim to gain a full and detailed understanding of where and how our current operations have interacted with communities, both now and in the past and for that, we undertake an assessment at our sites to identify any historical or current instances where our activities directly or indirectly impact upon communities.	Negative Implication
12.	Resources	R	With a burgeoning population and increasing urbanisation, demand for resources has significantly increased worldwide. The competition between industries and nations is expected to increase, and in this context, prudent sourcing, long-term raw material security and efficient utilisation assume priority.	We have institutionalised processes that maximise the utilisation of natural resources that we rely on. Our resource conservation policy is anchored on the considerate sourcing of materials, efficient use, and innovative projects to reduce the demand for raw materials.	Negative Implication
13.	Social Sustainability	O	We believe that community well-being is the outcome of collaborative developmental models that are replicable, scalable and sustainable.	Not Applicable	Positive Implication
14.	Supply chain sustainability	R	An integral part of the business is suppliers who contribute to growth and viability. This enables the whole business ecosystem to function with a sense of responsibility, integrity and overall compliance.	We have formulated a Supplier Code of Conduct that lays down norms of behaviour and practices for smoother and compliant conduct. The SCoC contains 5 key features that cover all dimensions of our value chain. We have initiated supplier's ESG assessment for our critical suppliers.	Negative Implication
15.	Sustainable Mining	R	Mining is a natural capital-intensive activity that poses significant environmental risks if not managed scientifically. Various aspects, such as tailings, energy and water consumption, biodiversity and structural stability, are some of the aspects that are considered critical in mining operations.	We adhere to the regulations as prescribed by the Government of India, along with our mine closure plans.	Negative Implication

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
16.	Technology, product and process innovation	O	We recognise that role of technology is crucial for decarbonisation of steel sector and we also believe that this will require fostering innovation at an early stage.	Not Applicable	Positive Implication
17.	Waste	R	Solid waste disposal and management pose significant challenges. Lack of proper treatment of waste causes several spillover effects, including organic decay of matter that contributes to GHG emissions and non-decay of single-use plastics that clog the natural ecosystem.	Circularity is a plausible solution, departing from the traditionally linear use-and-dispose paradigm. Hazardous and non-hazardous waste is formed in the steelmaking process are managed using an integrated strategy for efficient waste management, which takes into account environmental impact, social effects and commercial viability. We follow a widely accepted 'waste management hierarchy, which follows a 'prevent reuse-recycle-dispose' value chain.	Negative Implication
18.	Wastewater	R	Industrial waste and effluents, along with domestic sewage, can threaten natural ecosystems and communities if disposed of without treatment. A significant need for the industry to consciously manage its effluents and restrict discharge into natural water bodies.	We uphold our Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status across all our steel manufacturing locations. Following the ZLD process, we have achieved cost savings, mitigated water acquisition risks and achieved overall better environmental performance and compliance. Our onsite Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) manage sewage for domestic use and direct the treated water towards operational purposes.	Negative Implication
19.	Water resources	O	The requirement for fresh water is rising across communities and industries, and there is a global focus on achieving water security. Innovative ways of sourcing and managing water are being sought across the board to manage persistent and long-term challenges.	Not Applicable	Positive Implication

Section B: Management and Process Disclosures

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Policy and Management process								
Policy on Business conduct	Policy on Business conduct	People Policy	Policy on Business conduct	Human Rights Policy	Climate change policy	Policy on Business conduct	Policy to Make Our world a Better Place	Policy on Business Conduct
Code of Conduct for Board & Senior Management	Climate change policy	Health & Safety Policy	Grievance redressal Mechanism	Policy on Equality Diversity and Inclusivity	Energy Policy	Policy on Influencing Public & Regulatory Policy	Policy on Social Development and community involvement	Quality Policy
Code of Practices and Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information	Energy Policy	Policy on Labour Practices & Employment Rights	Policy on Stakeholder Engagement	Indigenous Peoples and Resettlement Policy	Raw Material Conservation Policy	Policy to Make Our world a Better Place	Indigenous Peoples and Resettlement Policy	Research & Development Policy
Determination of Materiality of Information or Events	Raw Material Conservation Policy	Policy on Board Diversity	Policy to make Our world a Better Place	Policy to make Our world a Better Place	Water Resource Management Policy		Cultural Heritage Policy	Policy to make Our world a Better Place
Dividend Distribution Policy	Water Resource Management Policy	Remuneration Policy			Wastewater Management Policy			
Policy for Determination of Material Subsidiaries	Wastewater Management Policy	Policy on Equality Diversity and Inclusivity			Waste Management Policy			
Policy for Preservation of Documents	Waste Management Policy	Policy to make Our world a Better Place			Air Emissions Management Policy			
Policy on Dealing with Related Party Transactions	Air Emissions Management Policy				Biodiversity Policy			
Remuneration Policy	Biodiversity Policy				Local Considerations Policy			
Whistle-blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism	Local Considerations Policy				Policy to Make Our World A Better Place			
Terms and Conditions for the Appointment of Independent Director	Policy to make Our world a Better Place							
Policy to make Our world a Better Place								

Sr. No.	Disclosure Question	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
	Policy and management processes									
1.	a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	https://www.jsw.in/groups/sustainability-policies								
2.	Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.	Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Name of the national and international codes/ certifications/labels/ standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustee) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	The policies are based on NGRBC, taking account of the requirements of various international standards like ISO 9000, ISO 14000, ISO45001, ISO 50001, ISO26000, SA8000, IFC Performance Standards, OECD Guidelines, UNGC guidelines and ILO Principles, ILO Convention on Human Rights, Report on Affirmative Action by CII, National Action Plan on Climate Change, National Environmental Policy, UN Sustainable Development Goals, Global Reporting Initiative, Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP),Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) and Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).								
5.	Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	JSW Steel has set aggressive targets for Sustainability KPIs related to climate change, energy, water, waste, air emissions, biodiversity, safety, diversity etc.								
6.	Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	The performance against the set targets are reported by the Company annually in the Integrated Report every year.								
	Governance, leadership and oversight									
7.	Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)	A shift towards more sustainable living is not only shaping new trends in consumer industries but also in areas such as steel. Today the variety of applications where steel is used necessitates producers to continuously improve quality and offer products with a lesser carbon footprint. JSW steel is at the forefront of both these trends. On one hand, we are investing heavily in R&D and increasing our downstream portfolio of sustainable products and on the other, we are doubling up on sustainability by controlling our emissions, improving resource consumption, making processes efficient, being energy-light and ensuring multi-pronged digital focus, helping us improve existing practices.								
8.	Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).	The Company has a Corporate Governance Framework in place. There is a balanced Board of Directors comprising Executive and Non-Executive Independent Directors with diverse range of experience and expertise. The Board of Directors- 1. Provides strategic direction and evaluates overall performance 2. Ensure the long-term interest of the stakeholders are being served There are several Board Committees and the main ones are - 1. Business responsibility/ sustainability reporting 2. Risk Management 3. Corporate social responsibility 4. Stakeholder Relationship 5. Audit 6. Project Review 7. Nomination & Remuneration etc.								
9.	Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details	The Board of Directors have constituted a sub-committee of the Board known as the "Business Responsibility/Sustainability Reporting Committee" which is responsible for the overall Sustainability performance of the Company. The committee oversees the implementation of activities under the purview of polices of the 9 principles of NGRBCs & other relevant international standards and frameworks such as UNGC, UN HRC, UN SDG, IFC PS, OECD, ISO etc. Chief Sustainability Officer briefs the Committee which meets biannually to review Sustainability and Climate change related risks and opportunities. The committee is chaired by an Independent Director and has Executive Directors and other Independent Directors as members of the committee. The committee meets half yearly for the activities and progress. The terms of reference for the committee are: - 1. Responsible for adoption of National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct on ESG Responsibilities in business practice. 2. Responsible for the policies created for or linked to 9 key principles of the NGRBCs & other international standards and frameworks. 3. Review the process of initiatives under the purview of Sustainability policies. 4. Review BRR disclosures on pre-decided frequency. 5. Review progress of Business Responsibility initiatives. 6. Review annual Business Responsibility Report and present it to the Board for Approval. Composition of this committee consists of both Non-Executive Independent Directors and Executive Directors and chaired by an Independent Director.								

10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company:

Subject for Review	Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director/ Committee of the Board/Any other committee									Frequency (Annually/Half yearly/Quarterly/Any – other please specify)								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Performance against above policies and follow up action	The board sustainability committee meets twice in a year to discuss the progress against sustainability parameters of the Company and review the polices. The board guide actions to be taken and reviews the progress against each parameter in the next meeting.																	
Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles and rectification of any non-compliances																		

11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.

Principles	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
The processes and compliances, however, may be subject to scrutiny by internal auditors and regulatory compliances, as applicable. From a best practices perspective as well as from a risk perspective, policies are periodically evaluated and updated by various department heads, business heads and approved by the management or board. An internal assessment of the workings of the BR policies has been done and in due course, the Company shall have an external assurance on the same.									

12. If answer to question (1) above is "No" i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

Principles	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Questions									
The entity does not consider the Principles material to its business (Yes/No)	Not Applicable								
The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)									
The entity does not have the financial or/human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)									
It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)									
Any other reason (please specify)									

Section C: Principle Wise Performance Disclosure

This section is aimed at helping entities demonstrate their performance in integrating the Principles and Core Elements with key processes and decisions. The information sought is categorised as "Essential" and "Leadership". While the essential indicators are expected to be disclosed by every entity that is mandated to file this report, the leadership indicators may be voluntarily disclosed by entities which aspire to progress to a higher level in their quest to be socially, environmentally and ethically responsible.

PRINCIPLE 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the Principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training and its impact	%age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors	2	The topics covered include the Committee Meetings which have discussions topics on all principles of BRSR including climate change, biodiversity, water, Sustainability Key Performance Indicators, Global trends on sustainability and best Practices in industry, external ratings and disclosures, Stakeholder engagement and Materiality, climate change Risks and Opportunities etc.	100.00
Key Managerial Personnel	2	Topics pertaining to integrity and ethics, core values, code of conduct, and sustainability covered enabling KMPs to drive company's values, purpose and strategy in the business.	100.00
Employees other than BoD and KMPs	29	Topics covering code of conduct, adaptive leadership programmes, and effective coaching. Awareness by way of periodical internal communication -Delivering value from ESG, Sustainability Initiatives at locations, Actions & Initiatives of JSW Foundation, Environment Initiatives at locations, Life Cycle Assessment & Product Sustainability, Biodiversity & its importance for Business, Social Interventions for Sustainable World & Safety Management. In addition to these workshops were conducted for ISPs and Operations. Under the ongoing decarbonisation initiative at one of our plants, we have conducted monthly training sessions for educating our site team regarding climate change. Also, awareness session regarding grievances imparted.	100.00
Workers	25	Topics covering safety management human rights, and skill development	100.00

2. Details of fines / penalties /punishment/ award/ compounding fees/ settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format (Note: the entity shall make disclosures on the basis of materiality as specified in Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Obligations) Regulations, 2015 and as disclosed on the entity's website):

Monetary

	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Amount (In ₹)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Penalty/ Fines					
Settlement					
Compounding fee			Nil		
Non-Monetary					
Imprisonment					
Punishment					

3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/ Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.

Yes.

https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/Sustainability/POL15-Policy-on-Business-Conduct.pdf

5. Number of Directors/KMPs/employees/workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption:

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Directors		
KMPs	Nil	Nil
Employees		
Workers		

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)		FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)	
	Number	Remark	Number	Remark
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs				

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest

Not Applicable

Leadership Indicators

1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the Principles during the financial year:

Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training	%age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
1	We have initiated supplier assessments on different Environment, Social & Governance topics to help assess their ESG performance which includes raw material and tier 1 suppliers	1%

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/ No) If Yes, provide details of the same.

Yes.

https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/Sustainability/23.%20Code%20of%20Conduct%20for%20Board%20Members%20%26%20Senior%20Management.pdf

The Company undertakes assessment at sites in order to identify any and all potential areas for conflict of interest. It engages with internal and external stakeholders to ensure the comprehensiveness of this assessment process. Based on the outcomes of this assessment process, the Company:

- Enhances its business practices to eliminate any perceived threat of a conflict of interest occurring;
- Reviews and re-confirms the effectiveness of both its external grievance system and associated internal systems through which any potential and actual conflicts of interest can be highlighted, investigated and addressed;
- Provides appropriate training with regard to how to recognise and avoid conflicts of interest.

PRINCIPLE 2: Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

Sr. No.	Indicators	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
1	R&D	100%	100%	Optimisation of resource utilisation. Quality, productivity and cost optimisation through process efficiency improvements. Product development, customisation and new applications. Recycling and reuse of process waste and conservation of natural resources. New application developments and promotion of slag usage in the country. New process technology development for process intensification and productivity.
2	Capex	3.13%	5.54%	Implementation of environment sustainability interventions

2. a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/ No).

   Yes

   b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?

   100%

3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for

(a)	Plastics (including packaging)	Not Applicable
(b)	E-waste	
(c)	Hazardous waste	
(d)	other waste.	

4. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes/ No).

   Yes

   If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.

   Yes

Leadership Indicators

1. Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?

NIC Code	Name of Product / Service	% of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link.
24105	Hot Rolled Coils, VJNR	100	Cradle to Gate	Yes	https://www.jsw.in/sustainability/transparency-customers
24105	Cold Rolled Closed Annealed Coils, VJNR		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Cold Rolled Coated GI and GL Products, VJNR		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24109	Non-Oriented Electrical Steel, VJNR		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Hot Rolled Coils, Dolvi		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Hot Rolled Flat, Salem		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	TMT Rebars, VJNR		Cradle to Gate	Yes	

NIC Code	Name of Product / Service	% of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link.
24105	Wire Rods, VJNR	100	Cradle to Gate	Yes	https://www.jsw.in/sustainability/transparency-customers
24109	TMT Rebars, Dolvi		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Hot Rolled Wire Rod Coil, Salem		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24108	Heat Treated Wire Rod Coil, Salem		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Hot Rolled Hexagon Wire Rod Coil, Salem		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Hot Rolled Round Cornered Square, Salem		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Heat Treated Bar, Salem		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Hot Rolled Bar, Salem		Cradle to Gate	Yes	
24105	Hot Rolled Hexagon Bar, Salem		Cradle to Gate	Yes	

2. If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same

Name of Product / Service	Description of the risk / concern	Action Taken
No, there are no significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of our products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA)		

3. Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).

Indicate input material	Recycled or re-used input material to total material FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Recycled input materials	11.94%	7.09%

4. Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format:

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed
Plastics (including packaging)	Not Applicable					
E-waste						
Hazardous waste						
Other waste						

5. Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category

Indicate product category	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials as % of total products sold in respective category
Not Applicable	

PRINCIPLE 3: Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains

Essential Indicators

1. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

Category	Total (A)	% of employees covered by									
		Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No. (D)	% (D/A)	No. (E)	% (E/A)	No. (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent employees											
Male	12113	12113	100%	12113	100%	0	0%	12113	100%	12113	100%
Female	743	743	100%	743	100%	743	100%	0	0%	743	100%
Other	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**12856**	**12856**	**100%**	**12856**	**100%**	**743**	**5.78%**	**12113**	**94.22%**	**12856**	**100%**

2. Details of retirement benefits, for Current FY and Previous Financial Year.

Benefits	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)
PF	100	0	Y	100	0	Y
Gratuity	100	0	Y	100	0	Y
ESI	100	0	Y	100	0	Y

The employees and workers as eligible and applicable are covered as per the applicable regulatory requirements.

3. Accessibility of workplaces

   Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard

   Yes

   Our main offices and wherever such employees are located are having required facilities for access for differently abled employees and workers.

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.

   Yes,

   https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/Sustainability/20.%20POL14%20-%20Policy%20on%20Labour%20Practices%20and%20Employment%20Rights.pdf

   https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/Sustainability/POL11-JSW-Policy-on-Protecting-Human-Rights.pdf

   https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/Sustainability/21.%20Grievance_Redressal_Mechanism.pdf

5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.

Gender	Permanent employees		Permanent workers	
	Return to work rate	Retention rate	Return to work rate	Retention rate
Male	100%	100%	0%	0%
Female	100%	100%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	0%	0%

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and worker? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief

	Yes/No (If Yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
Permanent Workers	As per Policy https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/Sustainability/21.%20Grievance_Redressal_Mechanism.pdf
Other than Permanent Worker	
Permanent Employees	
Other than Permanent Employees	

We have SAMOOH & SAMPARK communication forum in place, the program will be conducted every month along with their department HOD's- Q&A session to capture their concerns. The concerns which can be provided with immediate solution with panel member discussion will be resolved on spot, and for major concerns a MOM is prepared and circulated to respective department HOD/HRBP's to address the concern within specific timeframe for the closure and further to any major concerns we seek for management approval which is proposed or approved with feasibility study done by experts. Apart from this, admin related grievances such as Canteen, Housing, Transport facilities are handled separately.

7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B/A)	Total employees / workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D/C)
Total Permanent Employees	12856	1584	12.32%	12398	1370	11.05%
Male	12113	1495	12.34%	11732	1370	11.68%
Female	743	89	11.98%	666	0	0.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%

8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)					FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)				
	Total (A)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation		Total (D)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation	
		No. (B)	% (B /A)	No. (C)	% (C /A)		No. (E)	% (E /D)	No. (F)	% (F /D)
Employees										
Male	12113	12113	100.00%	12113	100.00%	11732	11732	100.00%	11732	100.00%
Female	743	743	100.00%	743	100.00%	666	666	100.00%	666	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**12856**	**12856**	**100.00%**	**12856**	**100.00%**	**12398**	**12398**	**100.00%**	**12398**	**100.00%**
Workers										
Male	17798	17798	100.00%	17798	100.00%	29756	29756	100.00%	29756	100.00%
Female	183	183	100.00%	183	100.00%	471	471	100.00%	471	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**17981**	**17981**	**100.00%**	**17981**	**100.00%**	**30227**	**30227**	**100.00%**	**30227**	**100.00%**

9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker:

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	Total (D)	No. (E)	% (E/D)
Employees						
Male	12113	12113	100.00%	11732	11732	100.00%
Female	743	743	100.00%	666	666	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Total	**12856**	**12856**	**100.00%**	**12398**	**12398**	**100.00%**

10. Health and safety management system

    a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No). If yes, the coverage of such system?

    Yes, ISO 45001 :2018 standards requirements are implemented, it is covers Manufacture and Dispatch functions of all our Integrated Steel Plants.

b. **What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?**

1. Hazardous Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)
2. Job Safety Analysis
3. Hazop Study
4. Quantitative Risk Assessment
5. MAC tool using RAPP assessment
6. Hazardous Area Classification study
7. Pre-Startup Safety Review (PSSR)
8. Management of Change (MOC)

c. **Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks?**

Yes

d. **Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services?**

Yes

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:

Safety Incident/Number	Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0.33	0.36
	Workers	0.19	0.31
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	25	23
	Workers	104	142
No. of fatalities	Employees	0	1
	Workers	6	7
High consequence work related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	0	9
	Workers	44	46

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy work place.

- OH&S Management System implemented at our plants is complying with ISO 45001:2018. Safety Observation (SO), empowerment of safety officer, Incident reporting & investigation, High risk standards implementation, Contractor safety management systems, Implementing best safety practices and benchmarking, internal audits and external audits, legal and statutory compliance etc.,
- Technology interventions in Hazard Identification is being promoted extensively through use of smart cameras, Geo fencing, Sensors in Men-Machine interface etc.,
- Safety Hero Program was launched to recognise safety conscious persons amongst shop floor workmen and employees.
- JSW Critical Safety Rules was developed based on the criticality and past history of accidents. This was cascaded through development of a 3 D animated video.
- British Safety Council Audits were initiated at our plants. Salem unit become the first ISP in the world to be recognised with 5 Star rating.
- Process Safety Management was strengthened with engagement of Dupont Sustainable solutions for development of Centre of Excellence in the process
- JSW has developed a robust online safety training module which familiarise the employees with H&S requirements. 54 e-learning modules were added
- AR/VR tools have been successfully tested and are being used at our Vijayanagar plant for emergency response training to our employees.
- To ensure good compliances with safety requirements, Safety App and portal are in use at all our sites. All our safety processes have been digitised like near miss and incident reporting, audit and inspection, safety observation, contractor safety management, Road safety and Monthly safety performance reporting.

- International Training & Certification for safety team- To strengthen the knowledge and exposure of safety team towards international requirements and best practices, Group safety has organised NEBOSH International General Certification training through British safety council for safety professionals.
- Safety Champion's Program for Line Managers- In order to increase the safety awareness levels of line managers and actively engage them as safety ambassadors, 10 safety modules have been identified and being developed by British safety council christened as "Safety Champions program for line managers". On successful completion of these 10 modules, the line managers would be designated as Safety champions and act as safety ambassadors in their respective plants. 1000 plus line managers have enrolled for the safety champions program.

13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Health & Safety	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Inputs are received from contractors and employees through Perception surveys and other feedback mechanism like Safety Kaizen etc, not like a complaint system but as a constructive feedback.

14. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100
Working Conditions	100

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.

1) Age Policy of Mobile Equipment including cranes were established at all our plants
2) First generation Hydra is banned across all our businesses
3) Skill Assessment of new as well as existing workmen is being carried out
4) Mobile phone usage policy have been implemented at plants
5) Motorised two wheeler use have been restricted inside the plants
6) Lifting competency training organsied through expert external trainers

Leadership Indicators

1. **Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of**
   (A) Employees (Y/N) Yes
   (B) Workers (Y/N) Yes
2. **Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.**

   This is checked during the Pre-qualification process of the contractors and other stakeholders as a due diligence process
3. **Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:**

	Total no. of affected employees/ workers		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Employees	0	1	0	0
Workers	6	7	0	0

All the employees and workers who suffer from work related injuries are being rehabilitated. Those who suffer fatality are suitably compensated following applicable regulation and company policy.

4. **Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/ No)**

   Yes

5. **Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

   Although informal and formal awareness programs are being conducted for the value chain partner, we are in the process collecting the data and information as per the required format.

6. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners**

   1) Pre-Qualification Assessment of contractors has been reviewed and revised with stringent qualification requirements - PQA is mandatory for all contractors

   2) JSW CARES - (Contractor Assessment and Rating system for Excellence in Safety) is launched for assessment of contractors and improve their performance

   3) Group level Standard on Contractor Safety Management has been released to standardise contractors safety requirements including hygiene and wellbeing of their workforce.

   4) 3rd party Validation audits is conducted at group level to ascertain the PQA and CARES implementation is at desired level.

PRINCIPLE 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

Essential Indicators

1. **Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity**

   JSW Steel maintains a dynamic and strategic stakeholder engagement process where it identifies key stakeholder groups from the larger universe of all possible stakeholders. This is done after considering the material influence each group has on the Company's ability to create value (and vice-versa). Through this mechanism, the Company has currently identified seven internal and external stakeholder groups: Employees, Government and Regulatory Authorities, Customers, Communities and Civil Society / NGOs, Suppliers, Institutions, Investors.

2. **List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group**

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalised Group (Yes/ No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Other	Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / others – please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Customers Employees Community and civil society/NGOs Government and regulatory bodies Institutions Investors Suppliers	No	Customer – Customers meets, official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, website and social media, Conferences events, Phone calls, emails and meetings. Employees – JSW World Intranet portal, Newsletters, Employee satisfaction surveys – JSW Voice Pulse Survey, Emails and meetings, Training programs like Springboard, Employee engagement initiatives like WeCare and Samvedna, Performance appraisal, Grievance redressal mechanisms, Notice boards Community – Need assessment, Meetings and briefings, Partnerships in community development projects, Training and workshops, Impact assessment surveys, Official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, website and social media, Complaints and grievance mechanism Government – Advertisements, publications, website and social media, Phone calls, emails and meetings, Regulatory audits/ inspections. Institutions – Networking through meetings, brainstorming sessions, discussions, etc. Investors – Analyst meets and conference calls, Annual General Meeting, Official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, website and social media, Investor meetings and roadshows Investors - Engagement with investors happens through analyst meets, conference calls, AGMs, and official communication channels like advertisements, publications, websites, and social media. The focus on sustainable growth, strong corporate governance, and compliance with global ESG norms allows to set benchmarks in key areas, fostering stakeholder engagement. Emphasis on robust financial and non-financial performance, consistent returns, and innovative instruments like sustainability-linked bo Suppliers – Vendor assessment and review, Training workshops and seminars, Supplier audits, Official communication channels: Advertisements, publications, website and social media	Customers: Frequent and as and when required Employees: Intranet/ Daily/ Newsletter - Quarterly/ Emails – when required	Scope of Engagement - Customer meets, Customer feedback and satisfactory survey; Topics Discussed & Key outcomes during engagement - Timely Delivery, Wide Range of High Quality products that meet customer requirements, Competitive pricing, Easy Availability through large distribution network, Post sales engagement like a Digital CRM to ensure quick accessible customer support

Leadership Indicators

1. **Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.**

   Our current communications with the minority shareholders are mainly through the annual integrated reporting, web sites and AGM. We get engaged specifically with our investors through the rating agencies or investors directly through our investor relations department and have regular dialogue with them throughout the year either through phone calls or mail exchanges on our ESG performance and plans. We have not received any specific complaints on any aspect of NG RBC from our investors and lenders till date. Rather we have had very constructive discussions on the plans, performances and strategy. The dialogues with all the shareholders/stakeholders are on a regular basis by the Company. The AGM is held by the Company to solicit the views of all the shareholders of the Company. The shareholders are also empowered to lodge their grievances via a dedicated e-mail address, which are then resolved by the Company.

2. **Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.**

   Understanding, identifying and prioritising issues that could significantly impact our value creation abilities is a key step in our strategy planning process. At JSW Steel, we undertook a formal materiality assessment exercise in FY 2018-19 and a benchmarked alignment in FY 2019-20. A fresh materiality assessment was executed during FY 2020-21 to explore the issues considered to be most relevant by our management and stakeholders, which were then factored into our strategic priorities. The stakeholder consultations and materiality assessment exercises have been instrumental in the identification of the 17 environmental, social and governance priorities at JSW Steel, and in maintaining a track on the key performance indicators under these priorities. In FY23, we have initialised double materiality assessment.

3. **Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/ marginalised stakeholder groups.**

   JSW has been working for education, health & nutrition, sanitation and wellbeing of marginalised sections of the society. To identify the vulnerable and marginalised stakeholders within the identified focus areas, several methodologies are adopted such as desk research for situational analysis, participatory rural appraisal, community need assessment and focus group discussion with the stakeholders. These methods help in prioritising the community level interventions. JSW Steel focuses on strengthening its relationships with the communities through a meaningful and purposeful engagement. It implements a range of programmes that enables improved quality of life for people who are impacted by its operations. Over the years, JSW Steel's continuous efforts have resulted in better education, better health, better employment, better infrastructure and better sanitation for the local communities. Overall, the Company has aligned its CSR programmes to the key areas of health and nutrition, education and learning, agri- initiatives, livelihood, sanitation, water conservation and augmentation, biodiversity promotion, skill enhancement, and art, culture and sports.

PRINCIPLE 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Essential Indicators

1. **Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format:**

Majority of our employees are provided with human rights training. There is a policy on Human Rights of the Company available on intranet and website of the Company. For all new employees who are on boarded, Human Rights awareness is part of the induction session. For worker category, face to face/classroom session on the code of conduct is done which includes aspects of Human Rights. In FY23 we have completed HRDD for one of our major operations.

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Total (A)	No. of employees/ workers covered (B)	% (B/ A)	Total (C)	No. of employees/ workers covered (D)	% (D / C)
Employees						
Permanent	12856	12856	100.00%	12398	12398	100.00%
Other than permanent	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Total Employees	**12856**	**12856**	**100.00%**	**12398**	**12398**	**100.00%**
Workers						
Permanent	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Other than permanent	17981	17981	100.00%	30227	30227	100.00%
Total Workers	**17981**	**17981**	**100.00%**	**30227**	**30227**	**100.00%**

2. **Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format**

As both Central and State Government have authorisation over fixing the wages, the State Governments fix their own scheduled employments and further release the rates of Minimum Wage along with the VDA (Variable Dearness Allowance). Wage boards are set up to review and fix minimum wages at specified intervals. The wage rates in scheduled employments differ across states, sectors, skills, regions and occupations owing to a lot of differentiating factors. Hence, there is no single uniform minimum wage rate across the country and the revision cycle differs for each state. However Minimum wages are paid and adhered to by the Company as per the applicable regulation.

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)					FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)				
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Permanent	**12856**	**0**	**0.00%**	**12856**	**100.00%**	**12398**	**0**	**0.00%**	**12398**	**100.00%**
Male	12113	0	0.00%	12113	100.00%	11732	0	0.00%	11732	100.00%
Female	743	0	0.00%	743	100.00%	666	0	0.00%	666	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Workers										
Other than Permanent	**17981**	**0**	**0.00%**	**17981**	**100.00%**	**30227**	**0**	**0.00%**	**30227**	**100.00%**
Male	17798	0	0.00%	17798	100.00%	29756	0	0.00%	29756	100.00%
Female	183	0	0.00%	183	100.00%	471	0	0.00%	471	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

3. **Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format:**

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category
Board of Directors (BoD)	3	120100956	0	0
Key Managerial Personnel	5	107394953	0	0
Employees other than BoD and KMP	13092	825147	783	727248
Workers	0	0	0	0

4. **Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)**

Yes. Human Rights is a sensitive issue and JSW Steel has zero tolerance to Human Rights violations. Human Rights is one of the 17 key focus areas for the Company. For any Human Rights violation, wherever reported shall be investigated by a special committee nominated for the purpose by the Senior Leadership.

5. **Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.**

At JSW, we have a moral obligation to do all that we can to actively involve ourselves in the protection and enhancement of human rights in areas that are within our direct control and to work with others to protect every individual's rights and freedom. We are fully committed to promoting inclusivity and equality, prohibiting any discrimination and safeguarding the human rights of all our teams.

We are cognisant of the fact that every individual brings a different and unique set of perspectives and capabilities to our team and, as such, JSW is fully committed to employing people solely on the basis of their ability to do the job, prohibiting any discrimination based on race, colour, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, ethnicity, religion, disability, family status, social origin and so on.

We believe that every human being has the right to equality and non-discrimination. We respect human rights and are committed to ensuring that they are protected, guided by our human rights policy. Our human rights policy articulates our stand on human rights, including non-discrimination, prohibition of child and forced labour, freedom of association and the right to engage in collective bargaining (further details can be found in our Business Responsibility Report published on our corporate website). We contribute to the fulfilment of human rights by complying with all national and local legislations, and international norms as applicable. This is enabled by our well-articulated policies, effective programmes and supporting grievance redressal mechanisms. No complaints related to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour or discriminatory employment were received during the reporting year. We have formulated a policy to demonstrate our commitment to protecting and enhancing the human rights of individuals and promoting inclusivity, diversity and equality.

Stakeholder grievance mechanism: JSW Steel is committed to promoting responsible behaviour and value for social and environmental well-being. We have a policy on business conduct that is applicable to all our employees and value chain partners. We also have a structured stakeholder grievance redressal mechanism through which stakeholders freely share their concerns and grievances with the Company.

Whistleblower policy: We formulated the whistleblower policy / vigil mechanism in order to provide a mechanism for Directors and employees of JSW Steel to approach the Ethics Counsellor/Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board to report genuine concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Code of Conduct or Ethics Policy, or any other unethical or improper activity.

6. **Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:**

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL	NIL	NA
Discrimination at workplace						
Child Labour						
Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour						
Wages						
Other human rights related issues						

7. **Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases**

The Company believes in promoting diversity & inclusion as a culture which allows all employees to bring their authentic selves to work and contribute wholly with their skills, experience and perspective for creating unmatched value for all stakeholders. It provides a rules-based policy framework that is non-discriminatory and provides equal opportunity for all individuals irrespective of their gender, religion, caste, race, age, community, physical ability or gender orientation. JSW endeavors to ensure a safe, secure and congenial work environment, so that employees can deliver their best without inhibition. The Company has put in place a robust Grievance Redressal process for investigation of employee concerns and has instituted a Code of Conduct & Employee Service Rules that clearly delineates employee responsibilities and acceptable employee conduct. Together, these constitute the foundation for promoting a diverse and inclusive culture at the workplace.

8. **Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)**

Yes. The business agreements and contracts do include Company's expectations to promote sustainability, fair competition and respect for human rights.

At JSW Steel, suppliers are an integral part of our business, who contribute to our growth and viability as a business. We engage regularly with our suppliers to ensure that our overall ecosystem functions with a sense of responsibility, integrity and overall compliance. To achieve this, we have formulated a Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) that lays down norms of behaviour and practices for smoother and compliant conduct. This SCoC takes cognisance of the themes of human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption, as described in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). Principles and norms described under the theme of 'labour' are based on the standards specified by Internationa Labour Organisation (ILO) from time-to-time.

We have developed vendor and supplier registration tool in which we have provided questionnaires so that every new supplier/distributor has to disclose the social and environment parameters such as licence to operate industrial H&S department, consent from the respective state pollution control boards, ISO certifications, etc.

The key principles of SCoC are –

1. Compliance Management
2. Environment
3. Human Rights
4. Labour
5. Business Ethics

The SCoC is available at https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/downloads/steel/IR/Corporate%20Governace/Code%20Of%20Conduct/SUPPLIER%20CODE%20OF%20CONDUCT%2019%20Feb%202021.pdf

9. **Assessments for the year:**

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child labour	100% of all our plants and offices are assessed internally for any issues related to the parameters.
Forced/involuntary labour	
Sexual harassment	
Discrimination at orkplace	
Wages	

10. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 9 above**

No complaints related to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, or discriminatory employment were received during the reporting year and none are pending at the end of the reporting year. JSW Steel is committed to promoting responsible behavior and value for social and environmental wellbeing. To this end, it has a policy on business conduct that is applicable to all its employees and value chain partners. It has a structured stakeholder grievance redressal mechanism through which stakeholders freely share their concerns and grievances with the Company, including regarding human rights issues. Company have stakeholder relationship committee to periodically look into the functioning of the Company's shareholder/ investor grievance redressal system and oversee improvements in the same, besides reporting serious concerns, if any. There were no grievances related to Human Rights received by the Company.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/ complaints.**

As there were no complaints in the FY23, no business process was modified/introduced due to this.

2. **Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due-diligence conducted.**

We have carried out HRDD for one of our major operations in FY23

3. **Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?**

Yes

4. **Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Child labour	100
Forced/involuntary labour	100
Sexual harassment	100
Discrimination at workplace	100
Wages	100

5. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks/concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.**

There were no significant risks/concerns arising from our value chain partners

PRINCIPLE 6: Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

Essential Indicators

1. **Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:**

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Total electricity consumption (A)	12650641 GJ	11703082 GJ
Total fuel consumption (B)	481733789 GJ	435079392 GJ
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	0	0
Total energy consumption (A+B+C)	494384430 GJ	446782474 GJ
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumption/ turnover in rupees)	0.00038 GJ/₹	0.00038 GJ/₹
Energy intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	23.69 GJ/tcs	25.30 GJ/tcs
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/ assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency	Yes. Bureau Veritas India Pvt Ltd	Yes. KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

2. **Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any Yes.**

JSW Steel Vijayanagar- PAT Cycle-II- FY19- Target Achieved

JSW Steel Salem- PAT Cycle-III- FY20- Target Achieved as per the 3rd party verification. Results awaited from BEE

JSW Steel Dolvi- PAT Cycle-II- FY19- Target not achieved. Following remedial actions were taken for the Dolvi plant.

1. Installation of various WHRS in Iron & Steel making processes.
2. Improvement in raw material quality.
3. Installation of BATs such as TRT in blast furnace, CDQ in coke oven.
4. Replacement of partial RLNG consumption with process off gases.

3. **Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format**

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
(i) Surface water	86252705 kL	82123309 kL
(ii) Groundwater	15142 kL	15324 kL
(iii) Third party water	0	0
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	0	0
(v) Others	0	0
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	86267847 kL	82138633 kL
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	51054289 kL	43232079 kL
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	0.039 L/₹	0.037 L/₹
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	2.45 kL/tcs	2.45 kL/tcs
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/ assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency	Yes. Bureau Veritas India Pvt Ltd	Yes. KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

4. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

Yes. We have also adopted a range of measures for water security for us as well as the communities in and around us that includes improving water consumption efficiency, increased recycling of treated waste water to reduce fresh water intake, selection of advanced water treatment technologies, sustained Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) from the plants and also rainwater harvesting, integrated watershed management projects beyond the fence.

5. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
NOx	Kg/tcs	1.19	1.26
SOx	Kg/tcs	1.69	1.895
Particulate matter (PM)	Kg/tcs	0.42	0.488
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)		NA	NA
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)		NA	NA
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)		NA	NA
Others – please specify		NA	NA
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/ assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.		Yes. Bureau Veritas India Pvt Ltd	Yes. KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

6. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	Metric Tonnes	49359385	44211310
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	Metric Tonnes		
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per rupee of turnover	$kgCO_2$/₹ turnover	0.0378	0.038
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	tCO_2/tcs	2.36	2.50
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/ assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.		Yes. Bureau Veritas India Pvt Ltd	Yes. KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

7. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If Yes, then provide details

JSW Steel is at the front-runner in incorporating sustainability at the core of its operations and decision making. We have set ourselves an ambitious CO_2 emission reduction target of 42% reduction over a base year of 2005 till 2030. This will bring down the CO_2 levels below 1.95 tCO_2/tcs. This target is aligned with the global sustainable development scenario (SDS) pathway.

1. We have adopted the Best Available Technologies (BAT) to improve the of our operations on climate.
2. Our roadmap to 2030 includes –
   - Focus on Energy and Process Efficiency
   - Energy Transition for De-carbonisation
   - Improving the raw material quality
   - Material circularity through increase usage of scrap
   - Alternative fuel sources
3. We are operating a CCU of 100TPD capacity where CO_2 is captured and refined for use in the food & beverage industry. The adoption of this technology at a very early stage gives us a head-start in our plans to scale up the utility of CCUS in conjunction with BF-BOF in operations.
4. We are also operating an EAF wherein waste plastic is injected. This has helped reduce GHG and also plastic menace.
5. We are also collaborating with various technology and engineering companies to explore and evaluate various Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) options and their applications.

8. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste (A)	25.75	29.32
E-waste (B)	46.04	5.31
Bio-medical waste (C)	0.030	0.032
Construction and demolition waste (D)	0	0
Battery waste (E)	133.36	11.32
Radioactive waste (F)	0	0
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)	5879.71	122862.84
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e. by materials relevant to the sector)	14278013.50	13157153.40
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	**14414261.49**	**13280062.22**
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	14381620.60	13779746.00
(ii) Re-used	0	0
(iii) Other recovery operations	0	0
Total	**14381620.60**	**13779746.00**
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	2916.00	494.29
(ii) Landfilling	183872.00	164738.73
(iii) Other disposal operations	0	0
Total	**186788.00**	**165233.02**
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.	Yes. Bureau Veritas India Pvt Ltd	Yes. KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

9. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

Circular economy is at the core of JSW Group. At JSW Steel, we follow a 'Zero Waste to Landfill' model to manage our waste. We achieve this with consistent monitoring and optimisation of resource usage, and finding alternative utilities for the waste material we generate. The utilisation of blast furnace slag in JSW Cement operations is a classic example of material circularity which not only reduces the virgin material consumption but also helps in decarbonising another hard to abate sector.

JSW Steel is always at the fore-front of innovation. Slag produced during steel-manufacturing in particular, have historically presented great challenges for the steel industry. As a solution to this, JSW Steel is utilising this slag to manufacture paver blocks which negates need for the extraction of natural sand from river beds. In addition to this, the slag sand project to utilise the granulated blast furnace slag as an alternative to river sand also has wider applications from plain concrete to reinforced concrete and can be used in roads, highways, paver blocks, bricks, plastering and buildings. JSW steel has become the first steel plant in the country to market and sell processed granulated slag or Slag Sand as replacement of river sand. Very recently, JSW Steel has started utilising the plastic waste through injection in Electric Arc Furnace which has led to the replacement of coke fines in the EAF. Thus, time and again, JSW Steel has been innovating to reduce waste generation as well as to increase the waste utilisation.

10. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format

All our integrated steel plant facilities are compliant with the environmental regulations.

11. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
No environmental impact assessments for operations were done in FY23				

12. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:

S. No.	Specify the law / regulation / guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the noncompliance	Any fines / penalties / action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken, if any
1.	All Complied	NA	0	NA

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide break-up of the total energy consumed (in Joules or multiples) from renewable and non-renewable sources, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A)	1427160 GJ	0
Total fuel consumption (B	0	0
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	0	0
Total energy consumption (A+B+C)	1427160 GJ	0
From Non renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	11223481 GJ	11703082 GJ
Total fuel consumption (E)	481733789 GJ	435079392 GJ
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	0	0
Total energy consumption (D+E+F)	492957270 GJ	446782474 GJ
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency	Yes. Bureau Veritas India Pvt Ltd	Yes. KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

2. Provide the following details related to water discharged:

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres		
(i) To Surface water	All the plants of JSW Steel ie. Vijayanagar, Dolvi and Salem are Zero Discharge Plants.	
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(ii) To Groundwater		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(iii) To Seawater		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(iv) Sent to third-parties		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(v) Others		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)		
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency		

3. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kilolitres): For each facility / plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information: (i) Name of the area (ii) Nature of operations (iii) Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in the following format

1.	Name of the area	Vijayanagar
2.	Nature of operations	Iron and Steelmaking

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
(i) Surface water	47691075	49885850
(ii) Groundwater	0	0
(iii) Third party water	0	0
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	0	0
(v) Others	0	0
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	47691075	49885850
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	27476760	28369250
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	0.0396 L/₹	0.0394 L/₹
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) Into Surface water	All the plants of JSW Steel ie. Vijayanagar, Dolvi and Salem are Zero Discharge Plants.	
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(ii) Into Groundwater		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(iii) Into Seawater		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(iv) Sent to third-parties		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(v) Others		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)		

1.	Name of the area	Salem
2.	Nature of operations	Iron and Steelmaking

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
(i) Surface water	4795173	5033173
(ii) Groundwater	15142	15324
(iii) Third party water	0	0
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	0	0
(v) Others	0	0
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	4810315	5048497
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	2309469	2339980
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	0.0309 L/₹	0.0347 L/₹
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
(i) Into Surface water	All the plants of JSW Steel ie. Vijayanagar, Dolvi and Salem are Zero Discharge Plants.	
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(ii) Into Groundwater		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(iii) Into Seawater		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(iv) Sent to third-parties		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(v) Others		
No treatment		
With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)		

4. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format

Parameter	Unit	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO_2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	Tonnes of CO_2	1280553	716491
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover	$kgCO_2$/₹ turnover	0.00098 $kgCO_2$/₹	0.00061 $kgCO_2$/₹
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	tCO_2/tcs	-	-
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/ assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency		Yes. Bureau Veritas India Pvt Ltd	Yes. KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

5. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 10 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.

JSW Steel recognises biodiversity as a core focus area. Thus, we are aligned to the National Biodiversity Targets, and take a risk-based approach for making biodiversity a key decision making consideration. We are also committed to not operating in World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas. Together with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), we continue to undertake site-specific assessment of biodiversity impact. We are also a Working Group (WG) and founding member of the India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) Chapter of CII-CESD. We were among the firsts to sign up and commit to the Indian Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI), an initiative by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in partnership with India's Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. In compliance with the IBBI declaration, we have mapped the biodiversity interfaces with business operations designated as biodiversity champion and have implemented schemes for enhancing awareness on biodiversity within the organisation. We also continue our biennial disclosure under the 10 points prescribed by the IBBI.

JSW have taken up a Mangrove restoration project at Dolvi and planted more than a million saplings in the span of 4 years thereby bringing 340 hectares of land under forest cover which is estimated to have carbon capture, over a 25-year period, of approximately 185,000 tonnes. At JSW, it is our goal to achieve 'No net loss' of biodiversity at all our operating sites by 2030.

6. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:

S. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web- link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
1.	CCU at Salav	Page no. 41 https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/steel/IR/Financial%20Performance/Annual%20Reports%20_%20STEEL/JSW%20Steel%20Integrated%20Report%202021-22.pdf	
2.	Plastic Injection in Electric Arc Furnace	Page no. 157 https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/industry/steel/IR/Financial%20Performance/Annual%20Reports%20_%20STEEL/JSW%20Steel%20Integrated%20Report%202021-22.pdf https://www.jsw.in/groups/sustainability-framework-measuring-success-climate-change	

7. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link

The Company and all the locations have a business continuity and a disaster management plan in place.

The Company has a Business Continuity Policy duly approved by the Board. All major generation plants have formulated Business Continuity Plans (BCP). The main objective of BCP is to maintain business continuity under disruptive incidents with an aim to minimise impact on -

- Human life and other living beings
- Environment and related eco systems
- Economic losses
- All stakeholders (such as investors, employees)

To make this BCP more robust, Company plans training and awareness sessions across the Plant locations. Apart from training, BCP testing is done periodically to check its efficacy and improving it further based on the gaps observed during testing.

8. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.

There has been no significant adverse impact to the environment arising from our value chain partners.

9. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.

Although informal and formal awareness programs are being conducted for the value chain partners, we are yet to collect and collate the data and information in the required format.

PRINCIPLE 7: Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

Essential Indicators

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations.

12

b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/ associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1.	World Steel Association	International
2.	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	National
3.	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	National
4.	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)	National
5.	Indian Steel Association	National
6.	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	International
7.	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	International
8.	Indian Institute of Metals	National
9.	PMS (Metal Society of USA)	International
10.	United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)	International

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anticompetitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities

Name of authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
No adverse orders received from regulatory authorities for anti-competitive conduct.		

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

JSW Steel works closely with industry/trade associations in evolving policies that govern the functioning and regulations of the Indian Steel sector. The Company is a member of various working groups to support the government in the following areas -

- Governance and administration
- Economic Reforms
- Sustainable business principles
- Energy, water and other natural resources
- Social and community development
- Transparency in public disclosure

PRINCIPLE 8: Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

Essential Indicators

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No	Date of notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
Not applicable , as there were no projects that require SIA as per applicable laws					

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:

Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (In ₹)
Integrated Steel Plant (ISP) project, Paradip	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	5000	93	62 Cr

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.

Please refer to the Stakeholder Engagement section of our CSR Policy

https://www.jsw.in/sites/default/files/assets/downloads/steel/IR/corporate_social_responsibilty/Corporate%20social%20responsibility%20policy_150322.pdf

(Pg.7 of 11) as already published on JSW website.

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	5%	4%
Sourced directly from within the district and neighbouring districts	56% of 5%	55% of 4%

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):

Not applicable, as there were no projects that require SIA as per applicable laws

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies

S. No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount spent (In ₹)
1.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	55,00,000

3. (a) Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalised /vulnerable groups? (Yes/No)

We engage regularly with our suppliers to ensure that our overall ecosystem functions with a sense of responsibility, integrity and overall compliance. To achieve this, we have formulated a Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) that lays down norms of behaviour and practices for smoother and compliant conduct. This SCoC takes cognisance of the themes of human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption, as described in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). Principles and norms described under the theme of 'labour' are based on the standards specified by International Labour Organisation (ILO) from time-to-time.

(b) From which marginalised /vulnerable groups do you procure?

Not Applicable

(c) What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?

Not Applicable

4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge

S. No.	Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/ Acquired (Yes/No)	Benefit shared (Yes / No)	Basis of calculating benefit share
Not Available				

5. Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved

Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable		

6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:

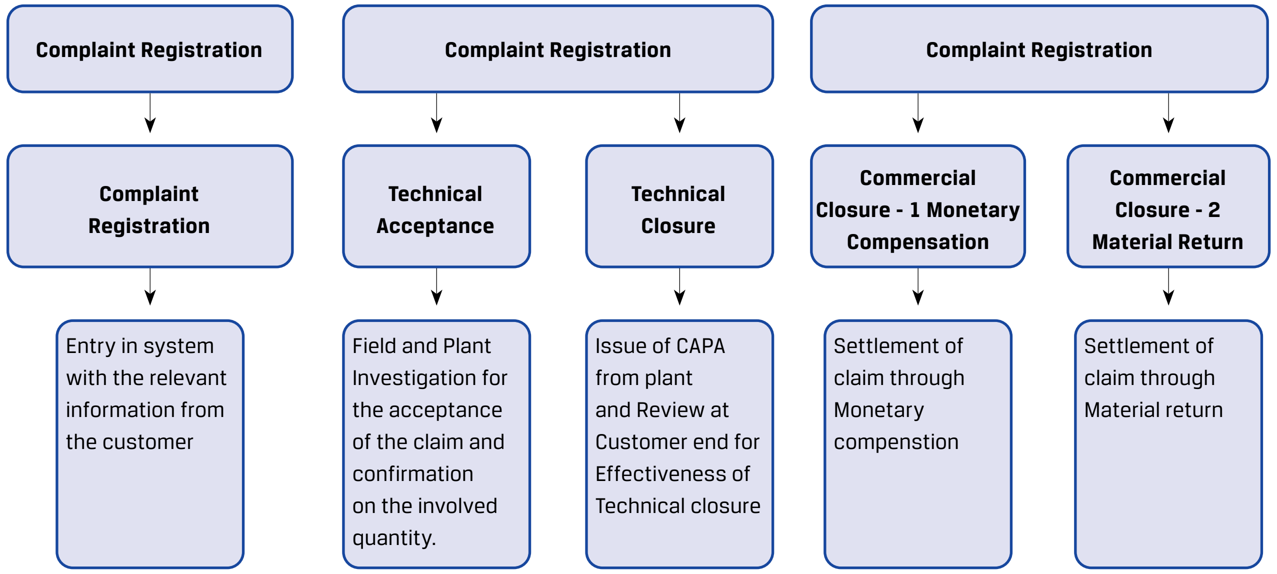
S. No.	CSR Project	No. of persons benefited from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalised group
1.	Health & Nutrition: Focusing mother & child health and well-being of the community	303256	75.00
2.	Education and Learning: Improving standards & quality of delivery of education	102420	75.00
3.	Agri-initiatives: Aiming for sustainable prosperity of farming communities	10500	75.00
4.	Livelihood: Empowering women, fueling growth	25640	75.00
5.	Waste Management	114944	75.00
6.	Water conservation and augmentation: Conserving for better tomorrow	55175	75.00
7.	Margdarshak: Facilitating Social Entitlements	178944	75.00

PRINCIPLE 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

Essential Indicators

1. **Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback**

   The Company has mechanism in place to receive and resolve customer complaints as provided below-



2. **Turnover of products and/ services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:**

	As a percentage to total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	100%
Safe and responsible usage	
Recycling and/or safe disposal	

3. **Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:**

FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)		Remarks	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		Remarks
Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year		Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	
941	0	NA	1088	0	NA

4. **Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:**

	Number	Reasons for recall
Voluntary recalls	NIL	NA
Forced recalls		

5. **Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.**

   The Company has a formal policy on Information Security Management and a manual of all the relevant policies is available on the Company website.

6. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.**

   Not Applicable

Leadership Indicator

1. **Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available)**

   https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/jsw-steel-declares-q4-fy2023-results

   https://www.jsw.in/sustainability/transparency-customers

   https://www.jswsteel.in/ - JSW Steel Website

   https://www.jswneosteel.in/ - JSW Neosteel Website

   https://www.jswcoatedsteel.in/ - JSW Coated Website

   https://www.jswhotrolledsteel.in/ - JSW Hot rolled Website

   https://www.jswcoldrolledsteel.in/ - JSW Cold rolled Website

2. **Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.**

   https://www.jsw.in/sustainability/transparency-customers

3. **Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.**

   Issues that are bound to arise in any customer/supplier relationship, there is continual communication maintained with customers these help to identify problems before they become serious and allows both parties to work towards mutually beneficial solutions. The Company's teams focus on quality and customer service, continue to strengthen our relationship and position the Company as a trusted partner and have ongoing communication on all aspects.

4. **Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If Yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No)**

   Every Product delivered by the JSW meets to the technical requirements defined by National & International standards and also legal requirements mandated by the Local laws.

   We also deliver products, by customisation meeting the requirements over and above the mentioned in standards.

   Customer satisfaction survey by external agency is carried once in a 2-3 years which takes the customers' feedback on product related attributes. Customer Satisfaction Index for FY 2022-23 was 4.09.

   The Company has carried out LCAs and EPDs for all finished 14 products of the Company. The EDPs are available at https://www.jsw.in/sustainability/transparency-customers. Additionally the Company also received GreenPro certification for the JSW Neosteel TMT bar, 14 categories of roofing sheets and automotive steel.

5. **Provide the following information relating to data breaches:**

   - Number of instances of data breaches along-with impact - Nil
   - Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customer – Nil

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Members of JSW Steel Limited,

The Board of Directors of the Company is pleased to present the Sixth Integrated Annual Report, along with the financial statements of the Company, for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. A brief summary of the Company's standalone and consolidated performance is given below:

COMPANY PERFORMANCE

1) Financial Results

(₹ in crore)

		Standalone		Consolidated	
		FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
I	Revenue from operations	131,687	118,820	165,960	146,371
II	Other income	1,572	1,929	1,030	1,531
III	**Total income (I + II)**	**133,259**	**120,749**	**166,990**	**147,902**
IV	**Expenses:**				
	Cost of materials consumed	75,321	51,457	94,456	62,337
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	963	234	1,514	534
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	(590)	(3,112)	(2,636)	(3,601)
	Mining premium and royalties	7,457	13,894	7,457	13,894
	Employee benefits expense	1,975	1,870	3,915	3,493
	Finance costs	5,023	3,849	6,902	4,968
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,952	4,511	7,474	6,001
	Other expenses	31,190	22,609	42,707	30,707
	Total expenses	**126,291**	**95,312**	**161,789**	**118,333**
V	**Profit before share of profit / (losses) from joint ventures, exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**	**6,968**	**25,437**	**5,201**	**29,569**
VI	Share of profit / (loss) from joint ventures (net)			(137)	917
VII	**Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (V+VI)**	**6,968**	**25,437**	**5,064**	**30,486**
VIII	**Exceptional items**	-	722	(591)	741
IX	**Profit before tax (VII-VIII)**	**6,968**	**24,715**	**5,655**	**29,745**
X	**Tax expenses / (credit):**				
	Current tax	1,218	4,411	1,499	4,974
	Deferred tax	813	3,602	17	3,833
		2,031	**8,013**	**1,516**	**8,807**
XI	**Profit for the year (IX-X)**	**4,937**	**16,702**	**4,139**	**20,938**
XII	**Other comprehensive income**				
A	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans	(15)	(75)	(19)	(83)
	b) Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	(534)	2,083	(634)	2,435
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	72	(246)	84	(284)
	Total (A)	**(477)**	**1,762**	**(569)**	**2,068**
B	i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
	a) Effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments	(619)	(22)	(458)	(9)
	b) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)			(1,031)	(148)
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	216	8	154	5
	Total (B)	**(403)**	**(14)**	**(1,335)**	**(152)**
	Total other comprehensive income / (loss) (A+B)	**(880)**	**1,748**	**(1,904)**	**1,916**
XIII	**Total comprehensive income / (loss) (XI+ XII)**		**18,450**	**2,235**	**22,854**
	Total profit /(loss) for the year attributable to:				
	- Owners of the Company			4,144	20,665
	- Non-controlling interests			(5)	273
				4,139	**20,938**
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:				
	- Owners of the Company			(1,846)	1,937
	- Non-controlling interests			(58)	(21)
				(1,904)	**1,916**
	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:				
	- Owners of the Company			2,298	22,602
	- Non-controlling interests			(63)	252
				2,235	**22,854**

Prudent Financial Management

(A) Standalone Results

In FY 2022-23, the Company reported its highest ever crude steel production at 20.87 MnT, with an average capacity utilisation level of 91%, as against capacity utilisation of 89% in FY 2021-22. Crude steel production increased by 18% y-o-y primarily due to the ramp-up of the Dolvi Phase II expansion of 5 MTPA, which was commissioned in FY 2021-22.

During the year, the Company reported its highest ever steel sales volume at 19.67 MnT, which grew by 19% y-o-y. The Company exported 1.8 MnT of steel, down 50% y-o-y and accounting for 9% of the total sales, as against 22% in FY 2021-22. Domestic sales stood at 17.90 MnT, an increase of 38% y-o-y. Domestic steel demand grew by 13% y-o-y to 120 MnT primarily due to the Government's thrust on infra & housing, the increasing share of manufacturing in GDP, and increased demand from the auto sector. Revenue from operations grew 11% y-o-y to ₹131,687 crore, primarily due to an increase in volumes, partly offset by lower sales realisations, down 6% y-o-y on account of the decline in steel prices attributed to lower international steel prices and the imposition of export duty on steel from May 2022 to November 2022.

The Company achieved an annual Operating EBITDA of ₹15,371 crore, a decline of 52% y-o-y with an EBITDA margin of 11.7%. EBITDA per tonne was at ₹7,814 during FY 2022-23, lower by 59% y-o-y primarily on account of the decline in sales realisations and an increase in coal, power and fuel costs. The depreciation and amortisation charge for the year was ₹4,952 crore, up 10% y-o-y due to depreciation charged on asset capitalisation for projects and sustaining capex. The finance costs for the year were ₹5,023 crore, an increase of 31% y-o-y primarily on account of higher borrowings and an increase in benchmark rates of domestic and foreign currency borrowings, and asset capitalisation.

Profit after tax decreased by 70% y-o-y to ₹4,937 crore. The Company's net worth stood at ₹63,659 crore, as on March 31, 2023, vis-à-vis ₹63,501 crore, as on March 31, 2022. Gearing (net debt-to-equity) was at 0.62x (as against 0.63x) and net debt to EBITDA stood at 2.57x (as against 1.25x).

(B) Consolidated Results

In FY 2022-23, the Company reported its highest ever consolidated crude steel production of 24.16 MnT, with an average capacity utilisation level of 90%. Crude steel production increased by 24% y-o-y primarily due to the ramp-up of the Dolvi Phase II expansion of 5 MTPA which was commissioned in FY 2021-22, and increased production from Bhushan Power and Steel Limited (BPSL).

During the year under review, the Company reported its highest ever steel sales volume of 22.39 MnT, up 23% y-o-y. The consolidated India operations export of steel products stood at 2.76 MnT, down 45% y-o-y and accounting for 13% of the total sales, as against 28% in FY 2021-22. The consolidated India operations domestic sales stood at 19.11 MnT, an increase of 51% y-o-y, driven by domestic demand for steel. Sales of Value Added Special Products accounted for 57% of the total sales volume for the year.

In FY 2022-23, the Company's consolidated revenue from operations grew by 13% y-o-y to ₹165,960 crore, primarily on account of the increase in dispatches, partly offset by lower sales realisations.

Consolidated operating EBITDA was ₹18,547 crore, a decline of 52% y-o-y with an EBITDA margin of 11.2%. EBITDA per tonne was ₹8,284 during FY 2022-23, lower by 61% y-o-y, primarily on account of the decline in sales realisations and the increase in coal, power and fuel costs.

The domestic subsidiaries posted an operating EBITDA of ₹2,791 crore, as against an operating EBITDA of ₹6,765 crore during the previous year, primarily due to lower EBITDA from JSW Steel Coated Products Limited and BPSL. The overseas subsidiaries posted an operating EBITDA of ₹358 crore, as against an operating EBITDA of ₹1,389 crore during the previous year, on account of lower profitability from the US Ohio operations, partially offset by better EBITDA from US Baytown operations and JSW Italy operations.

The depreciation and amortisation charge for FY 2022-23 was ₹7,474 crore, registering a 25% y-o-y increase, due to depreciation charged on asset capitalisation for projects and sustaining capex. Finance costs were ₹6,902 crore, an increase of 39% y-o-y, primarily due to higher borrowings and increase in benchmark rates of domestic and foreign currency borrowings, and asset capitalisation.

The Company's net profit stood at ₹4,139 crore for FY 2022-23, vis-à-vis ₹20,938 crore in FY 2021-22. The performance and financial position of the subsidiary companies and joint arrangements are included in the consolidated financial statement of the Company.

The Company's net worth, as on March 31, 2023, was ₹67,039 crore as compared to ₹68,535 crore, as on March 31, 2022. The Company's spending on capex expenditure/acquisitions aggregated to around ₹14,214 crore. The Company's consolidated net gearing (net debt-to-equity) as on March 31, 2023 stood at 0.89x (versus 0.83x as on March 31, 2022) and net debt-to-EBITDA stood at 3.20x (versus 1.45x, as on March 31, 2022).

Exceptional items for the year ended March 31, 2023 comprised the following:

- Income recognised amounting to ₹256 crore in relation to compensation received/ receivable in accordance with provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, against a subsidiary's claim pertaining to the expenditure incurred on deallocated coal mine vide the Supreme Court order dated September 24, 2014.
- Net gain amounting to ₹335 crore pursuant to the sale of the entire 70% stake in Santa Fe Mining ("SFM") in Chile by a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, primarily pertaining to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR) balances recycled to statement of profit and loss and de-recognition of non-controlling interests carried in the consolidated financial results as on the date of disposal of subsidiary.

(C) Performance of Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (JVs)

The Company had 42 direct and indirect subsidiaries, 13 JVs and 1 Associate Company, as on March 31, 2023, which includes certain domestic subsidiaries acquired or incorporated during FY 2022-23. As per the provisions of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) a statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries, associates and JVs in Form AOC-1 is attached to the financial statements of the Company. In accordance with provisions of Section 136 of the Act, the standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company, along with relevant documents and separate audited accounts in respect of the subsidiaries, are available on the website of the Company. The Company will provide the annual accounts of the subsidiaries and the related detailed information to the shareholders of the Company on specific request made to it in this regard by the shareholders.

The details of the major subsidiaries and JVs are given below:

(I) Indian Subsidiaries

1) JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (JSW Steel Coated)

JSW Steel Coated is the Company's wholly owned subsidiary and caters to both domestic and international markets. It manufactures value-added flat steel products comprising tin plates, galvanised and galvalume coils/ sheets and colour-coated coils/sheets. The company has three manufacturing facilities at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar in Maharashtra. In FY 2022-23, JSW Steel Coated reported a production (Galvanising/ Galvalume/Tin product) of 2.93 MnT, an increase by 0.14% y-o-y. Its sales volume increased by 3.4% y-o-y to 3.33 MnT. Operating EBITDA decreased to ₹186 crore from ₹2,900 crore in FY 2021-22, primarily on account of the decline in realisations, while the benefit of lower raw material prices flowed with a lag and one-off items such as inventory losses and payment of export duty. The operating EBITDA margin declined to 0.65% from 9% in FY 2021-22. Revenue from operations and net profit was ₹28,772 crore and ₹204 crore for FY 2022-23 vis-à-vis ₹31,777 crore and ₹1,881 crore for FY 2021-22, respectively.

Amalgamation of Hasaud Steel Limited (HSL) and Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited (ACCIL) with JSW Steel Coated

The Board of Directors of the JSW Steel Coated at its meeting held on April 29, 2022, considered and approved a Scheme of Amalgamation pursuant to Sections 230-232 of the Companies Act 2013 and other applicable provision of the Companies Act 2013, providing for the merger of its wholly owned subsidiaries ACCIL and HSL with the Company. The final hearing on the said scheme was held on January 5, 2023.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench passed an order sanctioning the Scheme of Amalgamation of ACCIL and HSL with JSW Steel Coated and their respective shareholders, on January 5, 2023, with the 'Appointed Date' of April 1, 2022.

The Certified copy of the Orders of the NCLT, Mumbai was received and filed by ACCIL, HSL and JSW Steel Coated with the Registrar of Companies on February 22, 2023 and February 24, 2023, respectively, and that the Scheme became effective on February 24, 2023, with the 'Appointed Date' of April 1, 2022.

JSW Steel Coated recognised deferred tax assets of ₹645 crore on the deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised in accordance with Ind AS 12 on Income Taxes.

2) JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited (JVTPL)

JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited (JVTPL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. It produces tin plates and has a capacity of 1.2 lakh tonnes. With a production of 1.00 lakh tonnes during FY 2022-23, its EBITDA was at ₹101 crore compared to ₹170 crore for the earlier year. Its net profit after tax was at ₹53 crore in FY 2022-23, down from ₹108 crore in FY 2021-22.

3) Vardhman Industries Limited (VIL)

VIL manufactures colour-coating products with a capacity to produce 60,000 tonnes per annum and a service centre to cater to white goods customers in North India. The company has a manufacturing unit at Rajpura, Patiala in Punjab. VIL produced 52,030 tonnes during FY 2022-23, but its EBITDA declined to ₹5 crore from ₹13 crore in FY 2021-22 due to a decrease in realisations and higher input costs. In FY 2022-23, its net profit was ₹3 crore compared to ₹11 crore in the previous year.

Amalgamation of JSW Vallabh Plate Private Limited (JVTPL) and Vardhman Industries Limited (VIL) With JSW Steel Coated

The Board of Directors of the JSW Steel Coated at its meeting held on April 29, 2022, considered and approved a Scheme of Amalgamation pursuant to Sections 230-232 of the Companies Act 2013 and other applicable provision of the Companies Act 2013, providing for the merger of VIL and JVTPL, wholly owned subsidiaries of JSW Steel with JSW Coated by issuing JSW Coated shares to JSW Steel. JSW Coated would issue 615 shares for every 1,000 shares held by JSW Steel in JVTPL and 290 shares for every 1,000 shares held by JSW Steel in VIL. The said scheme was filed with the NCLT and the final hearing was held on May 3, 2023. The final order is awaited.

4) Amba River Coke Limited (ARCL)

Amba River Coke Limited (ARCL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and has a 1 MTPA coke oven plant and a 4 MTPA pellet plant. In FY 2022-23, ARCL produced 0.8 MnT of coke and 3.67 MnT of pellet. The coke and pellets produced are primarily supplied to the Dolvi unit of the Company.

Operating EBITDA for the year under review was at ₹653 crore as against ₹518 crore in the previous year. Its profit after tax improved to ₹429 crore from ₹174 crore in FY 2021-22 primarily due to one-time exceptional gain of ₹241 crore on the discontinuation of lease accounting as per Ind AS 116.

5) Bhushan Power and Steel Limited (BPSL)

On March 26, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of BPSL by implementing the resolution plan approved under the IBC Code, basis an agreement entered with the erstwhile committee of creditors. The Company had entered a subscription and Shareholder agreement with JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited (JSLPL) through which the Company and JSLPL held equity of Piombino Steel Limited (PSL) in the ratio of 49% and 51%, respectively. Further, JSW Steel held optionally fully convertible debentures (OFCDs) of PSL with a right to convert them into equity. In accordance with the approved Resolution Plan, BPSL was acquired as a wholly owned subsidiary of PSL.

In FY 2021-22, following BPSL's robust operational and financial performance, JSW Steel on October 1, 2021 exercised the option of conversion of the OFCDs, pursuant to which JSW Steel now holds 83.28% equity in PSL, and PSL became a subsidiary of JSW Steel with effect from October 1, 2021.

Consequent to the aforesaid conversion, the Company is controlling and managing BPSL through PSL and the financials have been consolidated with the Company.

BPSL operates a 3.50 MTPA integrated steel plant at Jharsuguda, Odisha, and also has downstream manufacturing facilities at Kolkata, West Bengal and Chandigarh, Punjab.

For FY 2022-23, BPSL produced 2.76 MnT of crude steel and total revenue from operations was at ₹20,077 crore as compared to ₹21,409 crore in the previous year. EBITDA declined from ₹6,423 crore in FY 2021-22 to ₹1,805 crore in FY 2022-23, as net sales realisations were lower by 9% (due to the decrease in international steel prices, the imposition of export duty), and increase in raw material cost. Profit after tax stood at ₹160 crore vis-à-vis ₹4,259 crore in FY 2021-22. Further, revenue from operations and profit after tax pertaining to BPSL post acquisition adjustments included in these consolidated results for the year ended March 31, 2022 amounted to ₹11,768 crore and ₹1,670 crore, respectively, and net profit attributable to non-controlling interests was ₹279 crore.

BPSL recognised an exceptional item towards income amounting to ₹261 crore in relation to compensation received/receivable in accordance with provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, against a subsidiary's claim pertaining to expenditure incurred on deallocated coal mine vide the Supreme Court order dated September 24, 2014.

6) JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited (JIGPL)

JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited (JIGPL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company sources oxygen, nitrogen and argon from JIGPL for its Vijayanagar plant. Operating EBITDA for the year under review was at ₹33 crore, as against ₹57 crore in the previous year. Profit after tax was at ₹18 crore, compared to ₹37 crore in the year earlier.

7) Other Projects Being Undertaken by Domestic Subsidiaries

The Company as part of its long-term growth strategy has initiated a few greenfield projects in the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha.

- JSW Bengal Steel Limited (JSW Bengal Steel) – As part of its overall growth strategy, the Company had planned to set up a 10 MTPA capacity steel plant in phases through its subsidiary, JSW Bengal Steel. However, due to uncertainties in the availability of key raw materials such as iron ore and coal, after the cancellation of the allotted coal blocks, the JSW Bengal Steel Salboni project has been put on hold.

- JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited (JJSL) – JJSL was incorporated in relation to the setting up of a 10 MTPA steel plant in Jharkhand. The Company is currently in the process of obtaining approvals and clearances necessary for the project.

- JSW Utkal Steel Limited (JUSL) was formed for setting up an integrated 13.2 MTPA steel plant and a 900 MW captive power plant in Odisha.

  In April 2022, JUSL, a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel, received Environmental Clearance (EC) for setting up a 13.2 MTPA greenfield Integrated Steel Plant (ISP) from the Union Ministry of Environment & Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The project is expected to generate employment opportunities in the region, which in turn will boost the economy of Odisha. Capital expenditure for the modern and environment-friendly ISP is expected to be approximately ₹65,000 crore including associated facilities. The phase-wise work is expected to start once the land is handed over to the Company by the Government of Odisha. The project is one of the largest in the manufacturing sector in India and the MoEF&CC accorded the EC after successful public hearings. JUSL has earmarked budgets for social interventions under public health, education, skill development, social infrastructure, waste management, environment, drinking water, women empowerment, and so on. Additionally, based on the environment impact assessment (EIA), the Company has plans to incur expenditure for the environment protection and mitigation measures.

Pursuant to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) order dated March 20, 2023, the EC was granted to JUSL with respect to two interconnected projects – an Integrated Steel Plant and a captive jetty project in Odisha – stand suspended and the matter is remitted to the MoEF&CC for fresh appraisal and decision in light of the observations cited in the said order. The fresh appraisal is expected to be completed in three months. The Company believes that JUSL has complied with all the necessary conditions required for the EC and the observations raised by the NGT are already addressed. Consequently, the suspension of the EC is temporary and would not impact the overall sustainability of the JUSL project, and therefore, no provision was considered necessary in the financial statements of JUSL.

JIUSL is in the process of obtaining the necessary approvals and licences for the project.

(II) Overseas Subsidiaries

1) Periama Holdings LLC and its Subsidiaries viz. JSW Steel (USA) Inc – Plate and Pipe Mill Operation and its subsidiaries – West Virginia, USA-Based Coal Mining Operation

a) The Baytown facility has a 1.2 MNTPA plate mill and a 0.55 MNTPA pipe mill. The facility is located near a port and is close to key customers in the oil and gas industry. JSW Steel (USA) plate and pipe mill is in the process of modernising the existing facilities at Baytown, Texas. The first phase of modernisation was completed and commissioned in FY 2021-22. The second phase of the modernisation is expected to be completed in FY 2024-25. The unit produced 0.35 MNTPA of plates and 0.024 MNTPA of pipes with capacity utilisation of 37% and 4%, respectively. JSW Steel (USA) reported an EBITDA of $100.7 million (₹832 crore), compared to EBITDA of $80 million (₹600 crore) in the previous year. EBITDA increased primarily on account of higher dispatches of plate and pipe and improved EBITDA per tonne due to an increase in plate realisations, partially offset by input higher costs. In FY 2022-23, profit after tax was $10.5 million (₹110 crore), compared to a net loss after tax of $10.6 million (₹72 crore) in FY 2021-22.

b) Coal mining operation Periama Holdings LLC has a 100% equity interest in coal mining concessions in West Virginia, US along with permits for coal mining, and owns a 500 TPH coal-handling and preparation plant. During FY 2022-23, total production stood at 87,908 NT as against 83,877 NT during FY 2021-22. Its coal mining operations reported EBITDA of $4 million (₹36 crore), compared to $1 million (₹8 crore) in the previous year. Loss before tax stood at $2.7 million (₹21 crore) vis-a-vis loss before tax of $104.8 million (₹780 crore) in FY 2021-22.

2) Acero Junction Holdings, Inc (ACERO) and its wholly-owned subsidiary JSW Steel USA OHIO Inc (JSWSUO)

JSWSUO has steelmaking assets consisting of a 1.5 MNTPA electric arc furnace (EAF), a 2.8 MNTPA continuous slab caster and a 3.0 MNTPA hot strip mill at Mingo Junction, Ohio in USA.

JSWSUO operated at a capacity utilisation of 40% during FY 2022-23 compared to 42% in FY 2021-22. JSWSUO reported an EBITDA loss of $74.0 million (₹579 crore) compared to EBITDA of $119.86 million (₹895 crore) in FY 2021-22. Loss after tax was at $126.5 million (₹1,000 crore), compared to profit after tax of $72.1 million (₹540 crore). JSWSUO incurred EBITDA loss during the year on account of decline in HRC sales realisation offset by the lower scrap prices, increase in fuel costs and inventory losses due to a sudden decline in sales realisations. JSWSUO operations turned around towards the end of the fourth quarter as capacity utilisation reached 64% primarily due to better demand for slabs.

3) JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.P.A. (JSW Piombino) (formerly Aferpi S.P.A), Piombino Logistics S.P.A. (PL) and Gsi Lucchini S.P.A

JSW Piombino produces and distributes special long steel products. The Company has a plant at Piombino in Italy, comprising a Rail Mill (0.32 MTPA), Bar Mill (0.4 MTPA), Wire Rod Mill (0.6 MTPA) and a captive industrial port concession. PL manages the logistics infrastructure of Piombino's port area. The port managed by PL has the capacity to handle ships up to 60,000 tonnes.

During FY 2022-23, rail mill production was 2,03,144 tonnes, up 91% y-o-y, with capacity utilisation at 56%, as against 30% in the previous year. Operating EBITDA was at €26.4 million (₹202 crore) compared to an EBITDA loss of €6.4 million (₹69 crore). Profit after tax amounted to €14.9 million (₹139 crore) as against loss after tax of €11.7 million (₹106 crore) in FY 2021-22.

During the Financial Year 2021-23, JSW Steel Italy Piombino SpA (JSWSIP) has entered into two long term contracts for supply of ~3,00,000 tons of rails (over a period of the five years) with Rete Ferroviaria Italiana (RFI), a Company which operates under a public concession and is responsible for the national infrastructure for railway network in Italy.

(III) Joint Venture Companies

1) JSW Ispat Special Steel Products Limited (JISPL) (formerly Monnet ISPAT & Energy Limited (MIEL))

In August 2018, Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited (MIEL), was acquired jointly by a consortium of Aion Investments Private Limited (AION) and the Company. Currently, JSW Steel directly and indirectly holds 23.1% of the equity shares of JISPL.

JISPL owns a 1.2 MTPA integrated steel plant with the ability to scale up to 1.5 MTPA, along with a 0.8 MTPA sponge iron plant, 2.20 MTPA pellet plant, a 0.96 MTPA sinter plant and a 230 MW captive power plant in Chhattisgarh.

JISPL since its acquisition has taken the following steps to revive and turn around business operations:

- Restarted the pellet plant and incurred capex to increase capacity to 2.2 MTPA and revamped it by introducing two filter presses, mixer and evacuation system
- Increased DRI productivity by using own manufactured pellets and process improvement
- Revamped the oxygen plant for consistent and reliable operations
- Restarted the Blast Furnace and carried out process improvements to operate at rated capacity and improved efficiencies
- Restart of the steel melt shop and upgradation to special steel by modification of caster and commissioning of vacuum de-gasifier and commissioning of slab caster and bloom caster to cater to the requirements of rail mills
- Modernisation of the rolling mill to produce special bar rods and flat rolling

JISPL recorded a consolidated operating EBITDA of ₹90 crore for FY 2022-23, compared to ₹472 crore in FY 2021-22. It recorded a loss before tax of ₹398 crore vis-à-vis profit before tax of ₹1 crore.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on May 27, 2022 considered and approved a Scheme of Amalgamation pursuant to Section 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, providing for amalgamation of its Joint Venture, Creixent Special Steels Limited (CSSL) and CSSL's subsidiary, JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (JISPL) with the Company. Pursuant to the Board approval, the Scheme was filed with the concerned stock exchanges and the Competition Commission of India for requisite approvals. The Competition Commission of India approved the proposed amalgamation vide its order dated September 29, 2022. The stock exchanges issued no adverse observation / (no objection letter) for the Scheme on December 14, 2022. The equity shareholders of the Company and JISPL approved the Scheme of Amalgamation in their respective general meetings held on March 17, 2023. The NCLT has admitted the Company's Petition for approval of the Scheme, which is posted for hearing on June 15, 2023. The requisite regulatory and other approvals are awaited. Accordingly, no impact is given on account of this in the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023.

2) JSW Severfield Structures Limited and its subsidiary JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited (JSSL)

JSSL operates a facility to design, fabricate and erect structural steel work and ancillaries for construction projects. These projects have a total capacity of 1,00,000 TPA at Bellary, Karnataka. JSSL produced 107,203 tonnes (including job work) during FY 2022-23. JSSL's EBITDA increased to ₹109 crore from ₹65 crore in FY 2021-22 while profit after tax increased to ₹31 crore from ₹11 crore.

JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited (JSWSMD), a subsidiary of JSSL, is engaged in the business of designing and roll forming of structural metal decking and accessories such as edge trims and shear studs. The plant's total capacity is 10,000 TPA. In FY 2022-23, JSWSMD's EBITDA was at ₹11 crore compared to ₹17 crore in FY 2021-22. Profit after tax was at ₹4 crore versus ₹9 crore in FY 2021-22.

3) JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited (MISI JV)

The Company and Marubeni-Itochu Steel signed a JV agreement on September 23, 2011 to set up steel service centres in India. The JV company started the commercial operation of its steel service centre in western India (near Pune), with a 0.18 MTPA initial installed capacity in March 2015. MISI JV also commissioned its steel service centre in Palwal, Haryana, with a 0.10 MTPA initial capacity. On May 24, 2021, JSW MI acquired JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Center Private Limited (formerly MI Steel Processing India Private Limited) from Marubeni Itochu Inc. with a processing capacity of 0.10 MTPA.

The service centre is equipped to process flat steel products, such as hot-rolled, cold rolled and coated products. Such products offer just-in time solutions to automotive, white goods, construction and other value-added segments. In FY 2022-23, EBITDA was ₹50 crore as against ₹51 crore in FY 2022-22. Profit after tax was at ₹21 crore versus ₹25 crore during FY 2021-22.

(D) Dividend

The Board of Directors of the Company had approved a Dividend Distribution Policy on January 31, 2017, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Policy is available on the Company's website: https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/jsw-steel-disclosure-46.

In terms of the policy, equity shareholders of the Company may expect dividend if the Company has surplus funds and after taking into consideration the relevant internal and external factors enumerated in the policy for declaration of dividend.

The policy also enumerates that efforts will be made to maintain a dividend payout (including dividend distribution tax and dividend on preference shares, if any) in the range of 15% to 20% of the consolidated net profit of the Company, in any financial year, subject to compliance of covenants with Lenders/Bond holders.

In line with the said policy, the Board of Directors recommended a dividend of ₹3.40 per equity share on 241,72,20,440 equity shares of ₹1 each of the Company, for the year ended March 31, 2023, subject to the approval of the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. This dividend payout ratio works out to 19.86% of the consolidated net profit for FY 2022-23. The total outflow on account of equity dividend will be ₹822 crore, vis à vis ₹4,194 crore paid out for FY 2021-22.

Mainstreaming Sustainability in Business Imperatives

1) Sustainability Governance

JSW Steel prioritises sustainable development as a key business objective. Sustainability is a value that lies at the very core of the Company's Sustainability Vision.

The Company's Sustainability Vision is driven by a desire to demonstrably contribute in a socially, ethically, and environmentally responsible way to the development of a sustainable society, and to ensure that the needs of future generations aren't compromised while doing the same – thereby truly committing to the Sustainable Development.

To make this Vision a reality – a comprehensive strategy has been developed which is backed by a robust Sustainability Framework. This framework underpins and sets the tone for JSW Steel's 17 key focus areas across the spheres of Environment, Social, and Governance; and consists of Management Standards, Technical Standards, Policies, and Guidance Notes. JSW Steel's Sustainability Framework is aligned to numerous national and international standards like ISO, IFC, UNGC, OECD, UNSDGs, UNGP-BHR, and NGRBC. The 17 focus areas embody the long-term sustainability goals of the organisation. The identification of these focus areas has been done through extensive materiality study to understand their impact on our sustainability targets. To create long-term value for all stakeholders, we have set targets and goals.

The Board-level Business Responsibility and Sustainability Committee provides the oversights and governance through reviews of the progress on the sustainability initiatives biannually. To ensure a seamless mechanism in place to review stakeholder issues periodically, JSW Steel has been undertaking extensive planning, process optimisation, sustainability and investing in technology and innovation to limit environmental risks and is committed to build a sustainable future for all.

Key Sustainability Focus Areas

- Climate Change
- Energy
- Resources
- Water Resources
- Waste
- Wastewater
- Air Emissions
- Biodiversity
- Local Considerations
- Human Rights
- Indigenous People
- Cultural Heritage
- Business Ethics
- Employee Wellbeing
- Supply Chain Sustainability
- Sustainable Mining
- Social Sustainability

2) Tackling Climate Change

JSW Steel recognises its role as an industry leader and its responsibility towards creating a cleaner and a sustainable planet for the future. To this end, the company has developed a comprehensive climate action plan with the goal of achieving carbon dioxide emission intensity reduction of more than 42% by 2030, aligning with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), from the base year of 2005. The target is planned to be achieved through a variety of measures, including improving the quality of input raw materials through beneficiation, increasing the use of renewable energy and scrap, reducing coal consumption in iron making, increased use of Pulverised Coal Injection (PCI) and Natural Gas (NG) use in the Blast Furnaces (BF), improving energy and process efficiency through the use of the best available technologies (BAT), and continuing to collaborate towards the development of deep decarbonisation technologies.

To stay up-to-date with rapid developments related to climate change, JSW Steel has constituted a Climate Action Group (CAG). The CAG, facilitated by the Corporate Sustainability Team, operates as a central think-tank to formulate and drive the climate change mitigation strategy and actions towards a low-carbon future.

JSW Steel is already demonstrating its committment to decarbonisation with an operating Carbon Capture Utilisation (CCU) plant at its Salav facility. This plant of 100 TPD capacity captures carbon from the exhaust gases generated by sponge iron operations, treating and converting it to 99.5% purity which is used in the beverage industry. In addition, the company has committed ₹10,000 crore ($1.3 billion) over the next few years towards decarbonisation initiatives, including the shift to solar power for energy and increasing the usage of scrap in steel making operations.

During the year, JSW Steel has achieved a leadership rating (A) in the CDP's Climate Change Disclosure program. This recognition highlights the dedication to sustainability and progress towards achieving the environmental goals.

JSW Steel is proud to announce the launch of project SEED (Sustainable Energy Environment and Decarbonisation), a large scale decarbonisation programme at Vijayanagar plant, as part of the commitment to achieving decarbonisation targets by 2030. The programme, which involves over 200 members across different shops, is driving on-ground action for the past 10 months, with the aim of achieving best-in-class BF-BOF emissions. The programme has enabled 100+ Initiatives identified with granular shop level climate action plans with 25+ initiatives implemented. The programme has focused on leveraging advanced technologies and driving continuous improvement, with a strong emphasis on topics such as Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), COG injection in BF, and Super Sinter. Through plant-wide workshops, JSW

Steel have identified over 100 improvement initiatives that have the potential to reduce CO_2 emissions by approximately over 9 million tonnes annually by 2030.

3) Energy

JSW Steel has been steadily shifting towards cleaner energy sources to optimise its business processes and minimise energy consumption. The Company has set a target of installing 10 GW of renewable power capacities and using only renewables in steel making by 2030 and has made exceptional progress towards achieving this goal. At present, JSW Steel has achieved implementation of 225 MW of solar power plant that is feeding renewable energy for steelmaking. In addition to this, the Company is continuously introducing and adopting energy-efficient systems and practices to conserve energy and optimise input costs.

4) Product Sustainability

JSW Steel has obtained Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) – Type III eco-labelling for all its finished products (14 nos.) from its three integrated steel plants. The Company is in the process of obtaining EPD's for all finished products from its downstream plants. The use of EPDs will help in transparently communicating the quantified environmental information to customers about the product's life cycle in a reliable, standardised, and comprehensible manner.

JSW Steel has received the GreenPro certification for their JSW Neosteel TMT bars and 14 categories of Roofing Sheets. GreenPro is a Type 1 ecolabel which enables the end users in the building sector and manufacturing sector to choose sustainable products, materials and technologies for reducing the environmental impacts during the construction, operation and maintenance of their buildings and factories. A product which bears the GreenPro Ecolabel has lower environmental impact and contributes significantly to enhance the performance of Green Buildings and Green Companies. GreenPro empowers end users with product sustainability information and steers them towards purchasing sustainable products.

JSW Steel has achieved a significant milestone as the first manufacturer to receive the esteemed GreenPro ecolabel for our 'Automotive Steel' products. Additionally, JSW Steel also played a leading role in the development of the GreenPro Automotive Steel standards. By proactively contributing to the standard-setting process, the company exhibited thought leadership and an unyielding dedication to fostering sustainable practices within the industry.

With the GreenPro ecolabel signifying excellence in environmental sustainability and product performance, we continue to exemplify our commitment to producing steel solutions that align with the principles of environmental stewardship and sustainability. By choosing our certified products, automotive manufacturers can make informed decisions, enhance the overall sustainability of their operations, and contribute to a greener future for all.

5) Water Management

JSW Steel has set a target of achieving specific water consumption (in steel production) of 2.21 m^3/tcs by 2030. At present, all JSW Steel facilities maintain Zero Liquid Discharge. As the Company's main steel production facilities operate in water-scarce areas, JSW Steel continuously implements process enhancements to achieve better water conservation and harvesting. The plants have robust water management strategies in place to advance water conservation goals. JSW Steel also evaluates and reviews the water risks and participate in the CDP's Water disclosure Program.

6) Circular Economy

As the world continues to develop and grow, the impact of human activity on the environment has become increasingly concerning. One of the most pressing issues we face is the management of waste. With a rising global population and urbanisation, waste generation has reached unprecedented levels, leading to a host of problems that threaten the health, the environment, and the economy.

The consequences of poor waste management are far-reaching and can affect every aspect of lives. From sanitation and hygiene problems to the acceleration of climate change and pollution, the impact of waste on society is undeniable.

To combat this challenge, JSW Steel has embraced circularity as a viable solution, moving away from traditional linear use-and-dispose practices. JSW Steel generates significant quantities of waste as a by-product in steelmaking processes. To manage this waste, JSW Steel has implemented an integrated waste management strategy that considers the environmental impact, social effects, and commercial viability of the practices followed.

The Blast Furnace slag generated is supplied to JSW Cement Limited, which is used as raw material for manufacture of cement. JSW Steel is taking steps towards sustainable road construction with the help of the Central Road & Research Institute (CRRI). The construction of a concrete road using steel slag as aggregates on the National Highway 66 covering 1,000 metres has been completed with technical support from the Central Road & Research Institute (CRRI). Approximately 16,000 tonnes of steel slag was used to construct 1 km of the concrete road. The Company is looking to expand the project to the next level, which shows the potential for using steel slag as a viable alternative to traditional construction materials in road construction. By prioritising waste minimisation and embracing circular economy models, JSW Steel can reduce the impact of waste on society and create a more sustainable future for all.

Enabling Circularity, JSW Steel has commissioned a sand plant of 0.30 MTPA capacity which can process the steel slag to construction sand plant. This project will enable to mitigate the slag disposal issue along with the low-cost eco-friendly sand as product for construction purposes.

7) Air Emissions

Air pollution has adverse effects on the environment and human health. Particulate Matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), and other harmful gases are among the primary contributors to air pollution. As a socially responsible and environmentally aware organisation, JSW Steel recognises the impact of the operations on the environment and are committed to reducing emissions. JSW Steel have adopted several policies and measures to prevent, manage, and mitigate air emissions. The Company strategy focuses on reducing both point-source (such as stack emissions) and non-point source (such as fugitive emissions) pollution. JSW Steel have established stringent monitoring systems and deployed advanced emission reduction technologies to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

The Company persists in enhancing and executing advanced pollution control systems while pursuing expansion and advancement in its strategies. JSW Steel has commissioned Maximised Emission Reduction of Sintering (MEROS) with Waste Gas Recirculation (WGR) System at Dolvi. It is designed as a special bag filter based dry gas cleaning system for sinter plants and has capabilities to treat up to 430,000 Nm^3/hour, significantly reducing dust emissions.

8) Biodiversity

JSW Steel aims to promote prudent land use management to preserve biodiversity in the areas where it operates. The Company actively collaborates with local environmental organisations and societies to assess the impact on biodiversity and enhance the local flora and fauna.

At Vijayanagar, a biodiversity initiative to develop a green belt at Sasan Vana Biodiversity Park spanning 240 acres of land has been initiated. This initiative aims to create a thriving ecosystem that supports a diverse range of flora and fauna, promoting environmental sustainability and preserving the region's biodiversity.

At Salem, Mahavanam is an effort to grow 'Mini Urban Forests' in the Mecheri Union to reduce the average temperature by 2°C. Four batches of Mahavanam have been initiated in public locations, covering an area of 29,000 sqft, with a total of 5,925 saplings planted. The purpose of these mini forests is to increase green cover that offer a plethora of benefits such as lowering the temperature, reducing air and noise pollution, and absorbing up to 30 times more carbon.

9) Corporate Social Responsibility

In line with the Group's philosophy of 'Better Everyday', JSW Steel has strived to deliver on its responsibilities towards its communities, people and society at large. The Company carries out its social development through JSW Foundation. The aim is to drive meaningful and sustainable change among communities (Direct Influence Zones & Indirect Influence Zones) across eight cause areas.

JSW Foundation's interventions are oriented towards achieving better outcomes in the local context by adopting SAMMS approach- Strategic, Aligned, Multi-stakeholder, Measurable, Sustainable. The interventions aim to leverage the long-standing trust and engagement with the communities to enable a self-sustaining ecosystem of well-being.

The interventions range from strengthening educational institutions to provisioning of secondary & tertiary healthcare and strengthening of public health system, helping communities access basic sanitation & promoting hygiene, contributing towards water and environment conservation, facilitating women-centric livelihoods, and promoting agri-livelihoods approach.

In the last six financial years, the Company has consistently increased the share of CSR expenditure.

The CSR spend has increased every year, from ₹53 crore in FY 2017-18 to ₹291 crore in FY 2022-23. During FY 2022-23, the Company spent ₹243 crore towards CSR expenditure and the balance of ₹48 crore was deposited in an escrow account for CSR spending in specified projects.

Envisioning and achieving progress across intervention areas:

Education

JSW Foundation all-encompassing approach to education involves interventions at various stages along a child's learning journey. The initiatives focus on a spectrum of aspects, ranging from Anganwadi to Graduation to make quality education accessible to children. The initiatives cover a wide range of areas, such as, developing state-of-the-art infrastructure, refurbishing dilapidated structures, holistic early childhood education interventions, focusing on learning outcomes, building capacities of the ecosystem, and providing scholarships for higher education.

Health and nutrition

JSW Foundation is committed to enhance India's health and nutrition status with improved health services and facilities. The efforts under this focus area aim to enhance health and nutrition services at all levels of the healthcare systems by increasing awareness, contributing to infrastructure development, and encouraging community engagement to support the nation's efforts.

Water, environment and sanitation

The Company undertakes an integrated approach towards water, environment and sanitation by ensuring access to safe drinking water, implementing long-term plans for sustainable water resource management and enabling water security for domestic and agriculture usage in communities. JSW Foundation has designed need-specific solutions in order to increase the availability of drinking water for the communities.

Waste Management

JSW Foundation strives to improve existing waste management systems and generate awareness to move towards a circular economy. JSW Foundation is aligned to the government's Swachh Bharat Mission and focuses on reducing and eliminating the practice of mixed waste from its Direct Impact Zones (DIZ) villages and beyond.

Skills and livelihoods

The Company focuses on ground realities to increase the employability of youth and women in rural areas with innovative solutions and vocational trainings.

Agri-livelihoods

JSW Foundation efforts are aimed at sustainably enhancing incomes of individuals dependent on agriculture and allied sectors. The interventions aim to contribute to secure, inclusive and sustainable agricultural practices by working alongside farmers to increase production and income, encouraging methods among farmers through a variety of demonstration farms, trainings, and grassroots capacity development.

Art, Culture and Heritage

The Company has focused on developing a long-term preservation and restoration strategy to protect the country's heritage for future generations. Through active collaborations with organisations and initiatives that preserve and promote the art, culture, and heritage of India, JSW Foundation is involved in establishing art precincts, restoring heritage structures, and preserving history.

Promoting Sports

JSW Foundation is paving the way for the development of sports by focusing on offering comprehensive and integrated solutions for communities from infrastructure support, to ensuring adequate nutrition, training to coaches, to partnering with government bodies and other organisations for growth. JSW Foundation promotes sports and provide a strong support system for India's athletes to accomplish the vision of transforming India's sports trajectory.

Pursuant to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notification dated January 22, 2021 in CSR Rules, 2014, company has adopted a revised CSR policy in line with the above changes. The policy has been approved by the Company's Board of Directors and the same is available on the website of the Company at https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/jsw-steel-investor-information-corporate-social-responsibility-policy

In view of the solid Foundation laid for the long-term projects in this fiscal and the envisioned scaling up of the on-going CSR projects, the Company shall strive to create value for all the stakeholders. The disclosure as per Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is annexed to this Report as **Annexure C**.

10) Health and Safety

The organisational philosophy of Better Everyday inspires and guides the Company to continuously strive to make the workplace better and safer.

The Company is committed to providing a healthy and safe working environment for the employees, contractors, business associates and visitors on premises and community impacted by its operations. The Company aims to be compliant with all applicable health and safety legal requirements and the world-class Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management systems are being implemented and maintained across locations.

The Safety performances have significantly improved across all the integrated steel plants. This progress is the result of initiatives such as the skill assessment of all contractual workmen, the stringent pre- and post-qualification of all contractors, and the implementation of incident reduction measures with strong leadership support at the plant level.

The British Safety Council has conferred the '**Sword of Honor**' for the Salem plant and a **5-star safety** rating for the Dolvi Plant. These accolades are a testament to the commitment to safety and the hard work and dedication of all employees in achieving this goal. JSW Steel has recently launched Process Safety Management initiatives at Vijayanagar plant following the successful implementation at Dolvi.

The safety experience centre at Vijayanagar has been a great success, and the Company is now establishing similar centres at Dolvi and other integrated steel plants.

A comprehensive Safety Vision has been formulated for the future, 'Vision 2030 – Zero Harm', which sets ambitious targets of achieving Zero Fatalities by 2025, Zero LTIs by 2027, and Zero Harm by 2030. JSW Steel has finalised the objectives and targets for all the plants during the recently concluded Annual Business Plan workshop.

By 2030, JSW Steel would strive to be recognised as the world's safest organisation, where the implementation of the "**highest standards of safety leads to greatest levels of productivity**."

The three strategic focus areas for Health and Safety are "Effective Leadership, Robust Systems, and Competent Workforce."

1. **Effective Leadership**

   JSW Steel strives to translate strong commitment to safety from top leadership to concrete actions, and ensures that safety is an integral part of the organisation's culture. This includes leading by example, promoting safety at all levels of the organisation, and providing the necessary resources to support safety initiatives.

2. **Robust Systems:**

   JSW Steel continues to Implement and maintain robust safety systems that identify and mitigate potential hazards. This includes World's best recognised OHSMS ensuring effective safety audits, hazard assessments, and emergency preparedness & response.

3. **Competent Workforce:**

   JSW Steel continues to ensure Right man for the Right Job during recruitment and provide comprehensive safety training to employees and ensure they have the necessary skills to perform their jobs safely. This includes skill assessment, Basic safety training, hazard recognition training, and activity/equipment-specific training.

   With unwavering commitment and determination, the Company is confident that it will successfully march towards its 'Vision 2030 - Zero Harm'.

11) Human Resources

JSW Steel promotes a culture of excellence and invests time and resources to build up requisite skills in order to create an enabling work environment and adopt industry best practices. Well-being, diversity, inclusion, and overall employee growth are the important elements of the organisational culture.

JSW Steel is an equal opportunity employer, irrespective of gender, age, cast, religion or colour. The recruitment policy ensures that we have a diverse workforce that brings together people from various areas of expertise, cultures, age groups and so on. The company has devised a robust roadmap that allows to build an inclusive workforce with greater participation of women. Keeping in with the focus to encourage diversity in the workforce, JSW Steel aims to enhance its gender diversity mix to 15% by FY 2026-27 facilitated by JSW Diversity Council. In FY 2022-23, the Company deployed nine female dumper operators at Jajang Mines in Odisha after providing them with proper training of few months who have been working extremely well since then.

JSW Steel continues to be certified as the Great Place to Work® with strong overall levels of trust built through different policies and improvement in overall score. Sense of pride working for JSW Steel continues to be the strongest dimension.

JSW Steel continued to focus on building, nurturing and retaining a talented workforce during the year. The Company believes in developing the skills of workforce in order to create a future ready organisation by providing educational and on-the-job training, in addition to safety and organisational policies' training. The Company invests in identification and development of leaders at different levels of the organisation through dedicated programs. Employee level wise capability development areas have been identified which are addressed through learning programs which follows blended delivery method. In terms of digital learning, LMS/learning platforms witnessed increased usage in FY 2022-23. To further improve adoption of digital learning platforms, a series of roadshows were launched across different locations.

Aligning with the JSW Steel's business strategy on Digitalisation, to improve productivity and process efficiency, the HR function is undergoing an exhaustive HR Transformation journey with an aim to transition seamlessly to a new age and data-driven HR organisation powered by digital tools and processes. HR processes were updated through cloud-based SaaS HR platform, Darwinbox which ties in a mobile first employee experience and increases technology penetration across the organisation. The platform provides a well-rounded employee experience that consolidates employee data, approvals, and hire to retire transactions at one place. Also, in terms of process digitisation, the grant to vesting lifecycle for ESOPs is administered through an online platform, ESOP Direct for 15,000+ employees.

Awards

- Recognised as Sustainability Champions five years in a row by World Steel Association for implementing significant sustainable measures in all the projects
- Received the 'Global Sustainability Leader Award' for excellence in sustainability innovation
- Received the Sustainability 100+ award for climate action
- Recognised with the India Corporate Governance & Sustainability Vision Award
- Recognised with the ESG award by Steel User Federation of India
- Received the 'ET Ascent Star of the Industry Award' for excellence in Sustainability Innovation
- JSW Steel received the Steelie Award in Excellence in Life Cycle Assessment category for the project 'Using LCA to evaluate the environmental performance of new product development and promotion'
- Certified as Great Place to Work and recognised as an employee-first organisation, continually evolving with innovative work culture practices

- Won Gold for Occupational Health and Safety Award'21 with 4.5 star for overall Occupational Health & Safety Management system
- Became a member of Worldsteel Sustainability Charter
- JSW Steel has joined the World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Maintained its Leadership level and is a part of CDP A list for implementing a number of best practices under climate change
- Recognised as a Supplier Engagement Leader by CDP for implementation of current best practices

Other Awards

Vijayanagar

- Won the IIM National Sustainability Award for best quality, registering highest product development, profit making, human resources management, and environmental performances during the year.
- Won the "Golden Peacock Innovative Product / Service Award for the year 2023" for "Recycling of Plastics in Electric Arc Furnace".
- Bestowed with the coveted Golden Peacock Environment Management Award 2022 for working towards the well-being of society and significantly reducing environmental risks, and ecological scarcities.
- Won the National Award for Manufacturing Competitiveness 2022 for manufacturing excellence instituted by the International Research Institute for Manufacturing.

Dolvi

- Achieved "5 Star Award" from British Safety Council for best practices in Occupational Health, Safety and Wellbeing.
- Received the "International Safety Award" In Distinction Category from British Safety Council by competing with 647 applicants from 39 Countries across the globe.
- "Platinum Winner" Award from ICC Foundation in "4th ICC National OHS Award-2022".
- "Platinum Award" from Apex Foundation in "Apex OHS Award-2022".
- "2 Platinum Awards" in 5th CII National Safety Competition (for Manless LOCO Project and Project on Thermography Detection)
- "Occupational Health and Safety Award 2022" from OHSSAI Foundation.
- "HSE&S Leadership Award" presented to Mr. Ashish Chandra- President-Dolvi, Salav and Anjar Works for outstanding efforts to improve safety culture from OHSSAI Foundation.
- Received 11 prestigious "Ispat Suraksha Puraskar" awards from JCSSI for the period of 2021 and 2022.
- "Gold Award" from Grow Care India OHS award-2022.
- "20th Annual Greeentech Safety India Award-2021" for outstanding achievements in Safety Excellence.
- "Safe-Tech Award-2022" for outstanding "Employee Training Campaign"
- Received "HSE Excellence" award in from prestigious "India HSE Summit Awards-2022" organised by Synnex Group.

Awards and Recognition on Environment:

- Dolvi Works has received CAP 2.0 Award (Climate Action Programme 2022), under the Category for Energy, Mining and Heavy Manufacturing Sector for outstanding Initiatives and achievement on Environment and Energy Management at JSW Steel Ltd., Dolvi
- Received Greentech Environment Awards 2022 for Environment Protection from Greentech Foundation
- Received 12th Exceed Environment Award 2022 in Steel Sector, Gold Category for outstanding achievement in Environment Management

Salem

- Won "Best Industry in Tamil Nadu" award organised by "Our Town - Our Pride" television show
- Won "Platinum award" in CII-IQ National Safety competition for the project from Safety team 'Improving the effectiveness of safety surveillance at JSW Steel'
- Received the "Award of Honor" from National Safety Council – Tamil Nadu
- Won 1st runner-up award by Annealing team in ISQ TOPS convention
- Received "Platinum award" for Environment Excellence and Eco Innovative Product category, "Gold award" for sustainability Excellence, Energy Efficiency category and Water Management category and Winner in the Environment Protection category, by Grow Care India
- 15 Teams won Gold awards in Chapter Convention on Quality Concepts (CCQC)
- Won IIM National Sustainability award in alloy steel category
- Won the "Best IMC Industry Partner Award" under public-private partnership (PPP) scheme by Government of Tamil Nadu
- Won "Best IMC Chairman" Award for Mettur ITI by Tamil Nadu Government
- Received the "Platinum Award" in the Apex India Safety award 2022 for the Occupational Health and Safety Excellence

- 2 teams (BRM and SMS) participated in ABK-AOTS DOSOKAI SMED competition and won First and Third category awards respectively
- Received the "Platinum Award" in the 4th ICC National OHS Awards 2022 for the excellence in the sphere of OHS
- Recognised with the prestigious award "Sword of Honor" by British Safety Council for its Occupational Health and Safety Management Excellence. JSW Salem works is the first integrated steel plant to be recognised with this award
- Won the "Occupational Health and Safety Excellence Gold Award" 2021-22 from Safety Engineers Association India (SEA INDIA) Recognised for its OHS Management
- 10 Teams participated and won Gold awards in International Convention on Quality Control Circles (ICQC)
- BLM team participated the MQH Best Practice competition conducted by IMC Ramakrishna Bajaj National Quality Award & won the Best Practice Trophy
- Received "Platinum Award" from the Sustainable Development Foundation at the 13th Exceed OHS award and Conference 2022 in the Steel Sector
- 8 Teams won the Par Excellence awards in National Convention on Quality Concepts (NCQC)
- Platinum Award for Safety Excellence in 2nd Green tech International EHS Awards 2023 – Green tech Foundation
- One team from SMS participated and won the Rhodium award in ABK AOTS Six Sigma competitions
- Two teams from Safety and Wagon Tippler participated in the Safety Health and Environment competition conducted by ABK AOTS and Safety team won Rhodium award and Wagon Tippler team won Silver award
- Winner in CII SR – EHS Excellence, runner up in CII SR – EHS Excellence award under EHS Innovation category and runner up in CII SR – EHS Excellence award under Health at Works category
- EHS Excellence award under Safe Employee and Safe Community category from CII and Worker Welfare award from CII during Tamil Nadu state meeting

BPSL

- Won Gold under manufacturing Category for presenting case study of Torpedo safety by SMS-1, Gold and Silver winner in innovation category, silver winner in innovative category at CII National Technology Competition
- Won six gold and one silver award in the 30th Chapter Convention on Quality Concepts (CCQC-2022) organised by QCFI Rourkela chapter. The power plant was awarded as energy efficient unit in the captive power plant category in 23rd CII National Award for Excellence in Energy Management 2022.
- Honoured for holding the highest product licenses (29) with continuous 100% compliance on the Occasion of World Standards Day by the Utkal Chamber of Commerce & Industry and the Bureau of Indian Standard

JSW Steel Coated

- Apex India Green Leaf Awards 2022 in Metal and Mining Sector "Gold Award" in Environment Excellence and Energy efficiency at Kalmeshwar and Tarapur respectively
- Apex India Green Leaf Awards 2022 in Metal and Mining Sector "Platinum Award" in Environment Excellence, Tarapur
- Apex India Green Leaf Awards 2022 in Metal and Mining Sector "Gold Award" in Sustainability, Tarapur
- First position in India Green Award - FY 2022-23 for the Best Environment Practices, Kalmeshwar.

Corporate governance

1) Transfer to Reserves

The Board of Directors has decided to retain the entire amount of profit in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, the Company has not transferred any amount to the 'Reserves' for the year ended March 31, 2023.

2) Prospects

Management Discussion and Analysis, covering prospects, is provided as a separate section in the Integrated Report.

3) Management Discussion and Analysis

Management Discussion and Analysis is provided as a separate section in the Integrated Report.

4) Integrated Report

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), in its circular dated February 6, 2017, had advised the top 500 listed companies (by market capitalisation) to voluntarily adopt Integrated Reporting (IR) from FY 2017-18.

The Company published its first Integrated Report the same year in line with the International Integrated Reporting Framework laid down by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC). The framework pivots the Company's reporting approach around the paradigm of value creation and its various drivers.

It also reflects the Company's belief in sustainable value creation while integrating a balanced utilisation of natural resources and social development in its business decisions. An Integrated Report intends to give a holistic picture of an organisation's performance and prospects to the providers of financial capital and other stakeholders. It is thus widely regarded as the future of corporate reporting.

The previous Integrated Reports of the Company have been well-received by various stakeholders and have been recognised internationally for its disclosures. Over the past five years, the reporting approach of the Company has further evolved. Together with the integrated reporting framework, its disclosures have been mapped with other leading frameworks and guidelines.

These include:

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- Principles under United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
- National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC)

The necessary disclosures under these guidelines, together with the articulation of Company's approach to long-term value creation, has improved the Company's corporate reporting practices.

5) Corporate Governance Report

JSW Steel has complied with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 regarding corporate governance. A report on the Company's Corporate Governance practices and the Auditors' Certificate on compliance of mandatory requirements thereof are given as an annexure to this Report and the same is also available on the website of the Company at https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/.

6) Business Responsibility/Sustainability Report

The Company is committed to pursuing its business objectives ethically, transparently and with accountability to all its stakeholders. It believes in demonstrating responsible behaviour while adding value to the society and the community, as well as ensuring environmental well-being from a long-term perspective.

SEBI vide its Notification dated December 26, 2019 and consequent amendments carried out to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, has made the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) applicable to the top 1,000 listed entities (by market capitalisation) for reporting on a voluntary basis for FY 2021-22 and on a mandatory basis from FY 2022-23. The Company is presenting the BRSR to the stakeholders of the Company as part of this Integrated Report.

As stated earlier in this Report, the current financial year marks the sixth year of the Company's transition towards Integrated Reporting, focusing on the 'capitals approach' of value creation.

The sixth Integrated Report includes the Company's performance as per the IR framework for the period April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023. The Company has also provided the requisite mapping of principles of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct to fulfil the requirements of the BRSR as per SEBI's directive as well as guidelines for integrated reporting and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The Report which forms a part of the Annual Report, can along with all the related policies, be also viewed on the Company's website https://www. jswsteel.in/investors/.

7) Directors and Key Management Personnel

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Sajjan Jindal (DIN: 00017762), retires by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. The proposal regarding his re-appointment is placed for approval by the Shareholders.

Mr. Seshagiri Rao M.V.S, Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO (DIN: 00029136) after an illustrious stint of over 25 years, superannuated from the services of the Company upon completion of his tenure on April 5, 2023, as a Whole-time Director, designated as Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO. Consequently, he has also stepped down from the Board as a Director w.e.f April 6, 2023. The Directors place on record their deep appreciation of the invaluable contribution made by him for the growth and success of the Company during his tenure on the Board of the Company.

Following the superannuation of Mr. Seshagiri Rao M.V.S, Mr. Jayant Acharya, Wholetime Director of the Company, who was designated as the Dy. Managing Director, was elevated and redesignated as the Jt. Managing Director & CEO of the Company w.e.f. May 19, 2023, by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 19, 2023, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, following the change in his role and responsibilities.

Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore (DIN: 01042232), who was appointed as an Additional Director, by the Board of Directors with effect from May 19, 2023, in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of Article 123 of your Company's Articles of Association, holds office until the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Company has received a notice under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 from a shareholder of the Company, proposing the name of Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore for appointment as a Director of your Company.

Pursuant to the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 19, 2023, has subject to the approval of the members, also approved the appointment of Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore Rathore, as a Whole-time Director of the Company, designated as 'Chief Operating Officer', for a period of five years, with effect from May 19, 2023.

Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala (DIN: 00210342) and Mrs. Nirupama Rao (DIN: 06954879), who were appointed as Independent Directors of the Company, hold office for a term upto July 24, 2023 or upto the conclusion of the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Company in the calendar year 2023, whichever is earlier ("**first term**" in terms of Section 149(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**the Act**")).

Mr. Mariwala has informed the Company that on account of his pre-occupation, time commitments and other priorities, he does not wish to seek re-appointment as an Independent Director of the Company for a second term. Accordingly, Mr. Harsh Mariwala would cease to be an Independent Director on the Board of the Company and as Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee with effect from July 25, 2023. The Board places on record its deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Harsh Mariwala during his tenure as Independent Director and as Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

The Board has after taking into account the recommendations of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, recommended the re-appointment of Mrs. Nirupama Rao as an Independent Director on the Board of the Company, for a second term of upto July 24, 2028, to be put up to the members for their approval. The Company has also received a notice in writing from a member under Section 160(1) of the Act proposing her candidature for such office.

Approval of the shareholders for the proposals regarding the appointment / re-appointment of Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore and Mrs. Nirupama Rao are being sought by way of a Postal Ballot.

Apart from changes as mentioned above, there were no changes in the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the year under review.

8) Particulars of Employees

DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

(i) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary during the financial year 2022-23, ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2022-23 are as under:

Named of the Director/Key Managerial Personnel	% Increase in remuneration over previous year	Ration to median Remuneration
Independent Directors*		
Dr. (Mrs) Punita Kumar Sinha	34.59%	6:1
Mr. Haigreve Khaitan	39.30%	7:1
Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam	46.14%	7:1
Mr. Harsh C. Mariwala	25.54%	6:1
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	30.75%	6:1
Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus (w.e.f May 27, 2022)#	N.A.	6:1
Mr. Marcel Fasswal (w.e.f October 21, 2022)#	N.A.	3:1
Nominee Directors*		
Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa Nominee of JFE Steel Corporation, Japan (Equity Investor & Foreign Collaborator)	38.45%	6:1
Dr. M.R.Ravi Nominee of KSIIDC (Equity Investor)	36.73%	6:1
Executive Directors /KMP**		
Mr. Sajjan Jindal Chairman & Managing Director***	0%	629:1
Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS Joint Managing Director & Group CFO (upto April 5, 2023)	0%	147:1
Dr. Vinod Nowal Dy. Managing Director (upto 29th April, 2022) #	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Jayant Acharya Dy. Managing Director	21.14%	131:1
Mr. Rajeev Pai Chief Financial Officer	13.07%	N.A.
Mr. Lancy Varghese Company Secretary	28.07%	N.A.

#Since the remuneration of these Directors is only for part of the year, percentage increase in remuneration over previous is not provided.

* Remuneration to Independent and Nominee directors include Commission and Sitting Fee. Commission (Fixed and Variable) and Sitting Fees were increased vide resolution of the Board dated. 22nd May,2022.

**Executive Directors Remuneration includes taxable perquisite from ESOP

***Chairman and Managing Director's remuneration includes Commission

(ii) The median remuneration of employees of the Company during the financial year was ₹8.17 lacs.

(iii) In the Financial year, there was an increase of 12.59% in the median remuneration of employees;

(iv) There were 13,880 permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on March 31, 2023;

(v) Average percentage increase made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in FY 2022-23 and its comparison with the percentile increase in managerial remuneration and justification thereof and whether there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

- Average percentage increase in the managerial remuneration - 12.45%
- Average percentage increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year - 11.71%

(vi) It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration paid is as per the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other Employees.

The statement containing names of top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and the particulars of employees as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is given in Annexure E to this Report. Further, the report and the accounts are being sent to the Members excluding the aforesaid annexure. In terms of Section 136 of the Act, the said annexure is open for inspection and any Member interested in obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary.

9) Policy on Directors' Appointment and Remuneration

Matching the needs of the Company and enhancing the competencies of the Board are the basis for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to select a candidate for appointment to the Board.

The current policy is to have a balanced mix of executive and non-executive Independent Directors to maintain the independence of the Board and separate its functions of governance and management. As on March 31, 2023, the Board of Directors comprised 12 Directors, of which nine are non-executive, including two Nominee Directors. The number of Independent Directors is seven including three women directors.

The policy of the Company on Directors' appointment, including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a Director and other matters, as required under sub-section (3) of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, is governed by the Nomination Policy. The remuneration paid to the directors is in accordance with the remuneration policy of the Company.

More details on the Company's policy on director's appointment and remuneration and other matters provided in Section 178(3) of the Act has been disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms a part of this report.

10) Declaration of Independence of Directors

The Company has received necessary declaration from each of the Independent Directors under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 that he/she meets the criteria of independence laid down in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In the opinion of the Board, there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as independent Directors of the Company and the Board is satisfied of the integrity, expertise, and experience (including proficiency in terms of Section 150(1) of the Act and applicable rules thereunder) of all Independent Directors on the Board. In terms of Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, all Independent Directors of the Company have enrolled themselves on the Independent Directors' Databank as on the date of this Report and will undergo the online proficiency self-assessment test within the specified timeline unless exempted under the aforesaid Rules.

11) Board Evaluation

The Board carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, the performance of the Independent Directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of the Committees of the Board. The performance evaluation of all the Directors was carried out by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors. Details of the same are given in the Report on Corporate Governance annexed hereto.

12) Auditors and Auditors' Report

(A) STATUTORY AUDITORS AND AUDIT REPORT

Members of the Company at the 28th AGM held on July 20, 2022, approved the re-appointment of, M/s. S R B C & CO. LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Registration No. 324982E / E300003), as the statutory auditors of the Company for a second term of five years to hold office commencing from the conclusion of the 28th AGM until the conclusion of 33rd AGM of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2027.

The Notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditor's Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments. The Auditor's Report for the year under review does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark, or disclaimer.

The Statutory Auditors have not reported any instance of fraud committed in the Company by its Officers or Employees to the Audit Committee under section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, details of which needs to be mentioned in this Report.

(B) COST RECORDS AND COST AUDITOR

Pursuant to Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government and accordingly such accounts and records are made and maintained.

Pursuant to Section 148(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014, the Company is also required to get its cost accounting records audited by a Cost Auditor. Accordingly, the Board, at its meeting held on May 19, 2023 has on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, re-appointed M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants to conduct the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company for FY 2023–24 on a remuneration of ₹18,50,000 plus taxes as applicable and reimbursement of actual travel and out-of-pocket expenses. The remuneration is subject to the ratification of the Members in terms of Section 148 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and is accordingly placed before the Members for ratification. The due date for filing the Cost Audit Report of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 was September 30, 2022 and the Cost Audit Report was filed in XBRL mode on August 19, 2022.

(C) SECRETARIAL AUDITOR AND SECRETARIAL AUDIT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company had appointed M/s. S. Srinivasan & Co., a firm of Company Secretaries in Practice, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the FY 2022 –23. The Report of the Secretarial Audit is annexed herewith as Annexure B. The report does not contain any observation or qualification requiring explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Board, at its meeting held on May 19, 2023, has re-appointed M/s. S. Srinivasan & Co., as Secretarial Auditor, for conducting Secretarial Audit of the Company for FY 2023–24.

Secretarial Audit of Material Unlisted Indian Subsidiary

a) JSW Steel Coated Products Limited

M/s. Vanita Sawant & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, had undertaken secretarial audit of the Company's material subsidiary i.e., JSW Steel Coated Products Limited for the FY 2022–23. The Audit Report confirms that the material subsidiary has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines and that there were no deviations or non-compliances. As per the provisions of Regulation 24A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Report of the Secretarial Audit is annexed herewith as Annexure B 1.

b) Bhushan Power & Steel Limited

M/s. S. Srinivasan & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries, had undertaken secretarial audit of the Company's material subsidiary i.e., Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (BPSL) for the FY 2022–23. The Audit Report confirms that the material subsidiary has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines and that there were no deviations or non-compliances. As per the provisions of Regulation 24A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Report of the Secretarial Audit is annexed herewith as Annexure B 2.

Annual Secretarial Compliance Report

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards notified by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. The Company has also undertaken an audit for the FY 2022–23 pursuant to SEBI Circular No. CIR/CFD/CMO/I/27/2019 dated February 8, 2019 for all applicable compliances as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India Regulations and Circular/ Guidelines issued thereunder. The Report (Annual Secretarial Compliance Report) has been submitted to the Stock Exchanges on May 22, 2023 which is within 60 days of the end of the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

13) Risk Management

The Company follows the globally recognised 'COSO' framework of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). ERM brings together the understanding of the potential upside and downside of all those factors which can affect the organisation with an objective to add maximum sustainable value to all the activities of the organisation and to various stakeholders.

The Company recognises that the emerging and identified risks need to be managed and mitigated to-

- protect its shareholders and other stakeholder's interest,
- achieve its business objective and
- enable sustainable growth.

Pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 21 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing

Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Companies Act, 2013, the Company has Risk management framework in place. It has constituted a sub-committee of Directors to oversee Enterprise Risk Management framework to ensure resilience such that –

- Intended risks are taken prudently so as to plan for the best and be prepared for the worst
- Execution of decided strategies and plan with focus on action
- Unintended risks like performance, incident, process and transaction risks are avoided, mitigated, transferred (like in insurance) or shared (like through sub-contracting). The probability or impact thereof is reduced through tactical and executive management, policies, processes, inbuilt systems controls, MIS, internal audit reviews etc.

The Committee has framed the Risk Management Policy of the Company that is approved by the Board.

14) Internal Controls, Audit and Internal Financial Controls

The Company has a robust system of internal control, commensurate with the size and nature of its business and complexity of its operations.

Internal control: The system of internal control includes following significant features.

- Preparation of annual budgets and its regular monitoring.
- Control over transaction processing and ensuring integrity of accounting system by deployment of integrated ERP system.
- Well documented authorisation matrix, policies, procedures and guidelines covering all important operations of the Company.
- Deployment of compliance tool to ensure compliance with laws, regulations and standards.
- Ensuring reliability of financial information by testing of internal financial controls over reporting by internal auditors and statutory auditors.
- Adequate insurance of the Company's assets / resources to protect against any loss.
- A comprehensive Information Security Policy and continuous updation of IT systems.
- Oversight by Board appointed Audit Committee which comprises Independent Directors who are experts in their field.

The Audit Committee regularly reviews audit plans, significant audit findings, adequacy of internal controls and monitors implementation of audit recommendations.

Internal audit

The Company has a strong and independent internal audit function that inculcates global best standards and practices of international majors into the Indian operations. Internal Audit Dept consists of professionally qualified accountants and engineers. The Chief Internal Auditor reports directly to Chairman of Audit Committee. Internal Audit Dept. has successfully integrated the COSO framework in its audit process to enhance the quality of its financial reporting, compatible with business ethics, effective controls and governance.

The Company extensively practices delegation of authority across its team, which creates effective checks and balances within the system to arrest all possible gaps. The internal audit team has access to all information in the organisation – this is largely facilitated by ERP implementation across the organisation.

Audit plan and execution

At start of the year, Internal Audit Department prepares an Annual Audit Plan after considering Business and Process Risks. The frequency of the audit is decided by risk ratings of areas/functions. The audit plan is carried out by the internal team and reviewed periodically to include areas that have assumed significant importance in line with the emerging industry trend and the aggressive growth of the Company. In addition, the Company uses services of external expert firms including reputed accounting firms to conduct audit of critical areas.

Internal financial controls

As per Section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act 2013, the Directors have an overall responsibility for ensuring that the Company has implemented a robust system and framework of internal financial controls.

The Company had already developed and implemented a framework for ensuring internal controls over financial reporting. This framework includes entity-level policies, processes controls, IT General Controls and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

The entity-level policies include antifraud policies (such as code of conduct, conflict of interest, confidentiality and whistle blower policy) and other polices (such as organisation structure, insider trading policy, HR policy, IT security policy, treasury policy and business continuity and disaster recovery plan). The Company has also prepared risk control matrix for each of its processes such as procure to pay, order to cash, hire to retire, treasury, fixed assets, inventory, manufacturing operations, etc.

These internal controls are reviewed by Internal and Statutory Auditors every year. The company has carried out evaluation of design and effectiveness of these controls and noted no significant material weaknesses or deficiencies which can impact financial reports.

15) Fixed Deposits

The Company has not accepted any fixed deposits from the public. Therefore, it is not required to furnish information in respect of outstanding deposits under Non-banking, Non-financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966 and Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

16) Share Capital

The Company's Authorised Share capital during the financial year ended March 31, 2023, remained at ₹9015,00,00,000 (Rupees Nine Thousand Fifteen crore only) consisting of 6015,00,00,000 (Six Thousand Fifteen crore only) equity shares of ₹1/- (Rupee One only) each and 300,00,00,000 (Three Hundred crore) preference shares of ₹10/- (Rupees Ten only) each.

The Company's paid-up equity share capital remained at ₹241,72,20,440 comprising 241,72,20,440 equity shares of ₹1 each whereas the paid-up preference share capital of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2023 was Nil.

17) Foreign Currency Bonds

As on March 31, 2023, the outstanding Notes issued by the Company are aggregating to $1.90 billion and outstanding Notes issued by the Company's subsidiary are aggregating to $790 million. The outstanding Notes issued in the international market are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "SGX-ST").

18) Issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures

During the year under review, the Company issued and allotted 8.25% Rated, Listed, Unsecured, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹10 lakh each of the Company, aggregating to ₹875 crore (Rupees Eight Hundred and Seventy Five crore) and 7.85% Rated, Listed, Unsecured, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹1 lakh each of the Company, aggregating to ₹1,500 crore (Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred crore) to Investors on private placement basis.

As on March 31, 2023, the outstanding NCDs issued by the Company aggregate to ₹11,715 crore. All the outstanding NCDs are listed on BSE Limited.

19) Credit Rating

In June 2022, Moody's Investors Service has upgraded JSW Steel's Corporate Family Rating (CFR) and its senior unsecured notes rating to Ba1 from Ba2 with Stable Outlook. At the same time, Moody's has also upgraded the guaranteed backed senior unsecured rating on Periama Holdings LLC and the rating on the $40 million guaranteed revenue bonds issued by Jefferson County Port Authority to Ba1 from Ba2 with Stable Outlook.

In May 2022, Fitch Ratings has upgraded the Company's Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to 'BB' from 'BB-'. The Outlook is Stable. The agency has also upgraded the rating on the outstanding bonds of the Company and its subsidiary Periama Holdings, LLC, to 'BB' from 'BB-'.

In February 2023, CARE Ratings Ltd has reaffirmed the Company's Issuer Rating and rating for Long Term Bank Facilities and Non-Convertible Debentures to "CARE AA"; with Stable Outlook and has reaffirmed the ratings for the Short-Term Bank facilities and Commercial Paper at "CARE A1+".

In February 2023, ICRA Limited Ltd has reaffirmed the Company's rating for Long Term Bank Facilities and Non-Convertible Debentures to "[ICRA] AA"; Stable Outlook and has reaffirmed the ratings for the Short-Term Bank facilities and Commercial Paper at "[ICRA] A1+".

In March 2023, India Ratings and Research has re-affirmed the Company's Long-Term Issuer Rating at 'IND AA' with Stable Outlook.

20) Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meetings held on January 29, 2016 and May 21, 2021, formulated the JSWSL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 ("ESOP 2016 Plan") and the Shri. OP Jindal Employees Stock Ownership Plan (JSWSL) – 2021 ("OPJ ESOP Plan") respectively, to be implemented through the JSW Steel Employees Welfare Trust (Trust), with an objective of enabling the Company to attract and retain talented human resources by offering them the opportunity to acquire a continuing equity interest in the Company, which will reflect their efforts in building the growth and the profitability of the Company. These ESOP Plans involve acquisition of shares from the secondary market.

ESOP 2016 Plan:

A total of 2,86,87,000 (Two Crore Eighty-Six Lakh Eighty-Seven Thousand) options were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and its Director(s), excluding Independent Directors and promoter Directors, and a total of 31,63,000 (Thirty-One Lakh Sixty Three Thousand) options were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian Subsidiaries of the Company and their Director(s), excluding Independent Directors, under the ESOP 2016 Plan.

As against this, 1,59,44,271 options have been granted over a period of three years under this plan by the JSWSL ESOP Committee to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries, including the Whole-time Directors of the Company.

OPJ ESOP Plan:

Also a total of 47,00,000 (Forty-Seven lakh only) options were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and its Director(s), excluding Independent Directors and promoter Directors, and a total of 3,00,000 (Three lakh only) options were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian Subsidiaries of the Company and their Director(s), excluding Independent Directors, under the OPJ ESOP Plan.

As against this, 13,35,285 and 16,10,800 options have been granted during FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23, respectively under this plan by the JSWSL ESOP Committee to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including the Whole-time Directors of the Company.

The details of the options granted to Whole-time Directors of the Company is as given in the table below.

The grant of options to the Whole-time Directors of the Company has been approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board.

JSWSL ESOP Committee Meeting	Total No. of options granted	No. of Options Granted to Whole-time Directors (WTD) of the Company					
		Mr. Seshagiri Rao M.V.S #		Mr. Jayant Acharya		Mr.Gajraj Singh Rathore (w.e.f. May 19, 2023)	
		ESOP 2016 Plan	OPJ ESOP Plan	ESOP 2016 Plan	OPJ ESOP Plan	ESOP 2016 Plan	OPJ ESOP Plan
May 17, 2016 (1st Grant)	74,36,850	1,92,680	--	1,79,830	--	1,41,300	--
May 16, 2017 (2nd Grant)	51,18,977	1,27,968	--	1,19,436	--	1,02,374	--
May 15, 2018 (3rd Grant)	33,88,444	87,841	--	81,985	--	76,129	--
Total	**1,59,44,271***	**4,08,489**	**--**	**3,81,251**	**--**	**3,19,803**	--
August 7, 2021 (1st Grant)	13,03,401	--	11,667	--	11,667	--	11,667
January 31, 2022 (1st Supplementary grant)	8,900	--	--	--	--	--	--
March 31, 2022 (2nd Supplementary grant)	22,984	--	--	--	--	--	--
August 7th, 2022 (2nd Grant)	16,03,300		12700		12700	--	12,700
March 27, 2023 (Supplementary Grant)	7,500	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**29,46,085****	**--**	**24,367**	**--**	**24,367**	**--**	**24,367**

* ESOP 2016 Plan ** OPJ ESOP Plan, # ceased to be WTD w.e.f April 6, 2023

The applicable disclosures relating to ESOP plan of 2016 and 2021, as stipulated under the ESOP Regulations, pertaining to the year ended March 31, 2023, is posted on the Company's website at http://www.jsw.in/investors/investor-relations-steel and forms a part of this Report.

Voting rights on the shares, if any, as may be issued to employees under the aforesaid ESOP Plans are to be exercised by them directly or through their appointed proxy, hence, the disclosure stipulated under Section 67(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

There is no material change in the aforesaid ESOP Plans and the same are in compliance with the ESOP Regulations.

The Certificate from the Secretarial Auditors of the Company certifying that the Company's Stock Option Plans are being implemented in accordance with the ESOP Regulations and the resolutions passed by the Members, would be available for inspection during the meeting in electronic mode and the same may be accessed upon login to https://evoting.kfintech.com.

21) SHRI. OP JINDAL SAMRUDDHI PLAN - 2021

JSWSL Shri. O.P. JINDAL SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021 ("JSWSL OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021 / Plan") was approved by a special resolution passed by the shareholders of the Company on July 21, 2021. The Plan is a one-time scheme applicable only for permanent employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, working in India (excluding a probationer and a trainee) in the grade L01 to L15 ("Eligible Employees"), who are not covered under the Shri. OP Jindal Employees Stock Ownership Plan (JSWSL) – 2021.

Grant of stock options under the Plan shall be as per the terms and conditions as may be decided by the ESOP Committee from time to time in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the rules made thereunder and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 ("ESOP Regulations"). The Plan implemented through the JSW Steel Employees Welfare Trust ("ESOP Trust") involves acquisition of equity shares of the Company from the secondary market for this purpose.

A total of 67,00,000 options were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 13,00,000 options were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian Subsidiaries of the Company, under the Plan.

As against this, 79,09,150 and 15,700 options have been granted during FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 under this plan by the JSWSL ESOP Committee to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, respectively.

22) Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to the requirements under Section 134, sub-section 3(c) and sub-section 5 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, state and confirm that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, along with proper explanation relating to material departures.

b) Such accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgments and estimates have been made that are reasonable and prudent to give a true and fair view of the Company's state of affairs as on March 31, 2023 and of the Company's profit or loss for the year ended on that date.

c) Proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

d) The annual financial statements have been prepared on a Going Concern Basis.

e) Internal financial controls were laid down to be followed and that such internal financial controls were adequate and operating effectively.

f) Proper systems were devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

23) Related Party Transactions

All Related Party Transactions (RPT) that were entered into during the financial year were at arm's length basis and predominantly in the ordinary course of business except as stated in AOC 2 (Annexure D). Specific approvals as required under the Companies Act 2013 has been obtained for transactions that are not in the ordinary course of business.

The policy on dealing with RPT as approved by the Board is uploaded on the Company's website (https://www.jsw.in/investors/investor-relations-steel).

SEBI carried out amendments to the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 (SEBI Listing Regulations) vide SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2021 wherein certain amendments to come into force from April 1, 2022 and remaining from April 1, 2023.

Regulation 23(4) states that all RPTs with an aggregate value exceeding ₹1,000 crore or 10% of annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower, shall be treated as Material Related Party Transaction (MRPTs) and shall require approval of shareholders by means of an ordinary resolution. The provisions of Regulations 23(4) requiring approval of the shareholders are not applicable for the RPTs entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary and RPT transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

The said limits are applicable, even if the transactions are in the ordinary course of business of the concerned company and at an arm's length basis. The amended Regulation 2(1) (zc) of the SEBI Listing Regulations has also enhanced the definition of related party transactions which now includes a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand, regardless of whether a price is charged or not. Further, any transaction between the Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand, and any other person or entity on the other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries would be considered as RPTs regardless of whether a price has been charged.

Accordingly, RPTs of the Company and RPTs of the subsidiary entities exceeding the threshold of ₹1,000 crore shall require approval of the Shareholders of the Company with effect from April 1, 2022.

The Related Party Transactions Policy of the Company can be accessed on the Company's website as mentioned above.

The policy intends to ensure that proper reporting, approval and disclosure processes are in place for all transactions between the Company and Related Parties. This policy specifically deals with the review and approval of RPT, keeping in mind the potential or actual conflicts of interest that may arise because of entering into these transactions. All RPTs are placed before the Audit Committee for review and approval. Prior omnibus approval is obtained for RPT that are of repetitive nature and / or entered in the ordinary course of business and are at arm's length. All RPT are subjected to independent review by a reputed accounting firm to establish compliance with the requirements of RPT under the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The details of the RPTs, required to be disclosed under Section 134(3)(h) read with Section 188(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 entered into during the year by the Company as per the policy on RPTs, is given in prescribed Form AOC 2 as **Annexure D** to this Report.

Please refer to Note No 44 to the Standalone financial statements, which sets out related party disclosures.

24) Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates

The Company has 42 subsidiary companies, 13 joint venture companies and an associate company as on March 31, 2023. During the year under review, the Board of Directors reviewed the affairs of material subsidiaries. There has been no material change in the nature of the business of the subsidiaries.

The Company has, in accordance with Section 129(3) of the Act prepared Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which form part of the Integrated Report. Further, the report on the performance and financial position of each subsidiary, associate and joint venture and salient features of their Financial Statements is forming part of the consolidated financial statements in the prescribed Form AOC-1.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 136 of the Act and the amendments thereto, read with the SEBI Listing Regulations the audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements and related information of the Company and financial statements of the subsidiary companies are available on the website at www.jswsteel.in.

The names of companies that have become or ceased to be subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates during the year under review are as follows:

The names of companies which have become Subsidiaries or Joint Ventures or Associate Companies during the FY 2022-23:

S.No.	Name of the Company
Subsidiaries	
1.	Chandranitya Developers Limited (with effect from 4 November 2022)
2.	NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (with effect from 5 July 2022 till 4 December 2022)
Joint Ventures	
1.	NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (with effect from 5 December 2022)
2.	Ayena Innovations Private Limited (with effect from 10 March 2023)
Associates	
1.	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (with effect from 9 April 2022)

The names of companies which have ceased to become Subsidiaries during the FY 2022-23:

S.No.	Name of the Company
Subsidiaries	
1.	Santa Fe Mining (till 31 August 2022)
2.	Santa Fe Puerto S.A. (till 31 August 2022)
3.	Hasaud Steel Limited*
4.	Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited*

* During FY 2022-23, Hasaud Steel Limited ('HSL') and Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited ('ACCIL') amalgamated into and with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited ('JSWCPL') pursuant to the Order dated January 5, 2023, of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench. The said Amalgamation is effective February 24, 2023.

25) Disclosures

(A) NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the year, five Board Meetings were convened and held, the details of which are given in the Corporate Governance Report. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulations 17 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosures Requirements) Regulation, 2015.

(B) AUDIT COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the reconstitution of the Audit Committee by the Board in its meeting held on 21.10.2022, The Audit Committee comprises of three Non-Executive Independent Directors. Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Members possess adequate knowledge of Accounts, Audit, Finance, etc. The composition of the Audit Committee meets the requirements of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. There are no recommendations of the Audit Committee that have not been accepted by the Board.

(C) COPY OF ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, copies of the Annual Returns of the Company prepared in accordance with Section 92(1) of the Act read with Rule 11 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 are placed on the website of the Company and is accessible at the web-link: http://www.jsw.in/investors/investor-relations-steel.

(D) WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY / VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has a vigil mechanism named Whistle Blower Policy / Vigil Mechanism to deal with instances of fraud and mismanagement, if any. Details of the same are given in the Corporate Governance Report.

(E) PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SEC. 186

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the notes to the Financial Statements.

(F) DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE

There are no significant or material orders passed by the Regulators/ Courts/ Tribunals that could impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

However, Members' attention is drawn to the statement on contingent liabilities, commitments in the notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

(G) PARTICULARS REGARDING CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Information in accordance with the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 regarding conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo, is given in the statement annexed (Annexure A) hereto and forms a part of this Report.

(H) DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

(Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary and trainees) are covered under this policy. The Company has also complied with the provisions related to constitution of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) under the said Act to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. The Company has not received any complaint pertaining to sexual harassment during FY 2022-23.

(I) OTHER DISCLOSURES / REPORTING

The Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions pertaining to these items during the year under review:

1) Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.

2) Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.

3) Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme save and except ESOPs referred to in this Report.

4) Neither the Managing Director nor the Whole-time Directors of the Company receive any remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries.

26) Acknowledgment

The Directors take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the cooperation and assistance received from the Government of India, Republic of Chile, Mauritius, Mozambique, Italy, the US and the UK, the State Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Gujarat, West Bengal and Jharkhand and the financial institutions, banks as well as the shareholders and debenture holders during the year under review. The Directors also wish to place on record their appreciation of the devoted and dedicated services rendered by all employees of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Place: Mumbai
Sajjan Jindal

Date: May 19, 2023
Chairman

ANNEXURE - A TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

INFORMATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 134(3)(m) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013, READ WITH RULE 8 OF THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014 REGARDING CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

A. Energy Conservation

In FY 2022-23, in sync with JSW Steel's sustainability vision and goals, the Company continued to focus on energy efficiency measures. The Company deployed several initiatives and technological interventions to conserve energy and use renewable sources of energy. The Energy management function implements global best practices in order to plan and implement some of the relevant best practices to enhance energy efficiency in operations.

Steps Taken for Energy Conservation:

Vijayanagar

- Generated 16 MW of power from Blast Furnace Top Pressure Recovery Turbine (TRT).
- Produced 31.3 TPH of steam from sinter cooler waste heat recovery boiler.
- Achieved 120 TPH of process steam generation through by-product gas fired boilers.
- Supplied by-product gas to power plants generating ~248 MW of power.
- Increased micro pellet usage in Sinter Plant by ~7 kg/tp and return fines usage in Blast Furnace by ~4 kg/tp, enabling reduction of solid fuel and flux consumption.
- Installed Waste Gas Heat Recovery (WHRS) in Blast Furnace and implemented an online stove optimization model, improving efficiency, and reducing stove heat rate by ~18%
- Raised hot charging percentage in HSM-1 RHF by ~6%, reducing gaseous fuel rate.
- Replaced old boilers with new ammonia heat recovery boilers, increasing steam generation.
- Implemented sequential governing mode in CPP 3 and 4, achieving energy savings of 4-12 kcal/kWh.
- Addressed reheater spray control valve passing at CPP 3 and 4, reducing heat rate losses by 5 kcal/kWh.

Dolvi

- Dolvi works replaced Natural Gas (NG) with Coke Oven Gas (COG) at various production facilities within the plant, cumulatively reducing NG usage by ~81,000 KSm^3.
- Optimized processes to reduce Sponge Iron Plant (SIP) heat rate by ~4%.
- Commissioned Captive Power Plant (CPP) #3, increasing power generation by 175 MW.
- Installed LD gas holder to recover 90 Nm^3/tls LD Gas, increasing power generation by 31 MW.
- Commissioned CPP 2, increasing power generation by 60 MW, and reducing Waste Heat Recovery Boiler HP steam venting.
- Increased Pulverised Coal Injection (PCI) in Blast Furnace up to 190 Kg/thm, reducing solid fuel usage.
- Commissioned LD Converter Waste Heat Recovery Boiler, generating 75 TPH of steam.

Salem

- Installed MV drive in CPP boiler feed water pump, reducing power consumption by 894 MWh.
- Optimized EOF ID Fan Drive speed, reducing power consumption by 1192 MWh.
- Installed drive in Plant Makeup Water Pump, reducing power consumption by 367 MWh.
- Optimized Steam Turbine Generator (STG) auxiliary cooling water system operation, reducing power consumption by 197 MWh.
- Installed drive in secondary mixing drum in Sinter Plant, reducing power consumption by 124 MWh.
- Met instrument air requirement in CPP by running one compressor for all three units, resulting in energy savings of 89 Gcal.

Steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of Energy:

Vijayanagar

The Company has started utilising solar power with the commissioning of 225 MW Renewable Solar power at Vijayanagar by JSW Renewable Energy Vijayanagar Limited, a subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited resulting in reduction of steam coal consumption.

Dolvi

Innovated and implemented a solution to the problem of low heating value in the LD gas by adding coke oven gas to increase the hydrocarbon content. This resulted in better furnace heating and improved gas mixing, ultimately leading to a savings in coke oven gas at the mixing station and an increase in power generation by 17 MWH. This solution displayed how a simple adjustment in gas mixing can have a significant impact on energy efficiency and cost savings.

Salem

Initiated co-firing Biomass in coal based boiler of 4~5% which helped reduce thermal coal usage. JSW Steel has signed power purchase agreement with a subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited for purchase of 38 MW of wind energy which will replace around 12% of thermal energy consumption enhancing environmental sustainability.

B. Research and Development (R&D)

1. Specific areas in which R&D activities were carried out by the Company

Research and Development (R&D) activities at JSW Steel involve new Process and Product development, process improvements for maximisation of quality, cost and energy optimisation, waste utilisation and conservation of natural resources.

The key focus areas include:

- Optimisation of resource utilisation.
- Quality and productivity improvements and cost optimisation through process efficiency improvements.
- Product development, customisation and new applications.
- Recycling and reuse of process waste and conservation of natural resources.
- Developing technology for treating low grade iron ores, dry beneficiation of iron ores, and demonstration of pilot scale facilities.
- New application developments and promotion of slag usage in the country.
- New process technology development for process intensification and productivity.

JSW Steel R&D is actively involved in Industry-Institute partnership and has initiated several collaborative projects with leading academic and research institutes in India - IIT Bombay, NIT Surathkal, MNIT Jaipur, CRRI New Delhi, IARI New Delhi, CSIR-NML Jamshedpur, CSIR-IMMT Bhubaneswar, University of Agricultural Sciences Bengaluru, Nalco water India Pvt. Ltd. Pune, BASF SE Germany, etc.

2. Benefits derived as a result of R&D efforts

A) VIJAYANAGAR

Key Projects Completed

i) Development of Dry Beneficiation process for iron ore: The developed process reduces the water consumption and increases the recycling of tailings.

ii) Development of Beneficiation technology for BHQ/BHJ iron ores: This technology will increase the usage of low-grade iron ores for sustainable iron making process.

iii) Advanced process control (APC) system to enhance the efficiency of balling disc at pellet plant-2: In pellet plant-2, advanced process control (APC) system is being used to calculate the green pellet size distribution (PSD) and control the disc speed and feed rate of balling disc. After optimisation, standard deviation of pellets in the size range 12.5-16 mm decreased from 11% to 8% which indicates improved performance of the APC system and improvement in windbox recuperation fan pressure.

iv) Development of Coke Quality Prediction Model using ANN: This model will help in reducing the physical testing and avoid deviations in quality. The model is able to predict the coke properties.

v) Recycling of DRI sludge as coolant in SMS through briquetting: This attempt increases the solid waste recycling and improves the Fe content in coolant at SMS resulting in increase in both Fe (metallic) & Fe (total) by 1% in mill scale briquettes due to Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) sludge addition.

vi) Developed strategies for Increased pellet proportion in BF: increases the productivity and reduces the fuel consumption.

vii) Injection of LD Slag fines in Blast Furnace helps in recycling steel slag and improves hot metal quality. The lower Silicon monoxide generation reduces the Silicon conversion in hot metal.

viii) Developed India's first advanced corrosion resistant Zn-Al-Mg coated steel having warranty: Suitable for solar panels and other critical applications having high corrosion resistant properties, requiring cut edge protection and guaranteed life of longer period.

ix) Machine learning based property prediction models have been developed and deployed for ACL, Continuous Annealing Line (CAL) and SP-3: These models help in reduced deviations/defects in properties by immediate corrective action, faster dispatch decisions, avoids waiting for testing results and reduced sampling, thereby improving yield and better operational performance.

x) Commissioned World's first Steel Slag Sand Plant of 800 TPD capacity: This new steel slag sand provides an eco-friendly alternative to river sand. This development will avoid the dumping of steel slag.

xi) Established use of steel slag fines as soil conditioners in agriculture applications through field trials at different locations in

Karnataka: Application of varied levels of BOF and Laddle Heating Furnace (LHF) slag significantly increased the plant height and biomass yield of maize over control samples in all the soils.

xii) Developed Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) based model for RH-Degasser, which helps in improving the process efficiency and life of refractories.

New products developed & Import substitution:

Development of new generation high strength steels mainly for automotive and electrical applications have been the major focus at JSW Vijayanagar works. The developments include incremental improvements in product properties to match the customer requirements and new grades for new applications.

- Total 47 new products developed in priority segments of business including 14 import substitute grades and 14 grades in advanced high strength Steel (AHSS) category.
- Panel and Appliance Material stabilised from CGL2 and 3 for mass production.
- Approval received from National High Speed Rail (NHSRCL) for supply of LRPC.

B) DOLVI

Key Projects Completed

i) Reduction in internal fine generation from the top layer of the sinter bed.

ii) Development of 3D CFD Model of blast furnace hearth for increasing BF campaign life.

iii) Study the effect of increasing fluxed pellet basicity on the pellet spalling and CCS.

iv) Design assessment of the induration furnace at pellet plant 2 to identify the flow non-uniformity inside furnace using CFD for improvement in pellet quality.

v) Modelling the effect of SEN design on fluid flow in thin-slab casting.

vi) Estimation of slag carryover to ladle from BOF during the tapping process

vii) Improvement of SEN life in continuous caster.

viii) CFD simulation of decarburisation process in BOF.

ix) Reduction of metal loss in ladle teeming process in SMS 2.

x) Optimisation of coiling temperature of Nb-Ti containing high strength (YS=700MPa) S700MC grade steel.

xi) Optimising alloy design and cooling strategy to produce Dual Phase FB (Ferrite-Bainite) steel grade in HSM2.

xii) High strength line pipe steel with excellent deformability for strain-based design (API 5L X65/X70)

New products developed:

During the year the major focus of JSW steel Dolvi was to stabilise SMS2 and HSM2 through new product development and establish Dolvi plant in the Export market.

Total 71 nos. of new products have been developed for various segments of which, 25 are AHSS category and 1 is for import substitution. Total 18 new grades were developed to cater to export customers.

The new product for Automotive long and cross member application, thinner gauze (2 mm) for solar structure, Interstitial free (IF) steel for Tinplate, Home appliances and automotive inner panel application and high Carbon for strapping and automotive chain link application.

C) SALEM

Key Projects Completed

i) Study on the effect of slag flushing on the process parameters of EOF.

ii) Modelling of inclusion evolution and its composition changes in Bearing steels under different de-oxidation conditions.

iii) Development of AISI 12L14 free cutting steel with Bismuth for diamond collet application.

iv) Development of Grade G1 for Textile Machinery Tool.

New products developed / customised:

A total of 7 new grades have been developed for various applications like automotive, textile machinery, general engineering etc.

Product	No of grades	Application
As cast	1	Pipe
Wire rod	2	Diamond Collet, Textile Machinery
Bar/ Bloom	4	Automobile and Grinding balls

3. Expenditure on R&D (2022-23)

(in ₹ Crore)

Capital	2.78
Revenue	41.49
Total	**44.27**
Total as a % of PAT	0.9 %

4. Technology Absorption, Adoption and Innovation

A) VIJAYANAGAR

- Commissioned Continuous Galvanising / Galvalume Line with a capacity of 0.45 MTPA.
- Commissioned Maximised Emission Reduction of Sintering (MEROS) at Sinter Plant-2.

- Commissioned Battery-A of Coke Oven No.5 with a capacity of 0.75 MTPA.
- Commissioned Vacuum Degasser (VD) unit at SMS-3.
- Commissioned 2x200 TPD Vacuum Pressure Swing Adsorption (VPSA) for BF-3.
- Commissioned Phase-1 Internal Conveyor for 10MTPA connectivity.
- Commissioned Down Hill Conveyor from Devdhari Mines to intermediate point of Pipe Conveyor.
- Installation of Rebar Coil rolling & Billet Grinding facility at Wire Rod Mill, to roll special grades.
- Installation of Final Electro Magnetic Stirrer (FEMS) in SMS-3, for tyre cord steel production.
- Installation of air compressor at BF / SMS area, to reduce Nitrogen consumption.
- Creation of Iron Ore Beneficiation facilities at PP-1 for 100% wet grinding, to achieve better quality and increased productivity.
- Edge and Bar heater at HSM-2, to achieve uniform temperature across the width & length before rolling at finishing mill.
- Debottlenecking of BP-2 to enable handling of 50,000 tpd of low grade Iron Ore. Facilities include commissioning of 3rd Barrel yard, introduction of linear screens & new VPF, modification of Feed silos and close circuit operation for Ball mills and crusher circuit.

B) DOLVI

- Commissioned 175 MW Gas Based Captive Power plant and 60 MW Steam Based Captive Power plant.
- Development of BFNV (Bogie Freight Pneumatic Versatile) in collaboration with Indian Railway.
- Commissioned RH-1 and KR units at SMS-2.
- Enhancement of GCP capacity.
- Modification of GCP - 4 at SMS-1.
- Construction of covered shed and mechanisation of existing coal storage.
- Commissioned SGP-3 for Casthouse-2&4 and Stove-2 revamping at BF-1.
- Implementation of Coil Yard Management System with automated crane movement at HSM-1.

C) SALEM

- Commissioned Ladle tracking and crane scheduling system.
- Commissioned Online size measurement for Wire Rod Mill.
- Commissioned High temperature video recording system for Vacuum degassing unit.
- Commissioned Automatic mould powder feeding system CCM2.
- Commissioned Mould Profilometer.
- Commissioned Ball drop test for Grinding Media products.
- Digitalisation of Enquiry Management system.
- Upgradation of Line4 PAUT system for testing 160 RCS.

5. Intellectual Property

5.1 Patents

5.1.1 Patents Filed in FY 2022-23

Vijayanagar Works

Patents filed - 12 Nos.

i) Advanced High Strength Steel and Method of Producing the Same by Dual Stabilisation Heat Treatment.

ii) Cold-Rolled Non-Oriented Electrical Steel Sheet Having Improved Surface Quality and Manufacturing Method thereof.

iii) A Medium Carbon-Manganese-Silicon Steel Composition and a Process to Produce Advanced High Strength Steel there from through Quench Partitioning with Deformation.

iv) Cold-Rolled Hot-Dip Galvannealed DP780 Steel Sheet with Excellent Welding Performance and Superior Adhesiveness of Coated Layer and Manufacturing Method thereof.

v) Ti and Mo Alloyed Low Alloy Steel and Method of Producing the Same Involving Thermal Processing Conditions to Achieve Superior Ductility and Advanced High Strength Steel Properties.

vi) A Process for Upgrading the Iron Concentration in an Iron Ore with Manganese Mineral by Sulphur Reduction Roasting followed by Acid Leaching.

vii) Medium Manganese Steel with Third Generation AHSS Properties and Method of Producing the Same Involving Annealing, Air Cooling and Harden & Tempering Heat Treatment.

viii) Cold Rolled High Strength Multiphase Steel Sheet with Improved Stretch-Flangeability and Surface Finish for Exposed Panel Application.

ix) A System for Preheating of Iron Bearing Fine Materials Using Waste Hot Gases for Feeding in Fluidised Bed Reactor.

x) Low Melting Tundish Covering Composition (TCC) from Flyash and Production Method thereof.

xi) A Process for Sintering of Iron Ore Blend to Improve Sinter Quality, Product Yield and to Reduce Return Fines Generation.

xii) A Process for Recovery of Iron Bearing Minerals from Banded Hematite Quartzite Iron Ore through Magnetic Separation.

Dolvi Works

Patents filed - 2 Nos.

i) A method for improving top layer sinter property using constant coal/coke method.

ii) High Strength High Ductile Thermo-Mechanically-Treated(TMT) Rebars having Yield Strength of 550 MPa(Min), UTS/YS Ratio of 1.15 minimum and a Process for its Production.

Salem Works

Patents filed - 2 Nos.

i) A process of recovering calcium carbonate and iron oxide from energy optimising furnace slag.

ii) A method of slag removal for steel manufacturing in energy optimising furnace.

5.1.2 Patents Granted in FY 2022-23

Vijayanagar Works

Patents granted - 10 Nos.

i) Cold rolled high strength steel sheet having excellent strain hardening property and method of manufacturing the same

ii) A method for ensuring connectivity of tuyeres and taphole in a blown down blast furnace by freeing blocked voidages in the hearth

iii) A method and system for controlling fuel flow rate and energy in reheating furnaces of hot strip mills

iv) Procedure for blowing down of blast furnace below tuyere level with normal blowing rate

v) A material conveyor belt rupture or spillage detection system

vi) A dynamic separator adapted for stage wise dynamic mineral separation

vii) Hot rolled high strength corrosion resistant structural steel and a process for its production

viii) A seismic resistant reinforcement steel and a process for producing the same.

ix) Hot rolled medium carbon steel with improved hardenability and a process for its production.

x) Interstitial free steel sheet composition suitable for outer skin panel application for automobile body.

Dolvi Works

Patents granted - 3 Nos.

i) A method for replacing slew bearing of ladle turret without removal of its arm assembly and shifting of turret table.

ii) A system for online continuous cleaning of accumulated dusts from down shop lead rails of EOT cranes.

iii) Low carbon high strength hot rolled dual phase steel sheets and a process for its production.

Salem Works

Patents granted - 2 Nos.

i) A binder adapted for pelletisation of sinter raw mix based on ilmenite process industry waste.

ii) A process for sintering using steel making slag as hearth layer in sinter plant for insulation.

5.2 Publication of Technical Papers

Vijayanagar Works

Published 16 Papers in International Journals and 15 Papers in Conferences proceedings.

Dolvi Works

Published 4 papers in International Journals and 6 papers in Conferences proceedings.

Salem Works

Published 4 papers in International Journals and 3 papers in Conferences proceedings.

6. The benefits derived like process improvements, cost reduction, product development or import substitution

The R&D developments in process improvement, product development, energy optimisation and cost reduction have helped in substantial savings in operational costs. The Company achieved ₹172 crores worth of savings as result of the R&D initiatives.

7. Information regarding imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)

PARTICULARS OF TECHNOLOGY IMPORTED DURING LAST THREE YEARS (2020-21, 21-22 and 22-23)

Particulars	Year of Commissioning	Status
A) VIJAYANAGAR		
Thin Film XRF at R&D Dept.	2020-21	Commissioned
Fatigue Testing Equipment at R&D Dept.	2020-21	Commissioned
Induced dry belt magnetic separator at R&D Dept.	2020-21	Commissioned
Ladle Hearth Furnace at SMS#3	2021-22	Commissioned
KR Unit at SMS#3	2021-22	Commissioned
Cut To Length (CTL) #8 line	2021-22	Commissioned
0.30 MTPA Colour Coating Line	2021-22	Commissioned
0.45 MTPA Continuous Galvanising / Galvalume Line (CGL-3 at CRM-1)	2022-23	Commissioned
Battery-A of Coke Oven No.5	2022-23	Commissioned
Maximised Emission Reduction of Sintering (MEROS) at Sinter Plant-2	2022-23	Commissioned
2x200 TPD Vacuum Pressure Swing Adsorption (VPSA) for BF-3	2022-23	Commissioned
AccuPyc Pycnometer at R&D Dept.	2022-23	Commissioned
GeoPyc Envelope Density Analyser at R&D Dept.	2022-23	Commissioned
Polarised Microscope Image Analyser at R&D Dept.	2022-23	Commissioned
B) DOLVI		
2200 TPD Oxygen Plant-B (including 3 Nitrogen Compressors)	2020-21	Commissioned
Hot Metal Granulation Plant (5000 TPD)	2020-21	Commissioned
Coke Oven Battery-D (0.75 MTPA)	2020-21	Commissioned
Coke Oven Battery-C (0.75 MTPA)	2021-22	Commissioned
Coke Dry Quenching (140 TPH)	2021-22	Commissioned
Coke Dry Quenching (190 TPH) 2 Nos	2021-22	Commissioned
Pellet Plant#2	2021-22	Commissioned
Hot Strip Mill#2	2021-22	Commissioned
Steel Melting Shop#2 (BOF, caster, converter)	2021-22	Commissioned
Blast Furnace#2	2021-22	Commissioned
RMHS#2 for Phase#2 project	2021-22	Commissioned
LCP-5,6,7	2021-22	Commissioned
Utilities for Phase#2 project	2021-22	Commissioned
Captive Power plant- (60 MW)	2022-23	Commissioned
Captive Power plant- (175 MW)	2022-23	Commissioned
RH-1 & KR for SMS#2	2022-23	Commissioned
3rd SGP for cast house	2022-23	Commissioned
Revamping Hot Blast stove 2	2022-23	Commissioned
C) SALEM		
Slag detection system in CCM-2	2020-21	Commissioned
Slag raking system commissioned in EOF-2	2020-21	Commissioned
Cold abrasive saw facility for blooming mill products	2020-21	Commissioned
Online bloom size measurement system in CCM-2	2020-21	Commissioned
Agitated thin film dryer for pickling plant effluent treatment	2020-21	Commissioned
Slag raking system commissioned in LF	2021-22	Commissioned
Automatic mould powder system in CCM3	2021-22	Commissioned
Liquified Natural Gas heating system for ladle and tundish preheating	2021-22	Commissioned
Slag detection system in CCM-3	2021-22	Commissioned
Online size measurement for Wire Rod Mill	2022-23	Commissioned
High temperature video recording system for Vacuum degassing unit	2022-23	Commissioned
Automatic mould powder feeding system CCM-2	2022-23	Commissioned
Mould Profilometer	2022-23	Commissioned
Grinding Media Ball Mill	2022-23	Commissioned

B. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo: Total Foreign exchange used and earned during the year:

in ₹ Crore

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Foreign Exchange earned	11,327	23,543
Foreign Exchange used	51,228	35,036

ANNEXURE - B TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

Form No. MR- 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2023

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
JSW STEEL LIMITED
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai,
Maharashtra – 400 051

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **JSW STEEL LIMITED** bearing CIN: L27102MH1994PLC152925 (hereinafter called the "**Company**"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023, according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013, (the Act) and the rules made there under.

ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, ('SCRA') and the rules made there under.

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996, and the Regulations and Byelaws framed there under.

iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings.

The following regulations and guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') as may be appropriately applicable for the period under review:

a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011.

b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.

d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulation, 2014.

e. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021

f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client.

g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009.

   The provisions of the said regulations were not applicable to the Company during the year under review.

h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018.

   The provisions of the said regulations were not applicable to the Company during the year under review.

i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and

All other relevant applicable laws including those specifically applicable to the Company, a list of which has been provided by the management. The examination and reporting of these laws and rules are limited to whether there are adequate systems and processes are in place to monitor and ensure compliance with those laws.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following Secretarial Standards:

The Secretarial Standards issued and notified by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India SS- 1 and SS- 2 has been generally complied with by the Company during the financial year under review.

During the period under review, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that:

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

- Adequate notices are given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

- Decisions at the meetings of the Board of Directors were carried through based on majority and there were no dissenting views by any Member of the Board during the year under review.

We further report that:

Based on the information provided and the representation made by the Company and on the review of the compliance reports of Company Secretary/ Chief Financial Officer/ Whole-time Director taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, in our opinion there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

The compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts has not been reviewed in this Audit since the same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and other designated professionals.

We further report that:

During the audit period, except the events listed below no other events occurred which had any major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, and standards and that the Company has complied with such of those relevant clauses thereto which are applicable:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company considered and approved the scheme of Amalgamation pursuant to S. 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on May 27, 2022, providing for amalgamation of its Joint Venture Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") and CSSL's subsidiary JSW Ispat Special Products Limited ("JISPL") with the Company.

2. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), Mumbai Bench passed an order sanctioning the Scheme of Amalgamation of Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited ('ACCIL' or 'the Transferor Company 1') and Hasaud Steel Limited ('HSL' or 'the Transferor Company 2') with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited) ('JSCPL' or 'the Transferee Company') and their respective Shareholders ('Scheme' or 'the Scheme' or 'this Scheme'), on January 05, 2023, with 'Appointed Date' of April 01, 2022. Certified copy of the Orders of the NCLT Mumbai, have been received and filed by ACCIL, HSL and JSCPL with the Registrar of Companies on 22nd February 2023 and 24th February 2023 respectively and that the Scheme became effective on the said date of 24th February 2023, with 'Appointed Date' of April 01, 2022.

3. The Company through its wholly owned subsidiary Inversiones Eurosh Limitada ("IEL") and its Joint Venture partner Compañía Minera Santa Fe had formed a joint venture company, Santa Fe Mining ("SFM") in 2008. During the year, IEL had entered into an agreement on 31st August, 2022 for selling its 70% stake held in SFM.

4. The Company has entered into a joint venture agreement with National Steel Holding ("NSHSL") on August 18, 2022 ("JVA") for the purposes of establishing scrap shredding facilities in India using industry leading machinery, technical know-how and relevant processes in a suitable manner.

5. The Company executed a Non-binding MOU on September 13, 2022 with German-based engineering and technology company SMS Group to explore multiple cutting-edge solutions and R&D projects to reduce carbon emission in JSW's Iron and steel making operations in India.

6. The Company transferred an unclaimed/ unpaid amount of ₹2,34,36,633 lying in the unclaimed dividend A/c for the FY 2014-15 to the IEPF account.

7. JSW Steel USA collaborates with TrueNorth Collective to determine environmental impact of its product portfolio. JSW Steel USA becomes the first steel company in USA to adopt ground-breaking Smart EPD platform.

8. JSW Steel, one of India's leading steel manufacturers, has joined over 130 forward-thinking organisations as a member of ResponsibleSteel™, the only global

multi-stakeholder standard and certification initiative for responsibly sourced and produced steel.

9. The Company allotted 8750, Rated, Listed, Unsecured, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures of the Company bearing face value of ₹10,00,000 each, aggregating to ₹875 crore ("NCDs") to ICICI Bank Ltd on December 23, 2022.

10. The Company allotted unsecured, listed, Rated, redeemable, non-convertible debentures bearing a face value of ₹1,00,000 each, aggregating to ₹1,500,00,00,000 on private placement basis on March 29, 2023.

11. The Company redeemed 10.34% secured NCDs of ₹10,00,000 each; 2nd tranche of ₹330 crore redeemed on January 18, 2023.

12. The Company had redeemed the notes aggregating to US $ 500 million senior unsecured fixed rate notes (5.25% due 2022) on April 13, 2022.

13. JSW Steel Coated Products Limited ("JSWSCPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited ("the Company"), has entered into a shareholders' agreement and a share subscription agreement (together referred to as "Agreements") with Ayena Innovation Private Limited ("Ayena") and its shareholders and has completed the acquisition on March 10, 2023 and now holds 31% equity shareholding in Ayena.

14. Regional Director, Western Region vide his order dated May 6, 2022 approved the scheme of Amalgamation West Waves Maritime & Allied Services Private Limited (WWMASPL) with the Company's subsidiary Piombino Steel Limited (PSL) and their respective shareholders' u/s 233 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Scheme became effective from May 07, 2022 (the 'effective date'). Accordingly, WWMASPL has merged with PSL and cease to exist from the effective date.

15. The Board of Directors of Peddar Realty Private Limited ("PRPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited ("JSWSL") had approved to make a strategic investment of upto ₹16,76,50,000 in Chandranitya Developers Private Limited ("CDPL"), a company engaged in the business of construction of buildings, houses, apartments, structures and residential offices, by way of acquisition of its entire shareholding, i.e., 100% of the Equity Share Capital of CDPL. PRPL on November 4, 2022 acquired the entire equity shares of CDPL from its existing shareholders, at a value of ₹16,76,50,000. Pursuant to the aforesaid acquisition, CDPL is now a wholly owned subsidiary of PRPL and a step down subsidiary of JSWSL.

For S. Srinivasan & Co.,
Company Secretaries

Sd/
S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
Peer Review No. 676/2020
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UDIN: F002286E000286977

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11.05.2023

Annexure A

To,
The Members,
JSW STEEL LIMITED
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai,
Maharashtra – 400 051

Our Secretarial Audit report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were considered appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For *S. Srinivasan & Co.,*
Company Secretaries

Sd/
S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
Peer Review No. 676/2020
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UDIN: F002286E000286977

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11.05.2023

ANNEXURE – B1 TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Members/Board of Directors,
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited,
JSW Centre,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E),
Mumbai 400 051

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

(Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014):

UDIN: F006210E000096003

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23

Foreword

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by JSW Steel Coated Products Limited, (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the documents provided of the Company's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March 2023 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by JSW Steel Coated Products Limited for the financial year ended on 31st March 2023 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made there under;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the applicable rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings (no foreign exchange transactions during the audit period);

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act');

(SEBI regulations are not applicable since the company is not a listed company.)

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993;

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998;

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

(vi) Other applicable laws:

Factories Act, 1948

The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchange(s), if applicable (Not applicable);

During the period under review, based on my examination and verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records produced to me and according to information and explanations given to me by the Company, I report that the Company has in my opinion, complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and the Rules made thereunder, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and also applicable provisions of the aforesaid laws, standards, guidelines, agreements, etc., subject to the following observations: NIL.

I report that, during the year under review:

1. The status of the Company during the financial year has been that of an Unlisted Public Company.

2. The Company is a subsidiary of another listed company.

3. The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

   Adequate notice generally is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda are sent in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

   Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that:

There are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that:

During the audit period the Company has effected the following activities/ events/actions having a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above:-

(i) Completion of tenure of Mr. Amarjit Singh Dahiya as Whole-time Director of the Company w.e.f. May 31, 2022.

(ii) Consequent to the completion of tenure of Mr. Amarjit Singh Dahiya from the position of Whole Time Director under Companies Act, 2013 and Occupier under The Factories Act, 1948, Mr. Pankaj Malhan was appointed as Additional Director and WTD for a period of 5 years from April 29, 2022. Mr. Malhan however subsequently resigned with effect from November 2, 2022.

(iii) Mr. Sharad Mahendra was appointed as Additional Director & WTD for a period of 5 years from April 29, 2022.

(iv) Initiated acquisition of National Steel and Agro Industries Limited (NSAIL) by way of resolution under Insolvency and Bankruptcy.

(v) Approved the investment upto ₹7.5 crore (Rupees Seven crore fifty lakh only) in Ayena Innovation Private Limited ("Ayena").

(vi) Availed Working Capital facilities of ₹500 crore from ICICI Bank.

(vii) Extended the Inter Corporate Deposits aggregating ₹293 crore placed with JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company.

(viii) Extended the Inter Corporate Deposits aggregating ₹52 crore placed with JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company.

(ix) Extended the Inter Corporate Deposits aggregating ₹47 crore placed with JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company.

(x) Extended the Inter Corporate Deposits aggregating ₹50 crore placed with Paisalo Digital Ltd.

(xi) Approved the purchase of land at Tarapur from Borosil for the Tin 2 service centre.

(xii) Approved the purchase of land at village Dahivali, Tarfe Borati falling in industrial zone for future expansion of ACCIL Khopoli Unit

(xiii) Granted on leave and license basis the existing houses/ flats owned by the company at Vasind (504 flats) and Tarapur (55 flats) to JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited ("RIPL") and to take up the task of maintaining the existing housing facilities

(xiv) Approved the increase in project cost for Colour Coating Line Project at Rajpura.

(xv) Approved the increase in project cost for Colour Coating Line Project in J&K.

(xvi) Approved issue of Commercial paper (CP) in the form of Usance promissory note(s), at interest rate of 5.5-6.5% based on the tenor, which can remain outstanding at any point of time upto a nominal value of ₹2,000 crore in aggregate.

(xvii) Approved transfer of ownership of all co-branded trademarks from JSW Coated Steel Coated Products Ltd to JSW IP Holdings Pvt Ltd by way of rectification.

(xviii) Donated ₹5 lakh to Raigad District Police Welfare Fund for the financial support of welfare activities of the family members of Raigad Police.

(xix) Approved raising of long-term loans by way of Rupee Term Loan from banks/Financial Institutions aggregating to ₹1,000 crore.

(xx) Enhanced borrowing powers of Finance Committee from ₹500 crore to ₹1,000 crore.

Vanita Sawant & Associates
Practising Company Secretary
FCS 6210. CP No. 10072

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April 2023

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date, which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To
The Members,
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited,
JSW Centre,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E),
Mumbai 400 051
UDIN: F006210E000096003

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. I have relied upon documents, forms and minutes provided to me. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to check whether correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices that were followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happenings of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Vanita Sawant & Associates
Practising Company Secretary
FCS 6210. CP No. 10072

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April 2023

ANNEXURE – B2 TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

Form No. MR- 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2023

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited,
4th Floor, A-2, NTH Complex,
Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg USO Road,
Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi
DL 110067.

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Bhushan Power & Steel Limited** bearing CIN: U27100DL1999PLC108350 (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 by and large appears to have complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board- processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023, according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013, (the Act) and the rules made there under.

ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, ('SCRA') and the rules made there under (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review).

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996, and the Regulations and Byelaws framed there under.

iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings.

    (Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review).

v. The Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; ('SEBI Act') are not applicable to the Company during the period under review as the Company is an unlisted company.

vi. All other relevant applicable laws including those specifically applicable to the Company, a list of which has been provided by the management. The examination and reporting of these laws and rules are limited to whether there are adequate systems and processes are in place to monitor and ensure compliance with those laws.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following Secretarial Standards:

The Secretarial Standards issued and notified by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India SS- 1 and SS- 2 has been generally complied with by the Company during the financial year under review.

During the period under review the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above

We further report that:

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.
- Adequate notices are given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.
- Decisions at the meetings of the Board of Directors were carried through based on majority and there were no dissenting views by any Member of the Board during the year under review.

We further report that,

Based on the information provided and the representation made by the Company and on the review of the compliance reports of Company Secretary/ Chief Financial Officer/ Whole-time Director taken on record by the Board of

Directors of the Company, in our opinion there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

The compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts has not been reviewed in this Audit since the same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and other designated professionals.

We further report that, during the audit period, except for the event listed below no other events occurred which had any major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, and standards etc.

During the year, there were no significant or material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts/Tribunals that could impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations except as mentioned hereunder:

"In respect of acquisition of the Company, the former Promoters of the Company, certain operational creditors and the Directorate of the Enforcement have filed appeals against the NCLAT judgement dated February 17, 2020 which are still pending for consideration before Hon'ble Supreme Court ("SC Appeals"). On March 6, 2020, the SC admitted the SC Appeals, and clubbed the same with CoC's SLP. The matter continues to be pending before SC resulting in company maintaining status quo."

For **S. Srinivasan & Co.,**
Company Secretaries

S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UDIN: F002286E000162754

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21.04.2023

Annexure A

To,
The Members,
BHUSHAN POWER & STEEL LIMITED,
4th Floor, A-2, NTH Complex,
Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg USO Road,
Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi
DL 110067.

Our Secretarial Audit report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were considered appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **S. Srinivasan & Co.,**
Company Secretaries

S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UDIN: F002286E000162754

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21.04.2023

ANNEXURE – C TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company

   The Company's CSR Policy is available on the Company's website at www.jsw.in

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
01.	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	Independent Director	2	2
02.	Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS	Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO	2	2
03.	Mr. Jayant Acharya	Dy. Managing Director	2	2
04.	Dr. Punita Kumar Sinha	Independent Director	2	2
05.	Dr. M. R. Ravi	Nominee Director of KSIIDC	2	1

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company

   The Company's CSR Committee; CSR Policy and CSR Projects are disclosed on: www.jsw.in

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable

   None.

5. (a) Average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135 — ₹14,552 crore
   (b) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135 — ₹291.03 crore
   (c) Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years — NIL
   (d) Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any — NIL
   (e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-(d)] — ₹291.03 crore

6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project) — ₹242.82 crore
   (b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads — NIL
   (c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable — NIL
   (d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)] — ₹242.82 crore
   (e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (₹ in crore)	Amount unspent				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per sub-section (6) of section 135.		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135.		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
242.82	48.22	28.04.2023	-	-	-

   (f) Excess amount for set-off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (₹ in crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135	291.03
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	242.82
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii)-(i)]	-
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous Financial Years, if any	-
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]*	-

* For financial year 2021-22, the CSR spend requirement as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 was ₹199.41 Crores against which there actual spend was ₹200.34 Crores. Thus the excess CSR spent was ₹0.93 crores is being continued to be set off in the immediate succeeding three (3) years subject to compliance with conditions stipulated under Rule 7(3) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.

7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years:

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under sub- section (6) of section 135 (₹ in crore)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under sub- section (6) of section 135 (₹ in crore)	Amount Spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub- section (5) of section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of Transfer		
1	2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2020-21	13.21	-	13.21	-	-	-	-
3	2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: No

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per sub- section (5) of section 135

   The Company has allocated 2% of average net profit towards CSR as specified under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies act 2013. The Company has well defined and ongoing programs that have been under way and till 31stMarch 2023, the Company has been able to successfully spend 83.43% of the total budget of FY 2022-23. The remaining amount of ₹48.22 crore has been deposited in unspent CSR account. The programs are at various stages of implementation and are likely to get completed during the ensuing period as per the program design. and the long-term CSR strategy. Some of these projects are in collaboration with the District Administration, while in certain programs, the civil construction components are under progress and dependent upon weather conditions and other exigencies beyond the control of the Company. The Company also adheres to stringent documentation for the projects and thus verification of partners' credentials etc. also takes due course of time.

For JSW STEEL LIMITED

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 19, 2023

Sd/-
SAJJAN JINDAL
CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR

Sd/-
NIRUPAMA RAO
CHAIRPERSON OF THE CSR COMMITTEE

ANNEXURE – D TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

(a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	JSW Foundation, a promoter group entity.
(b)	Nature of contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Donation/ gift of land.
(c)	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	April 2022 to March 2023
(d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Donation/ gift of land amounting to ₹1.77 crore at nil consideration.
(e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions	In view of the Company's long term commitment to give back to the society, it was decided to donate/ gift the land to JSW Foundation for setting up a state of art Sports University in collaboration with Inspire Institute of Sports.
(f)	date(s) of approval by the Board	21 October 2022
(g)	Amount paid as advances, if any:	Nil
(h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to Section 188	NA as the value was less than 10% of the net worth of the Company.

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:

(a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (JSW Coated) and JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited (JSW Global).
(b)	Nature of contracts / arrangements/ transactions	JSW Coated Sale/purchase of steel products to/from JSW Coated, recovery/ reimbursement of expenses, interest income/expenses, investment, adjustment of receivable/ (payable), inter corporate loans, purchase of assets; JSW Global Procurement of iron ore, coking coal, coke and other raw materials, recovery/ reimbursement of expenses, investments, loan.
(c)	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	April 2022 to March 2023
(d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Value of transactions with JSW Coated amounted to ₹24,345 crore and JSW Global amounted to ₹23,618 crore during FY 2022-23.
(e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	The transactions with JSW Coated and JSW Global does not require approval of the Board of Directors, since both the entities are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. However, these transactions have been approved by the Audit Committee.
(f)	Amount paid as advances, if any	As per the terms and conditions of the contract.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR 2022-23

(Pursuant to Regulation 34 (3) and Schedule V (C) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended)

1. Company's Governance Philosophy:

Corporate Governance at JSW Steel Limited has been a continuous journey and the business goals of the Company are aimed at the overall well-being and welfare of all the constituents of the system. The Company has laid a strong foundation for making Corporate Governance a way of life by constituting a Board with a balanced mix of experts of eminence and integrity, forming a core group of top-level executives, inducting competent professionals across the organization and putting in place appropriate systems, process and technology. The essence of Corporate Governance lies in the maintenance of integrity, transparency and accountability in the management's higher ranks.

At the heart of Company's Corporate Governance policy is the ideology of transparency and openness in the effective working of the management and Board. It is believed that the imperative for good Corporate Governance lies not merely in drafting a code of Corporate Governance but in practicing it. Strong leadership and effective corporate governance practices have been significant contributors to the Company's growth story.

Your Company confirms the compliance of corporate governance requirements specified in regulation 17 to 27 read with Schedule V and regulation 46 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("SEBI (LODR) Regulations"), the details of which are given below:

2. Board of Directors:

2.1 Appointment and Tenure:

The Directors of the Company (except Nominee Directors) are appointed by the shareholders at General Meetings. All Executive Directors are subject to retirement by rotation and at every Annual General Meeting, 1/3rd of such Directors as are liable to retire by rotation, if eligible, generally offer themselves for re-election, in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and that of the Articles of Association of the Company. The Executive Directors on the Board serve in accordance with the terms of their contracts of service with the Company.

2.2 Board Membership Criteria:

Matching the needs of the Company and enhancing the competencies of the Board are the basis for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to select a candidate for appointment to the Board. When recommending a candidate for appointment, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

i. assesses the appointee against a range of criteria including qualification, age, experience, positive attributes, independence, relationships, diversity of gender, background, professional skills and personal qualities required to operate successfully in the position and has discretion to decide adequacy of such criteria for the concerned position;

ii. assesses the appointee on the basis of merit, related skills and competencies. No discrimination is made on the basis of religion, caste, creed or gender.

2.3 Board Diversity:

Gender Diversity on the Board has been a priority at JSW Steel and we have made good progress over the years. We are particularly pleased that we have been able to increase female representation at the Board Level with three women directors out of total strength of 12 directors, at present. The Board has diversity in terms of nationality, with citizens from five countries, viz. India, Japan, USA, UK and Germany.

2.4 Board Composition, Category of Directors, Meetings and attendance record of each Director:

The Company has a balanced mix of Executive and Non-Executive Independent Directors. As of March 31, 2023, the Board of Directors comprised of 12 Directors, of which 9 are Non-Executive (75%), including 3 woman Directors (25%). The Chairman is executive and a Promoter of the Company. 7 out of 12 Board members are Independent Directors which is 58% of the total Board strength as against the 50% stipulated by the SEBI LODR Regulations.

All Independent Directors are persons of eminence and bring a wide range of expertise and experience to the Board thereby ensuring the best interest of stakeholders and the Company. A brief profile of the Directors is available on the Company's website www.jsw.in

In the opinion of the Board, all the Directors continue to make effective and valuable contribution towards fulfilling the Board agenda and devote sufficient time to discharge their responsibilities as Directors of JSW Steel Limited. All Directors had high level attendance during FY 2022-23.

All Independent Directors meet with the criteria of independence as prescribed both under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Act and under Regulation 16 (1) (b) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations.

No Director is related to any other Director on the Board in terms of the definition of "relative" as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013. None of the Directors on the Board are Directors/ Independent Directors of more than seven listed entities and none of the Whole-time Directors are Independent Directors of any listed company.

None of the Directors on the Board is a member of more than 10 committees or Chairperson of more than 5 committees (as specified in Regulation 26 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations) across all the public Companies in which he/she is a Director. The necessary disclosures regarding committee positions in other public companies have been made by the Directors.

The information stipulated under Part A of Schedule II of SEBI (LODR) Regulations is being made available to the Board.

The details of composition of the Board as at 31.03. 2023, the attendance record of the Directors at the Board Meetings held during FY 2022-23 and at the last Annual General Meeting (AGM), as also the number of Directorships, Committee Chairmanships and Memberships held by them in other Public Companies, the names of other listed entities where they have Directorship and their category of directorship in such listed entities, the number of Board Meetings and dates on which held and the number of shares and convertible instruments held by non-executive directors are given here below:

Category	Name of Director	Position	Date of Joining the Board	No. of Board Meetings held	No. of Board Meetings attended	Attendance at last AGM	No. of Directorships in other Indian Public Limited Cos.	No. of Chairmanship(s) of Committee in other Indian Public Limited Cos. **	No. of Membership(s) of Committees in other Indian Public Limited Cos. **	No. of shares and convertible instruments held by Non-Executive Directors
Executive Directors	Mr. Sajjan Jindal	Chairman & Managing Director	15.03.1994	5	5	Yes	2	0	0	NA
	Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS	Jt.Managing Director & Group CFO	06.04.1999	5	5	Yes	0	0	0	NA
	Mr. Jayant Acharya	Dy.Managing Director	07.05.2009	5	4	Yes	1	0	1	NA
Independent Non-Executive	Dr. (Mrs) Punita Kumar Sinha	Director	28.10.2012	5	5	Yes	5	2	6	--
	Mr. Haigreve Khaitan	Director	30.09.2015	5	4	Yes	7	3	7	--
	Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam	Director	27.07.2016	5	5	Yes	7	2	2	--
	Mr. Harsh C. Mariwala	Director	25.07.2018	5	3	No	5	0	1	--
	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	Director	25.07.2018	5	4	No	3	0	1	--
Nominee Director	Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa	Nominee of JFE Steel Corporation, Japan (Equity Investor & Foreign Collaborator)	17.05.2017	5	5	Yes	0	0	0	--
	Dr. M.R.Ravi	Nominee of KSIIDC (Equity Investor)	21.01.2022	5	5	No	6	1	0	--
Part of the year										
Executive Director	Dr. Vinod Nowal (ceased to be Director w.e.f 30.04.2022)	Dy. Managing Director	30.04.2007	0*	0	NA	--	--	--	--
Independent Non-Executive	Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus	Director	27.05.2022	5	5	Yes	0	0	0	--
	Mr. Marcel Fasswald	Director	21.10.2022	3 *	3 *	NA #	0	0	0	--

Notes:

1. During the Financial Year 2022-23, five Board Meetings were held and the gap between two meetings did not exceed four months. Board Meetings were held on 27.05.2022, 22.07.2022, 21.10.2022, 20.01.2023 and 21.03.2023.
2. * No. of Board Meetings indicated is with reference to date of joining/cessation of the Director.
3. ** Only two Committees, namely, Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee have been considered as per Regulation 26(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
4. # Not a Director at the time of last AGM.

The names of other listed entities where the Directors have Directorship and their category of directorship in such listed entities:

Name of the Director	Name of Listed Entity	Category of Directorship
Mr. Sajjan Jindal	JSW Energy Limited JSW Holdings Limited	Chairman Chairman
Mrs. Punita Kumar Sinha	Lupin Limited Rallis India Limited	Independent Director Independent Director
Mr. Haigreve Khaitan	CEAT Limited PVR Limited Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd Tech Mahindra Ltd Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd Borosil Renewables Limited	Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director
Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam	Sundaram Finance Limited Sundram Fasteners Limited	Independent Director Independent Director
Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala	Kaya Limited Marico Limited Thermax Limited Zensar Technologies Limited	Chairman & Managing Director Chairman & Non-Executive Director Independent Director Independent Director
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	ITC Limited KEC International Limited Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	Independent Director Independent Director Independent Director

2.5 Resignation of Independent Director:

None of the Independent Directors of the Company have resigned before the expiry of his/her tenure.

2.6 Board Meetings, Board Committee Meetings and Procedures:

A. Institutionalized decision-making process:

The Board of Directors oversees the overall functioning of the Company. The Board provides and evaluates the strategic direction of the Company, management policies and their effectiveness and ensures that the long-term interest of the stakeholders are being served. The Chairman and Managing Director is assisted by the Executive Directors/ Senior Managerial Personnel in overseeing the functional matters of the Company.

The Board has constituted Fourteen Standing Committees, namely, Audit Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Project Review Committee, Finance Committee, Risk Management Committee, Business Responsibility/Sustainability Reporting Committee, Hedging Policy Review Committee, JSWSL ESOP Committee, Share Allotment Committee, Inquiry Committee for inquiring leak or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information, Share/ Debenture Transfer Committee and JSWSL Code of Conduct Implementation Committee. The Board constitutes additional functional committees, from time to time, depending on the business needs.

B. Scheduling and selection of Agenda Items for Board Meetings:

i. A minimum of four Board Meetings are held every year. Dates for the Board Meetings in the ensuing quarter are decided well in advance and communicated to the Directors. The Agenda along with the explanatory notes are sent in advance to the Directors. Additional meetings of the Board are held when deemed necessary to address the specific needs of the Company. In case of business exigencies or urgency of matters, resolutions are passed by circulation.

ii. The meetings are usually held at the Company's Registered Office at JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051.

All divisions/departments of the Company are advised to schedule their work plans well in advance, with regard to matters requiring discussion/approval/decision at the Board/Committee meetings. All such matters are communicated to the Company Secretary in advance so that the same can be included in the Agenda for the Board/Committee Meetings.

iii. In addition to items which are mandated to be placed before the Board for its noting and/ or approval, information is provided on various significant issues.

iv. The Board is given presentations covering Global Steel Scenario, Global/ Indian Economy, Company's Financials, Sales, Production, Business Strategy, Subsidiary's performance, Competitor's Performance and Risk Management practices before taking on record the Quarterly/ Half Yearly/ Nine Monthly/ Annual financial results of the Company.

The Board is also provided with Audit Committee observations on the Internal audit findings and matters required to be included in the Director's Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.

C. **Distribution of Board Agenda material:**

Agenda and Notes on Agenda are circulated to the Directors, in advance, in the defined Agenda format through an e-portal. All material information is incorporated in the Agenda papers for facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting. Where it is not practical to attach any document to the Agenda, the same is uploaded on the e-portal before the meeting with specific reference to this effect in the Agenda. In special and exceptional circumstances, additional or supplementary item(s) on the Agenda are considered.

D. **Recording Minutes of proceedings at Board and Committee Meetings:**

The Company Secretary records the minutes of the proceedings of each Board and Committee meeting. Draft minutes are circulated to all the members of the Board/ Committee for their comments. The final minutes are entered in the Minutes Book within 30 days from conclusion of the meeting and are signed by the Chairman of the meeting/ Chairman of the next meeting. A copy of the signed Minutes certified by the Company Secretary are circulated to all members within fifteen days after those are signed.

E. **Post-Meeting Follow-up Mechanism:**

The Company has an effective post meeting follow-up, review and reporting process mechanism for the decisions taken by the Board/Committees. The important decisions taken at the Board/ Committee meetings are communicated to the concerned functional heads promptly. Action Taken Report on decisions of the previous meeting(s) is placed at the immediately succeeding meeting of the Board/ Committee for noting by the Board/ Committee members.

F. **Compliance:**

While preparing the Agenda, Notes on Agenda, Minutes etc. of the meeting(s), adequate care is taken to ensure adherence to all applicable laws and regulations including the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Rules made thereunder and secretarial standards issued by the ICSI.

2.7 Strategy Meet:

A strategy meet of the Board of Directors is generally held at appropriate intervals to formulate, evaluate, and approve the business strategy of the Company. The Functional Heads give a presentation to the Board covering their respective areas of responsibility. The meeting focuses on strategic goals, financial management policies, management assurances and control aspects and the growth plan of the Company.

A strategy meet of the Board of Directors was last held on 26.08.2021 at the Vasind Works of the Company.

2.8 Directors and Officers Insurance (D&O):

In line with the requirements of Regulation 25(10) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has taken D&O Insurance for all its Directors for such quantum and for such risks as determined by the Board of Directors.

2.9 Terms and conditions of appointment of Independent Directors:

The terms and conditions of appointment of Independent Directors were set out in the appointment letter issued to the Director at the time of his/her appointment/re-appointment as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company. The terms and conditions as mentioned in the appointment letter is disclosed on the Company's website https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/jsw-steel-disclosure-46?section=policies

2.10 Meetings of Independent Directors:

The Independent Directors of the Company meet as and when required before the Board Meeting without the presence of Executive Directors or management personnel. These meetings are conducted in an informal and flexible manner to enable the Independent Directors to discuss matters pertaining to the affairs of the Company and put forth their views to the Chairman and Managing Director.

During the year under review, the Independent Directors met on 24.03.2023, inter alia, to discuss:

- Evaluation of the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board of Directors as a whole;
- Evaluation of the performance of the Chairman of the Company, taking into account the views of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors;
- Evaluation of the quality, content, and timelines of flow of information between the Management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to perform its duties effectively and reasonably.

All the Independent Directors were present at the Meeting.

2.11 Lead Independent Director:

Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam is the Lead Independent Director appointed by the Board in its meeting held on 27.05.2022.

2.12 Familiarization program for Independent Directors:

The Company believes that the Board be continuously empowered with the knowledge of the latest developments in the Company's business and the external environment affecting the industry as a whole. To this end, the Directors were given presentations on the global business environment, as well as all business areas of the Company including business strategy, risks opportunities. Monthly updates on performance/ developments giving highlights of performance of the Company during each month including the developments/ events having impact on the business of the Company are also sent to all the Directors. The details of familiarization programmes imparted to Independent Directors is disclosed on the company's website, https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/jsw-steel-disclosure-46?section=policies

2.13 Fulfilment of the independence criteria by the Independent Directors:

Independent Directors are non-executive directors as defined under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations read with Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 along with rules framed thereunder. Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board of Directors has confirmed that they meet the criteria of independence as mentioned under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations and that they are Independent of the management. In terms of Regulation 25(8) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, the Independent Directors have confirmed that they are not aware of any circumstance or situation which exists or may be reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact their ability to discharge their duties.

Further, the Independent Directors have declared that they have complied with Rule 6(1) and (2) of the Companies (Appointment of Directors) Rules, 2014.

2.14 Skills/Expertise/Competence of the Board of Directors:

The Board in its meeting held on 06.02.2019 identified the following core skills/expertise/competencies as required in the context of the Company's business(es) and sector(s) for it to function effectively and are currently available with the Board. Further, the Board had identified the names of directors who have such core skills/expertise/competencies as required in the context of the Company's business(es) and sector(s):

Sl. No.	Skill/Expertise/Competencies	Name of Director who has such Skill/Expertise/Competencies											
		Sajjan Jindal	Seshagiri Rao	J. Acharya	H. Ogawa	S. Mahalingam	H. Mariwala	Punita Kumar Sinha	Nirupama Rao	Haigreve Khaitan	Fiona Paulus	Marcel Fasswald	Dr. M. R. Ravi, IAS
01	**Industry Knowledge/Experience**												
	Industry Experience	•	•	•	•						•	•	
	Knowledge of Sector	•	•	•	•						•	•	
	Knowledge of Government/Public Policy	•	•	•				•	•				•
02	**Technical Skills/Experience**												
	Projects	•			•	•					•	•	•
	Accounting		•		•	•	•	•			•	•	
	Finance	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		
	Law	•	•			•	•			•			•
	Marketing Experience	•	•	•		•	•				•	•	
	IT and Digital Outreach	•	•	•	•	•			•			•	•
	Public Relations	•	•	•		•	•	•	•				•
	Risk Management Systems	•	•	•		•	•				•	•	
	Human Resources Management	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
	Stategy Development and implementation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•
	Global Management	•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
03	**Governance Competencies**												
	Strategic Thinking/Planning from governance persepective	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
	Executive performance management	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
	Governance related risk management	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	Compliance focus	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	
	Profile/Reputation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
04	**Behavioural Competencies**												
	Ability and willingness to challenge and probe	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Sound Judgement	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Integrity and High ethical standards	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Mentoring abilities	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Interpersonal relations	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Listening skills	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Verbal Communication Skills	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Understanding of effective decision making processess	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Willingness and ability to devote time and energy to the role	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

2.15 Performance evaluation:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17(10), 19(4) and Part D of Schedule II of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, a Board Evaluation Policy has been framed and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) and by the Board.

The Board carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, the Independent Directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of the Committees of the Board. The performance evaluation of all the Directors was carried out by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors.

The purpose of the Board evaluation is to achieve persistent and consistent improvement in the governance of the Company at the Board level with the participation of all concerned in an environment of harmony. The Board acknowledges its intention to establish and follow "best practices" in Board governance in order to fulfil its fiduciary obligation to the Company. The Board believes the evaluation will lead to a closer working relationship among Board members, greater efficiency in the use of the Board's time, and increased effectiveness of the Board as a governing body.

A structured questionnaire was prepared after taking into consideration inputs received from the Directors, covering various aspects of the Board's functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance. A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board, who were evaluated on parameters such as level of engagement and contribution, independence of judgement, safeguarding the interest of the Company and its minority shareholders etc.

The Directors have expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

3. Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee comprises of three Non-Executive Directors, all of whom are Independent Directors. Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Members possess adequate knowledge of Accounts, Audit, Finance, etc. The composition of the Audit Committee meets the requirements as per the Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 18(1) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations.

The Broad terms of reference of Audit Committee are:

a) Overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible.

b) Reviewing with the management the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board, focusing primarily on:

   1. Matters to be included in the Directors Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of Clause (c) of sub-section 3 of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.
   2. Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same.
   3. Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgement by Management.
   4. Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings.
   5. Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements.
   6. Disclosure of any related party transactions.
   7. Modified opinion (s) in the draft audit report.

c) Recommending to the Board, the appointment, re-appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of Auditors of the Company.

d) To review reports of the Management Auditors and Internal Auditors and discussion on any significant findings and follow up there on.

e) Reviewing with the management, external and internal auditors, the adequacy of internal control systems, and the Company's statement on the same prior to endorsement by the Board.

f) Evaluation of the internal financial controls and risk management systems.

g) To review the adequacy of internal audit function, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit.

h) To approve transactions of the Company with related parties and subsequent modifications of the transactions with related parties.

In addition the powers and role of Audit Committee are as laid down under Regulation 18(3) and Part C of Schedule II of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Eleven meetings of the Audit Committee were held during the financial year 2022-23, as against the minimum requirement of four meetings. The Committee meetings were held on 18.05.2022, 26.05.2022, 27.05.2022, 23.06.2022, 21.07.2022, 22.09.2022, 20.10.2022, 20.12.2022, 19.01.2023 & 24.03.2023 (2 meetings).

The composition of the Committee as at 31.03.2023, name of members and Chairman and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
01.	Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam (Chairman)	Non-Executive Independent Director	11/11
02.	Mr. Haigreve Khaitan (Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director	10/11
03.	Ms. Fiona Paulus (Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director	7/8 *

Note:- Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS ceased to be a member of Audit Committee w.e.f 27.05.2022.

*No. of committee meetings indicated is with reference to the date of joining of the Director.

The Dy. Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer, Accounts Heads of each Unit, Executive Vice President (Internal Audit), Dy. CFO (Accounts and Taxation), the Company Secretary and the representatives of the Statutory Auditors attend the Audit Committee meetings. The representatives of Management Auditors attend the Audit Committee Meeting whenever matters relating to management audit are considered. The representatives of the Cost Auditor attend the Audit Committee meeting when the Cost Audit Report is tabled for discussion. The Company Secretary is the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam, Chairman of the Audit Committee was present at the last Annual General Meeting held on 20.07.2022.

4. Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee's constitution and terms of reference are in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 and Part D of the Schedule II of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations.

The terms of reference of the Committee, *inter alia*, includes the following:

- Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board their appointment and removal and carry out evaluation of every director's performance.
- Formulating criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommending to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.
- Formulating criteria for evaluation of performance of Independent Directors and the Board.
- Devising a policy on diversity of Board of Directors.
- Recommending whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of independent director on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of Independent Directors.
- Recommending to the Board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to Senior Management.

Two meetings of Nomination and Remuneration Committee were held on 26.05.2022 & 07.10.2022.

The composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as at 31.03.2023 and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
01.	Mr.Harsh Charandas Mariwala (Chairman)	Non-Executive Independent Director	2/2
02.	Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam (Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director	2/2
03.	Mrs. Nirupama Rao (Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director	1/2

Note:- Mr. Sajjan Jindal, Chairman is a permanent invitee to the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

The Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has in his absence authorised Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam, another member of the Committee to attend on his behalf and that Mr. Seturaman was present at the last Annual General Meeting held on 20.07.2022.

4.1 Performance Evaluation Criteria for Independent Directors:

Board Evaluation Policy has been framed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) and was first approved by the Board in its meeting held on 30.01.2015. Subsequently, it has been amended by the Board at several occasions with the last amendment on 11.03.2022. This policy has been framed in compliance with the provisions of Section 178 (2), 134(3)(p) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17(10), 19(4) and Part D of Schedule II of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, as amended from time to time.

The Company adopted the following criteria to carry out the evaluation of Independent Directors, in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (LODR) Regulations:

- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) shall carry out evaluation of every Director's Performance.
- In addition, the evaluation of the Independent Directors shall be done by the entire Board, excluding the director being evaluated, which shall include:

  a) Performance of the directors; and

  b) Fulfilment of the independence criteria as specified in 16(1) (b) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations and their independence from the management.

This is to be done on an annual basis for determining whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director.

The Evaluation process of Independent Directors and the Board will consist of:

- Board Member Peer Evaluation - Each Board member is encouraged to rate his/her Peer's personal contribution/performance/conduct as a director with reference to a questionnaire.
- In the Overall Board and Committees' Performance Evaluation, each Board member will be asked to provide inputs on questions designed to elicit responses from the directors.
- The performance of the Chairperson of the Company shall be reviewed after taking into account the views of executive and non-executive directors on the Board with reference to a questionnaire

Copies of the evaluation forms as applicable will be distributed to each Board Member. Board members shall complete the forms and return them to the Chairman's Office or to the Company Secretary or the Board nominee or an External Consultant, as may be informed.

The Chairman's Office or the Board nominee or the Consultant will tabulate the results of the evaluation and the Tabulated Report would be presented at the meeting of the Independent Directors, NRC and to the Board.

The Chairman of the Board will have one to one discussion with the majority of Directors on the functioning of the Board and its Committees, attendance and level of participation at meetings of the Board/Committees, independence of judgement exercised by Independent Directors, interpersonal relationship etc.

Apart from the above, the NRC will carry out an evaluation of every director's performance. For this purpose, the NRC would review the Tabulated Report. The NRC would provide feedback to the Board on its evaluation of every director's performance and based on such feedback, the Board will recommend appointments, re-appointments, and removal of the non-performing Directors of the Company.

4.2 Remuneration Policy and details of Remuneration paid to Directors:

In determining the remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and other employees of the Company, a Remuneration Policy has been framed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board with the following broad objectives:

i. Ensuring that the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors of the quality required to run the company successfully.

ii. Motivate KMP and other employees and to stimulate excellence in their performance.

iii. Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks.

iv. Ensuring that the remuneration to Directors, KMP and other employees achieve a balance between components fixed & incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals.

v. Retain, motivate and promote talent and to ensure long term association and loyalty of talented employees.

The full text of the remuneration policy is available at https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/jsw-steel-disclosure-46?section=policies

The Whole-time Director's compensation is based on the appraisal system wherein their individual goals are linked to the organizational goals. The whole-time Directors are paid compensation as per the agreements entered into between them and the Company, subject to the approval of the Board and of the members in General Meeting and such other approvals, as may be necessary.

The present remuneration structure of Executive Directors comprises of salary, perquisites, allowances, performance linked incentive, ESOPs and contribution to PF and Gratuity. Variable Pay aims to align part of the executive director's compensation towards driving business outcomes including safety, environment, governance, digitalization etc. These parameters are decided on an annual basis by the Nominations & Remuneration Committee, and accordingly payouts are made based on achievements against the set targets. The Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. The commission payable to the Non-Executive Directors is based on the number of meetings of the Board attended by them and their Chairmanship / Membership of Audit Committee during the year, subject to an overall ceiling of 1% of the net profits approved by the Members. The Company pays revised sitting fees at the rate of ₹50,000/-for each meeting of Board, Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Hedging Review Committee and Project review Committee and ₹ 25,000/- for each meeting of other sub-committees attended by them w.e.f 27.05.2022.

The details of remuneration paid/payable to the Non-Executive Directors for the period 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023 are as follows:

Name of the Director	Commission Paid/Payable (2022-2023) (₹ in Lakhs)	Sitting Fees (₹ in Lakhs)	Total (₹ in Lakhs)
Dr. M.R.Ravi, Nominee Director of KSIIDC	46.25 #	2.70	48.95
Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa , Nominee Director of JFE Steel Corporation	46.25 #	4.70 #	50.95
Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam	48.25	12.25	60.50
Dr. (Mrs) Punita Kumar Sinha	46.25	5.70	51.95
Mr. Harsh Mariwala	43.75	2.45	46.20
Mr. Haigreve Khaitan	47.25	6.10	53.35
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	46.25	2.65	48.90
Ms. Fiona Paulus	40.96	8.75	49.71
Mr. Marcel Fasswald	21.50	2.75	24.25

Payable to the respective institutions/Companies they represent

Note: None of the Non-Executive Directors hold any shares in the Company.

The details of Remuneration paid / payable to the Whole-time Directors for the financial year 2022-23 are as given below:

Name of Director and Designation	Salary including provident fund (₹ in Crores)	Perks (₹ in crores)	Profit linked commission (₹ in crores)	Total- (₹ In Crores)	Period of contract	Notice period
Mr. Sajjan Jindal Chairman & Managing Director	16.74	1.04	33.58	51.36	From 07.07.2022 to 06.07.2027	NA
Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS, Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO	6.37	5.64	-	12.01	From 06.04.2020 to 05.04.2023	3 Months from either side or salary in lieu thereof.
Mr. Jayant Acharya Dy. Managing Director	5.63	5.11	-	10.74	From 07.05.2019 to 06.05.2024	3 months from either side or salary in lieu thereof.

5. Stakeholders Relationship Committee:

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee comprises of 3 Non-Executive Directors, all of whom are Independent Directors.

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee's constitution and terms of reference are in compliance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 20 and Part D (B) of Schedule II of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations.

The role of the Committee shall *inter-alia* include the following:

1) Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the listed entity including complaints related to transfer/ transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/ duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.

2) Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.

3) Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the listed entity in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.

4) Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the listed entity for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the company.

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee met twice during the FY 2022-23 on 22.09.2022 and 23.03.2023. The composition of the Committee and the details of the meetings attended by the Members are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
01.	Dr (Mrs) Punita Kumar Sinha- (Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director	2/2
02.	Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam (Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director	2/2
03.	Mrs. Nirupama Rao (Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director	0/2

Dr. (Mrs) Punita Kumar Sinha, Chairperson of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee was present at the last Annual General Meeting held on 20.07.2022.

Mr. Lancy Varghese, Company Secretary, is the Compliance Officer for complying with the requirements of SEBI Regulations and the Listing Agreement with the Stock Exchanges in India. His address and contact details are as given below:

Address :JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051
Phone : 022-42861000
Email : jswsl.investor@jsw.in

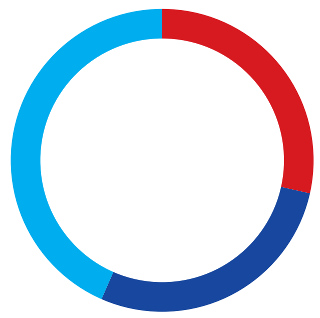
Investor Grievance Redressal

Number of complaints received and resolved to the satisfaction of Shareholders / Investors during the year under review and their break-up is as under:

No. of Shareholders' Complaints received during the year ended 31.03.2023	:	699
Number not solved to the satisfaction of Shareholders	:	0
No. of pending Complaints as on 31.03.2023	:	0

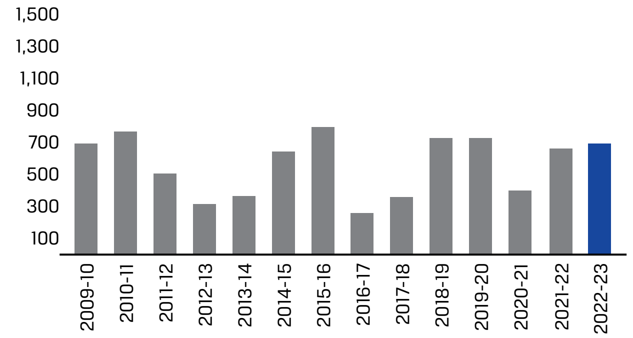
None of the Complaints were pending for a period exceeding 30 days.

Category of Complaints



- Non-receipt of Certificates
- Non-receipt of dividend warrants
- SEBI Complaints/Stock Exchange Complaints/DOCA, Court/Advocate Notices

No. of Shareholders Complaints Received



6 Risk Management Committee:

The Risk Management Committee's constitution and terms of reference are in compliance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 21 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

1) To formulate a detailed risk management policy, to periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;

2) To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;

3) To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems;

4) To keep the board of directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken;

The Risk Management Committee met twice during the FY 2022-23 on 14.06.2022 & 09.12.2022.

The composition of the Committee as on 31.03.2023 and the details of the meetings attended by the Members are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
01.	Mr. Marcel Fasswald (Chairman)	Non-Executive Independent Director	1/1 *
02.	Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS, (Member)	Executive Director	2/2
03.	Mr. Jayant Acharya (Member)	Executive Director	2/2
04.	Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha, (Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director	2/2
05.	Ms. Fiona Paulus (Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director	2/2

* No. of meeting indicated is with reference to the date of joining of the Director.

The Risk Management Committee, a sub-committee of the Board has further constituted:

i. "Capex Risk Evaluation Committee" to evaluate the risks associated with capex proposals including mergers and acquisitions.

ii. Locational Committees namely (a) Corporate Locational Committee (b) Vijayanagar Locational Committee (c) Dolvi Locational Committee and (d) Salem Locational Committee to further review risk assessment at Location Level.

7. Other Major Committees of Directors:

In addition to the above referred Committees, which are constituted pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code, the Board has constituted the following major Committees of the Board and delegated thereto powers and responsibilities with respect to specific purposes. Time schedule for holding the meetings of these Committees are finalized in consultation with the Committee Members:

1. PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE:

Terms of reference of the Committee	Composition (as on 31.03.2023)	Frequency of meetings
1. To closely monitor the progress of Large Projects, in addition to ensuring a proper and effective co-ordination amongst the various project modules essentially with the objective of timely project completion within the budgeted project outlay. 2. To review new strategic initiatives	1. Mr. Marcel Fasswald (Chairman) Non-Executive Independent Director 2. Mr. Jayant Acharya (Member) Dy. Managing Director 3. Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam, (Member) Non-Executive Independent Director 4. Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa (Member) Nominee Director (JFE Steel Corporation)	5 Meetings were held on 28.04.2022, 21.07.2022, 20.10.2022, 18.01.2023 and 20.02.2023.

2. BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING COMMITTEE:

Terms of reference of the Committee	Composition (as on 31.03.2023)	Frequency of meetings
1. Responsible for the adoption of National Guidelines on Responsible Business (NGRBC) in business practices of JSW Steel. 2. Responsible for the policies created for or linked to the 9 key principles of the NGRBC. 3. Review the progress of initiatives under the purview of business responsibility (sustainability) policies mentioned above. 4. Review business responsibility and sustainability reporting disclosures on a pre-decided frequency (monthly, quarterly, bi- annually). 5. Review the progress of business responsibility initiatives at JSW Steel. 6. Review the annual Business Responsibility And Sustainability Report (BRSR) and present it to the Board for approval.	1. Ms. Fiona Paulus (Chairperson) DIN No. 09618098 Non-Executive Independent Director Tel.No.044-7748768893 fionapaulus@gmail.com 2. Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS (Member) DIN No. 00029136 Executive Director Tel. No. 42861000 seshagiri.rao@jsw.in 3. Mr. Jayant Acharya (Member), DIN No. 00106543 Executive Director, Tel. 42861000 jayant.acharya@jsw.in 4. Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha (Member) DIN No.05229262 Non-Executive Independent Director Tel. No. 091-9833363533 punitakumarsinha@gmail.com	One Meeting was held on 14.12.2022

3. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE:

Terms of reference of the Committee	Composition (as on 31.03.2023)	Frequency of meetings
1. To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy), which shall indicate a list of CSR projects or programs which a Company plans to undertake falling within the purview of the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, as may be amended. 2. To recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on each of the activities to be undertaken by the Company, while ensuring that it does not include any expenditure on an item not in conformity or not in line with activities which fall within the purview of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. 3. To approve the Annual Report on CSR activities to be included in the Director's Report forming part of the Company's Annual Report and attribute reasons for short comings in incurring expenditures. 4. To monitor the CSR policy of the Company from time to time; and 5. To institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR Projects or programs or activities undertaken by the Company.	1. Mrs. Nirupama Rao (Chairperson) Non-Executive Independent Director 2. Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS (Member) Executive Director 3. Mr. Jayant Acharya (Member) Executive Director 4. Dr. (Mrs) Punita Kumar Sinha (Member) Non-Executive Independent Director 5. Dr. M.R.Ravi (Member) Nominee Director (KSIIDC)	Two meetings were held on 09.05.2022 & 14.12.2022.

4. HEDGING POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE:

Terms of reference of the Committee	Composition (as on 31.03.2023)	Frequency of meetings
1. To take protective measures to hedge forex losses. 2. To decide on all matters related to commodities hedging and to take measures to hedge commodity price fluctuations.	1. Dr. (Mrs) Punita Kumar Sinha (Chairperson) Non-Executive Independent Director 2. Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS (Member) Executive Director 3. Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam, (Member) Non-Executive Independent Director. 4. Ms. Fiona Paulus (Member) Non-Executive Independent Director	Three Meetings were held on 23.06.2022, 22.09.2022 & 23.03.2023

5. FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Terms of reference of the Committee	Composition (as on 31.03.2023)	Frequency of meetings
1. To approve availing of credit / financial facilities of any description from Banks/ financial Institutions/ Bodies Corporate within the limits approved by the Board. 2. To approve investments and dealings with any monies of the Company upon such security or without security in such manner as the committee may deem fit, and from time to time to vary or realise such investments within the framework of the guidelines laid down by the Board. 3. To open new Branch Offices of the Company, to declare the same as such and to authorize personnel by way of Power of Attorney or otherwise, to register the aforesaid branches and to deal with various authorities such as the Central Excise, Profession Tax, Commercial Tax, State & Central Sales Tax, VAT Authorities and other Local Authorities. 4. To make loans to Individuals /Bodies Corporate and/ or to place deposits with other Companies/ firms upon such security or without security in such manner as the committee may deem fit within the limits approved by the Board. 5. To open Current Account(s), Collection Account(s), Operation Account(s), or any other Account(s) with Banks and also to close such accounts, which the 'said Committee' may consider necessary and expedient. 6. To authorize personnel to sign excise, import and export documents, execute Customs House Documents. 7. To authorise personnel to sign and execute Letter of Indemnity (LOI) on behalf of the Company, for all export & import documentation purpose.	1. Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS (Chairman) Executive Director 2. Mr. Jayant Acharya (Member) Executive Director	Need based. Meetings were held on 01.04.2022, 22.04.2022, 29.04.2022, 27.05.2022, 17.06.2022, 28.06.2022, 06.07.2022, 25.07.2022, 23.08.2022, 29.08.20122, 15.09.2022, 31.10.2022, 17.11.2022, 20.12.2022, 22.12.2022, 23.12.2022, 28.12.2022, 20.01.2023, 21.02.2023, 10.03.2023, 24.03.2023, 28.03.2023 & 29.03.2023.

6. JSWSL ESOP COMMITTEE:

Terms of reference of the Committee	Composition (as on 31.03.2023)	Frequency of meetings
1. Determine the terms and conditions of grant, issue, re-issue, cancellation and withdrawal of Employee Stock Options from time to time. 2. Formulate, approve, evolve, decide upon and bring into effect, suspend, withdraw or revive any sub-scheme or plan for the purpose of grant of Options to the employees and to make any modifications, changes, variations, alterations or revisions in such sub-scheme or plan from time to time. 3. To issue any direction to the trustees of the JSW Steel Employees Welfare Trust to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose-off any Shares held by them. 4. To make necessary amendments to the JSW Steel Employees Welfare Trust Deed, if need be. 5. Lay down the procedure for making a fair and reasonable adjustment to the number of Options and to the Exercise Price in case of change in the Capital Structure and/or Corporate Action. 6. Lay down the method for satisfaction of any tax obligation arising in connection with the Options or such Shares. 7. Lay down the procedure for cashless exercise of Options, if any; and 8. Provide for the Grant, Vesting and Exercise of Options in case of Employees who are on long leave or whose services have been seconded to any other Company or who have joined Holding Company or a Subsidiary or an Associate Company at the instance of the Employer Company.	1. Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam (Chairman) Non-Executive Independent Director 2. Mr. Seshagiri Rao M.V.S (Member) Executive Director 3. Mr. Jayant Acharya (Member) Executive Director 4. Mr. Haigreve Khaitan (Member) Non-Executive Independent Director	Need based. One meeting was held on 05.08.2022.

7. JSWSL CODE OF CONDUCT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE MEETING:

Terms of reference of the Committee	Composition (as on 31.03.2023)	Frequency of meetings
For implementation of the 'JSWSL Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report trading by Insiders' and the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.	1. Mr. Seshagiri Rao M.V.S (Chairman) Executive Director 2. Mr. Jayant Acharya (Member) Executive Director	Need based. Two Meetings were held on 15.06.2022 & 01.09.2022

8. General Body Meetings:

a) Annual General Meetings:

The details of date, time and venue of the Annual General Meetings (AGMs) of the Company held during the preceding three years and the Special Resolutions passed there at, are as under:

AGM	Date	Time	Venue	Special Resolutions Passed
28th AGM	20.07.2022	11.00 am	Through Video Conferencing (VC)/ Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)	1) Appointment of Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus (DIN 09618098) as an Independent Director. 2) Re-appointment of Mr. Sajjan Jindal (DIN 00017762) as the Managing Director of the Company. 3) Increase in ceiling on Remuneration payable to Mr. Jayant Acharya, Wholetime Director (DIN 00106543). 4) Consent for issue of specified securities to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs).
27th AGM	21.07.2021	11.00am	Through Video Conferencing (VC)/ Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)	1) Re-appointment of Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam (DIN 00121727) as a Director of the Company, in the category of Independent Director 2) Consent for issue of specified securities to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) 3) Consent to give loan, give any guarantee or provide security in connection with a loan or to acquire by way of subscription, purchase or otherwise, securities of any other body corporate. 4) Approval of Shri. OP Jindal Employees Stock Ownership Plan (JSWSL) 2021. 5) Grant of stock options to the employees of Indian subsidiary companies under Shri OP Jindal Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2021. 6) Authorisation to ESOP Trust for Secondary Market Acquisition of equity shares and provision of Money by the Company for purchase of its own shares by the ESOP Trust/Trustees for the benefit of Employees under Shri OP Jindal Employees Stock Ownership Plan 2021. 7) Approval of JSWSL Shri OP Jindal Samruddhi Plan 2021. 8) Grant of stock options to the employees of Indian subsidiary companies under the JSWSL Shri OP Jindal Samruddhi Plan 2021. 9) Authorisation to ESOP Trust for Secondary Market acquisition of equity shares and provision of Money by the Company for purchase of its own shares by the ESOP Trust for the benefit of Employees Under JSWSL Shri. OP Jindal Samruddhi Plan 2021.
26th AGM	23.07.2020	11.00am	Through Video Conferencing (VC)/ Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)	1) Re-appointment of Mr. Malay Mukherjee (DIN 02861065) as a Director of the Company, in the category of Independent Director. 2) Re-appointment of Mr. Haigreve Khaitan (DIN 00005290) as a Director of the Company, in the category of Independent Director. 3) Re-appointment of Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS (DIN 00029136) as a Whole Time Director of the Company. 4) Consent for issue of specified securities to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) 5) Consent for issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds/Global Depository Receipts/American Depository Receipts/ Warrants and/or other instruments convertible into equity shares optionally or otherwise for an aggregate sum of upto USD 1 Billion.

b) NCLT Convened Meeting of the Equity Shareholders:

Meeting of the Equity Shareholders of the Company was held on 17.03.2023 at 3.00 PM (IST) through video conferencing ("VC") / other audio visual means ("OAVM"), in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, ("Act") pursuant to the Order dated 12.01.2023, passed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving, the proposed Composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst Creixent Special Steels Limited ("Transferor Company 1") and JSW Ispat Special Products Limited ("Transferor Company 2") and JSW Steel Limited ("Transferee Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors ("Scheme"). The said scheme was approved by the shareholders with requisite majority.

c) Special Resolutions passed through Postal Ballot during 2022-23:

During the year, the following special resolutions were passed through Postal Ballot:

Sl. No.	Description	Votes in favour of the resolution		Votes against the resolution	
		No. of votes	% of total votes	No. of votes	% of total votes
1.	Appointment of Mr. Marcel Fasswald (DIN 00140134) as an Independent Director	1908320523	99.99%	11558	0.01%
2.	Amendment of Articles 136 & 147 of The Articles of Association of the Company	1908745075	99.99%	10999	0.01%

In accordance with General Circular Nos. 14/2020 dated 8.04.2020 and 17/2020 dated 13.04.2020 read with other relevant circulars, including General Circular No. 10/2021 dated 23.06.2021, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA Circulars"), resolution was proposed to be passed by means of Postal Ballot, only by way of remote e-voting process ("e-voting"). The Company had engaged the services of KFin Technologies Limited (formerly known as KFin Technologies Private Limited) ("KFin") as the agency to provide e-voting facility.

Mr. Nilesh Shah, Practicing Company Secretary, (Membership No. FCS 4554, CP No. 2631) acted as the 'Scrutiniser' to conduct the postal Ballot /e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

In accordance with the MCA Circulars, the Company has dispatched the Postal Ballot Notice, electronically to all the members whose e-mail addresses were registered with the Company or with the depositories/depository participants or with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent ie KFin Technologies Limited ('KFin') and whose names appear in the Register of Members/ List of Beneficial Owners as received from the National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited on Friday, 11.11. 2022, being the cut-off date, considered for the purposes of remote e-voting.

Instructions for voting by (i) individual shareholders holding shares of the Company in demat mode, (ii) Shareholders other than individuals holding shares of the Company in demat mode, (iii) Shareholders holding shares of the Company in physical mode, and (iv) Shareholders who have not registered their e-mail address, were explained in the Postal Ballot Notice.

Members exercised their vote(s) by e-voting during the period from 09:00 a.m. on Saturday, 19.11.2022 till 05:00 p.m. on Sunday, 18.12.2022.

The Scrutiniser submitted his report on 20.12.2022, after the completion of scrutiny and result of the e-voting was announced on the same day. The said resolutions were passed with requisite majority. Voting result of postal ballot is available on the website of the Stock Exchanges and website of the Company.

Details of Special Resolution propsed to be conducted through Postal Ballot:

None of the Businesses proposed to be transacted in the ensuing Annual General Meeting require passing of a special resolution through Postal Ballot.

9. Other Disclosures:

i. **Related Party Transactions:** All transactions entered into with Related Parties as defined under the Companies Act, 2013, and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length pricing basis and do not attract the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 (except as stated in AOC - 2 (Annexture D to Directors' Report)). There were no materially significant transactions with related parties during the financial year which were in conflict with the interest of the Company. Suitable disclosures as required by the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 24) has been made in the notes to the Financial Statements.

The Board approved policy for related party transactions is available on the Company's website http://www.jsw.in/investors/investor-relations-steel.

ii. There has been no instance of non-compliance by the Company on any matter related to capital markets and no strictures or penalties have been imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges or by the SEBI or by any statutory authority on any matters related to capital markets during the last three (3) years.

iii. The Company has laid down procedures to inform Board members about the risk assessment and minimization procedures, which are periodically reviewed.

iv. **Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism:** The Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism has been formulated by the Company with a view to provide a mechanism for directors and employees of the Company to approach the Ethics Counsellor / Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board to report genuine concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Code of Conduct or ethics policy or any other unethical or improper activity including misuse or improper use of accounting policies and procedures resulting in misrepresentation of accounts and financial statements and incidents of leak or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information. The Company is committed to adhere to the highest standards of ethical, moral and legal conduct of business operations and in order to maintain these standards, the Company encourages its employees who have genuine concerns about suspected misconduct to come forward and express these concerns without fear of punishment or unfair treatment.

The Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism also provides safeguards against victimization or unfair treatment of the employees who avail of the mechanism. The Company affirms that no personnel have been denied access to the Audit Committee.

The Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism adopted by the Company in line with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 22 of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, which is a mandatory requirement, has been posted on the Company's website www.jsw.in/investors/steel/jsw-steel-governance-and-regulatory-information-policies

The following steps have been taken to strengthen the Whistleblower Mechanism in JSW Steel Limited.

01. Awareness on the Policy:

- Quarterly Communication from the Desk of Group HR to make employees aware of the policy
- Display of email address and Toll Free Phone numbers at prominent places in the offices and plant locations
- Awareness on Whistleblower policy for new joiners will be covered during their induction.
- Complaints from suppliers and customers to be entertained without commitment on protection of their identity.

02. Receipts of Complaints:

- All the 'Complaints' under this policy to be reported via the Ethics Helpline.
- The Ethics Helpline is a third-party service managed by reputed service provider and available in multilingual. 'Reporters' can access the helpline through Phone, Email, Web Portal or Post Box. The complaints will be processed by trained professionals to assure collection of accurate information and protection of the 'Reporters' confidentiality.
- The complaints after processing will be forwarded to the Head of Group Ethics Committee, who in turn will forward to the Ethics Counsellor or to the Chairman of the Audit Committee as laid down in the Whistle-blower policy, with recommendations.
- If a complaint is received by any other executive of the company, the same should be forwarded to the Head of Group Ethics Committee through the above address or email id.

03. Treatment of 'Complaints'

Head of Group Ethics Committee shall review the Complaint. Investigations may be carried out either by the Group Ethics Department, Internal Audit Team or any other external agency / legal counsel or any company employee(s) as the Head of Group Ethics Committee may feel appropriate. The investigation team will submit their findings or recommendations to the Head of Group Ethics Committee.

The Group Ethics Committee after considering the investigation report, may conduct its own investigation including interview of the persons complained against, and submit its report and recommendations to the Ethics Counsellor for necessary action.

Every month, Head of Group Ethics Committee shall submit a report to the Audit Committee of each legal entity - that summarizes the number of 'Complaints' received, and status of actions taken.

The Whistle Blower shall have the right to approach the Chairman of the Audit Committee for relief in case he / she observes that he/ she is subjected to any unfair treatment / victimization as a result of his Protected Disclosure.

v. Subsidiary Monitoring Framework: All the Subsidiary Companies of the Company are Board managed with their Boards having the rights and obligations to manage such companies in the best interest of their stakeholders. As a majority shareholder, the Company nominates its representatives on the Boards of subsidiary companies and monitors the performance of such companies, inter alia, by the following means:

a) The financial statements along with the investments made by the unlisted subsidiaries are placed before the Audit Committee and the Company's Board, quarterly.

b) A copy of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company's subsidiaries along with Exception Reports and quarterly Compliance Certificates issued by CEO/CFO/CS are circulated alongwith the Agenda Papers to the Board.

c) A summary of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company's subsidiaries are circulated to the Company's Board, quarterly.

d) A statement containing all significant transactions and arrangements entered into by the subsidiary companies is placed before the Company's Board.

The Company has the following three material subsidiaries, whose income is more than 10% of the consolidated income of the Company during the previous financial year. A policy for determination of Material Subsidiaries has been formulated and has been posted on the Company's website www.jsw.in/investors/steel/jsw-steel-governance-and-regulatory-information-policies

Details of material subsidiaries of the Company:

Sl. No.	Name of the Material Subsidiary	Date & Place of incorporation	The name & date of appointment of Statutory Auditors
01.	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	02.09.1985 Mumbai, Maharashtra	M/s. S R B C & Co LLP (324982E/E300003), 15.07.2019 #
02.	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	22.02.1999 Delhi	Lodha & Co 30.11.2021
03.	JSW Steel Global Trade Pte Limited	27.01.2022 Singapore	Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore 05.07.2022

The Board of Directors of JSW Steel Coated Products Limited has proposed M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018) as Statutory Auditors to hold office from the conclusion of the 37th Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the 42nd Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2028.

vi. Internal Controls: The Company has a formal system of internal control testing which examines both the design effectiveness and operational effectiveness to ensure reliability of financial and operational information and all statutory/ regulatory compliances. The Company's business processes are on SAP- ERP platforms and has a strong monitoring and reporting process resulting in financial discipline and accountability.

vii. Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards: The Company has followed Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") in the preparation of the Financial Statements for accounting periods beginning on or after 01.04.2016, as per the roadmap announced by Ministry of Corporate Affairs Companies. The significant accounting policies which are consistently applied have been set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

10. Means of Communication:

Timely disclosure of consistent, comparable, relevant and reliable information on corporate financial performance is at the core of good governance towards this end:

a) Quarterly/Half Yearly/Nine Monthly/ Annual Results:

The Quarterly, Half Yearly, Nine Monthly and Annual Results of the Company are intimated to the Stock Exchanges immediately after they are approved by the Board.

b) Publication of Quarterly/ Half Yearly/Nine Monthly/Annual Results:

The Quarterly, Half Yearly, Nine Monthly and Annual Results of the Company are published in the prescribed proforma within 48 hours of the conclusion of the meeting of the Board in which they are considered, at least in one English newspaper circulating in the whole or substantially the whole of India and in one Vernacular newspaper of the State of Maharashtra where the Registered Office of the Company is situated.

The quarterly financial results pertaining to the financial year 2022-23 were published in The Financial Express and Navshakti Newspapers as detailed below:

Quarter (F.Y 2022-23)	Date of Board Meeting	Date of Publication
1st Quarter	22.07.2022	23.07.2022
2nd Quarter	21.10.2022	22.10.2022
3rd Quarter	20.01.2023	21.01.2023

c) Monthly production figures and other press releases:

To provide information to Investors, monthly production figures and other press releases are sent to the Stock Exchanges as well as displayed on the Company's website before it is released to the media.

d) Website:

The Company's website www.jsw.in contains a separate dedicated section "Investors/jsw-steel-disclosure-46 and Investors/jsw-steel-disclosure-62" where information for shareholders is available. The Quarterly, Half Yearly, Nine Monthly and Annual Financial Results, annual reports, analysts presentations, investor forms, stock exchange information, shareholding pattern, corporate benefits, polices, investors' contact details, etc., are posted on the website in addition to the information stipulated under Regulations 46 & 62of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The latest official press releases are also available on the website.

e) Presentations to Analysts:

The Company arranged 4 Conference Calls with Analysts on 27.05.2022, 22.07.2022, 21.10.2022 & 20.01.2023. The presentation for the aforesaid were uploaded on the Company's website www.jsw.in before the Conference Call. The Presentations broadly covered the operational and financial performance of the Company and industry outlook. The same are available on the Company's website.

f) **Filing with BSE "Listing Centre":** Pursuant to Regulation 10 (1) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, BSE has mandated the Listing Centre as the "Electronic Platform" for filing all mandatory filings and any other information to be filed with the Stock Exchanges by Listed Entities. BSE also mandated XBRL submissions for Financial Results, Shareholding Pattern, Corporate Governance Report, Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report & Voting Results etc. All the data relating to financial results, various quarterly, half yearly, nine monthly and annual submissions/disclosure documents etc., have been filed Electronically/XBRL mode with the Exchange on the "Listing Centre" (http://listing.bseindia. com).

g) **NSE Electronic Application Processing System (NEAPS)/ NSE Digital Portal:** NSE Digital Portal/NEAPS is a web based application designed by NSE for corporates. All the data relating to financial results, voting results, various quarterly/half yearly /annual submissions/disclosure documents etc., have been filed Electronically/XBRL mode with the Exchange on New Digital Exchange Platform/NEAPS.

h) **Annual Report:** Annual Report containing, inter alia, Audited Annual Accounts, Consolidated Financial Statements, Directors' Report along with relevant annexures, Business Responsibility/ Sustainability Report, Auditor's Report and other important information is circulated to members and others entitled thereto. The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) Report forms part of the Annual Report.

i) **Chairman's Communiqué:** Printed copy of the Chairman's Speech is distributed to all the shareholders at the Annual General Meetings (if held physically). The same is also placed on the website of the Company.

11. General Shareholders Information:

i. Annual General Meeting:

Date and Time :	28.07.2023 at 11.00 am
Venue :	Through Video conference (VC)/ Other Audio Visual Mens (OVAM)
Book Closure	12.07.2023 to 14.07.2023
Dividend payment date	01.08. 2023

ii. Financial Calendar 2023-24:

First quarterly results :	July 2023
Second quarterly results :	October 2023
Third quarterly results :	January, 2024
Annual results for the year ending on 31.03.2024:	May 2024
Annual General Meeting for the Year 2024	July 2024

iii. E-VOTING:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules 2014 and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015, members have been provided the facility to exercise their right to vote at General Meetings by electronic means, through e-Voting Services provided by KFin Technologies Ltd.,

iv. CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER (CIN):

The CIN of the Company allotted by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India is L27102MH1994PLC152925.

v. LISTING ON STOCK EXCHANGES:

The Company's Equity Shares are listed on the following Stock Exchanges in India:

BSE Limited (BSE)
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 001

National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)
Exchange Plaza, Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra East, Mumbai - 400051

The following Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of the Company are listed on the BSE:

Sl. No.	Stock Code	Description	Face Value (as on issue date)
01.	949242	10.02% Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures	₹10 Lakhs each
02.	949396	10.02% Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures	₹10 Lakhs each
03.	948841	10.34% Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures	₹10 Lakhs each
04.	959205	8.90% Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures	₹10 Lakhs each
05.	960117	8.50% Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures	₹ 10 Lakhs each
06.	973171	8.76% Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures	₹ 10 Lakhs each
07.	959034	8.79% Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures.	₹ 10 Lakhs each
08.	974466	8.25% Un-Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures	₹ 10 Lakhs each
09.	974739	7.85% Unsecured Redeemable Non Convertible Debenture.	₹ 1 Lakh each

The Company had issued and listed Commercial Paper during the year under review, however no Commercial Paper are outstanding as at 31.03.2023.

The Company has paid Annual Listing Fees as applicable to the BSE and the NSE for the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24.

The 5.95% Fixed Rate Senior Unsecured Foreign Currency Denominated Notes due 2024 (FCNs) aggregating to US $ 500 million, the 5.375% Fixed Rate Senior Unsecured Foreign Currency Denominated Notes due 2025 (FCNs) aggregating to US $ 400 million, the 3.95% Fixed Rate Senior Unsecured Foreign Currency Denominated Notes due 2027 (FCNs) aggregating to US $ 500 million and the 5.05% Fixed Rate Senior Unsecured Foreign Currency Denominated Notes due 2032 (FCNs) aggregating to US $ 500 million issued by the Company in the International Market are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "SGX-ST"), 2 Shenton Way,#19-00 SGX Centre 1,Singapore 068804. The one-time Listing fees as applicable has been paid by the Company to the SGX.

vi. Stock Code:

BSE LIMITED (BSE)		NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED (NSE)	
EQUITY	DEBENTURES	EQUITY	DEBENTURES
500228	949242	JSW STEEL	NA
	949396		
	948841		
	959205		
	960117		
	973171		
	959034		
	974466		
	974739		

ISIN No. for Dematerialisation of listed Shares and Debentures:

Equity :	INE019A01038
Debentures :	INE019A07241 INE019A07258 INE019A07266 INE019A07415 INE019A07423 INE019A07449 INE019A07431 INE019A08033 INE019A08041
FCNs :	XS1981202861 XS2049728004 US46635UAC36 USY44768OR V38 US46635UA019 USY44680RW11

Debenture Trustees:

IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited
Asian Building, Ground Floor,
17^{th} R. Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate,
Mumbai – 400001

SBICAP Trustee Company Limited
4^{th} Floor, Mistry Bhavan, 122,
Dinshaw Wachha Road,
Churchgate, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400020

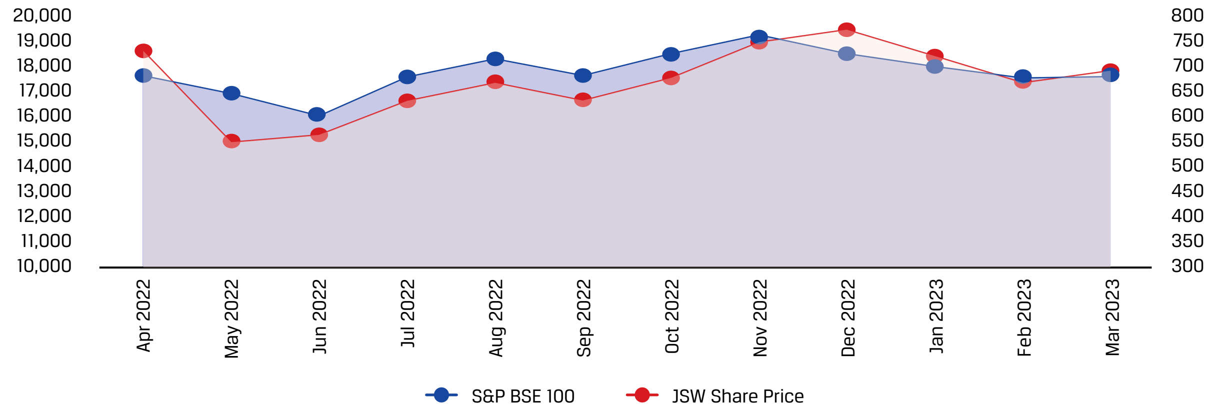
vii. Market Price Data:

The monthly high/low market price of the shares and the quantities traded during the year 2022-23 on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited are as under:

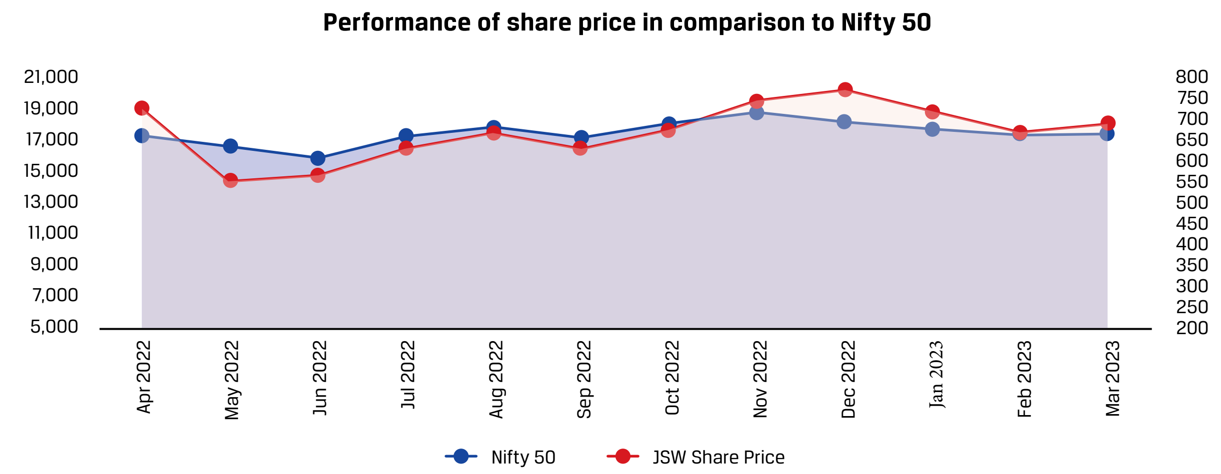
Month	BSE LIMITED Month's High Price (In ₹ Per share)	Month's Low Price (in ₹ Per share)	No. of shares traded	NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED Month's High Price (In ₹ Per share)	Month's Low Price (in ₹ Per share)	No. of shares traded
Apr 2022	789.95	695.30	31,18,206	790.00	695.25	9,53,21,761
May 2022	736.05	520.10	64,17,285	736.00	520.05	13,78,30,183
Jun 2022	588.60	536.30	34,90,245	588.50	536.10	11,74,36,186
Jul 2022	637.80	541.05	37,92,012	637.95	541,00	8,98,94,633
Aug 2022	685.00	626.25	26,22,629	685.00	626.30	5,47,20,593
Sept 2022	701.50	614.05	32,05,550	701.80	614.20	5,56,86,592
Oct 2022	682.90	616.00	36,68,036	683.00	615.00	4,38,80,090
Nov 2022	745.20	667.45	18,71,681	745.65	670.00	4,54,80,693
Dec 2022	777.05	718.05	14,81,365	777.50	722.40	3,70,98,785
Jan 2023	783.35	692.90	12,17,218	783.50	692.80	5,02,98,401
Feb 2023	738.50	665.65	12,55,259	738.70	664.90	3,13,35,228
Mar 2023	692.25	649.75	10,59,324	692.50	649.05	3,88,21,266

viii. Performance of Share Price in Comparison to S&P BSE 100:

Performance of share price in comparison to S&P BSE 100



ix. Performance of Share price in Comparison to Nifty 50:



x. Percentage Change in comparison to broad based indices – Sensex and Nifty 50 as on 31.03.2023:

Financial Year	JSW Share Price in BSE- %	Sensex – %	JSW Share Price in NSE-%	Nifty 50 -%
2022-23	-6.08	0.72	-6.08	-0.60
2021-22	56.50	18.29	56.39	18.88
2020-21	219 .00	68.00	220.00	71.00
2019-20	-49.99	-23.80	-50.09	-26.03
2018-19	01.66	16.92	01.70	14.93
2017-18	53.05	11.30	53.25	10.24
2016-17	46.28	16.88	46.52	33.92
2015-16	41.08	-9.36	41.55	-3.5
2014-15	-12.35	24.88	-12.50	26.65

xi. Registrar & Share Transfer Agents:

KFin Technologies Limited
Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32,
Gachibowli, Financial District Nanakramguda,
Hyderabad – 500 032
Tel. No. 040 67161500
Fax No. 040 23001153
E-mil: einward.ris@kfintech.com
Website: www.kfintech.com

xii. Share Transfer/Transmission System:

SHARE TRANSFER SYSTEM

Transfer of securities held in physical mode has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2019. However, SEBI vide its various circulars / notifications granted relaxation for re-lodgement cases till 31.03.2021. In compliance with the circular, Re-lodgement of transfer requests was carried out till the validity period of Circular. Further, effective from 1.04.2021, Company / RTA is not accepting any requests for the physical transfer of shares from the shareholders.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

Requests for Transmission of Shares held in physical form can be lodged with KFin Technologies Limited "RTA" at the above mentioned address with all the documents along with duly filled ISR -4. The requests are normally processed within 15 days of receipt of the documents, provided that documents are in order. Shares under objection are returned within two weeks from the date of its receipt.

Pursuant to SEBI circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/8 dated 25.01.2022, SEBI has directed that listed companies shall henceforth issue securities in dematerialized form only while processing the Transmission request as may be received from the securities holder / claimant.

Accordingly, RTA to verify and process the service request and thereafter issue a "Letter of Confirmation" in lieu of physical securities certificate(s), to the securities holder /claimant within 30 days of its receipt of such request after removing objections, if any.

The letter of confirmation shall be valid for a period of 120 days from the date of its issuance, within which the securities holder / claimant shall make a request to the Depository Participants for dematerializing the said securities.

The RTA / Issuer Companies shall issue a reminder after the end of 45 days and 90 days from the date of issuance of Letter of Confirmation, informing the securities holder and /claimant to submit the demat request as above in case no such request has been received by the RTA till the time.

xiii. Distribution of Shareholding:

The distribution of shareholding as on 31.03.2023 is given below:

Sl. No	Category (Shares)	No.of Holders	% To Holders	No.of Shares	% To Equity
1	1 - 500	5,85,473	94.93	3,45,74,022	1.43
2	501 - 1000	15,802	2.56	1,21,16,593	0.50
3	1,001 - 2,000	8,322	1.35	1,18,25,500	0.49
4	2,001 - 3,000	3,053	0.50	74,17,074	0.31
5	3,001 - 4,000	924	0.15	32,43,429	0.13
6	4,001 - 5,000	644	0.10	29,68,629	0.12
7	5,001 - 10,000	1,034	0.17	73,63,223	0.30
8	10,001 - 20,000	489	0.08	68,81,457	0.28
9	20,001 and above	997	0.16	2,33,08,30,513	96.43
	TOTAL:	**6,16,738**	**100.00**	**2,41,72,20,440**	**100.00**

xiv. Shareholding Pattern:

Category	As on 31.03.2022			As on 31.03.2023		
	No. of Holders	No of Shares	% of holding	No. of Holders	No of Shares	% of holding
Promoter & Promoter Group	47	1,08,80,57,750	45.01	46	1,09,74,96,998	45.40
Non Resident Indians (NRIs)	6,622	2,72,45,041	1.13	8,939	2,85,41,610	1.18
Foreign Portfolio Investors	524	27,99,81,367	11.58	530	26,60,05,011	11.00
Overseas Corporate Bodies	2	9,660	0.00	2	9,660	0.00
Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)	1	1,53,76,099	0.64	1	1,66,26,589	0.69
Hindu Undivided Family (H U F)	5,571	1,78,09,225	0.74	5,031	1,76,22,335	0.73
Foreign Bodies Corporates	2	36,25,84,730	15.00	2	36,25,84,730	15.00
NBFCs Registered with RBI	6	19,58,306	0.08	5	15,280	0.00
Financial Institutions/Banks	22	14,75,28,421	6.10	9	18,09,23,164	7.48
Mutual Funds	44	4,42,72,479	1.83	42	4,28,92,809	1.77
Bodies Corporates	1,675	19,73,12,957	8.16	1,508	19,58,83,455	8.10
Employee Benefit Trust	1	1,67,16,857	0.69	1	1,67,16,857	0.69
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to ₹ 2 lakhs	6,42,589	9,67,99,781	4.00	5,88,733	8,89,29,445	3.68
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 2 Lakhs	49	9,70,00,242	4.01	45	8,81,35,480	3.65
Qualified Institutional Buyer	19	73,68,843	0.30	21	55,63,192	0.23
Alternate Investment Funds	6	2,12,342	0.01	8	1,93,411	0.01
Trusts	18	4,52,858	0.02	17	3,94,131	0.02
Societies	1	40	0.00	1	40	0.00
Others	2,680	1,65,33,442	0.68	78	86,86,243	0.36
Total	**6,59,879**	**2,41,72,20,440**	**100**	**6,05,019**	**2,41,72,20,440**	**100**

xv. Top 10 Shareholders as on 31.03.2023

S.No	Name	Shares	%
1	JFE Steel International Europe B.v.	36,25,83,070	15.00
2	JSW Techno Projects Management Ltd	26,45,96,120	10.95
3	JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50
4	Life Insurance Corporation Of India	18,04,55,904	7.47
5	Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.93
6	Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	11,20,67,860	4.64
7	Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited .	8,45,50,760	3.50
8	JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	7,35,17,548	3.04
9	JSW Energy Limited	7,00,38,350	2.90
10	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	6,03,68,250	2.50

xvi. Geographical Distribution of Shareholders as on 31.03.2023:

Sl. No	Name of the City	Physcial Holders			Electronic Holders			Total Shareholders		
		No. Of Cases	No. Of Shares	%	No. Of Cases	No. Of Shares	%	No. Of Cases	No. Of Shares	%
1	Agra	580	38,700	0.00	2,169	1,91,267	0.01	2,749	2,29,967	0.01
2	Ahmedabad	3,596	4,34,760	0.02	18,697	1,31,00,431	0.54	22,293	1,35,35,191	0.56
3	Bangalore	2,368	3,86,180	0.02	22,312	1,99,35,854	0.82	24,680	2,03,22,034	0.84
4	Kolkata	3,370	3,95,260	0.02	14,142	39,94,449	0.17	17,512	43,89,709	0.18
5	Chandigarh	674	63,270	0.00	2,250	3,05,506	0.01	2,924	3,68,776	0.02
6	Chennai	1,960	2,93,700	0.01	14,112	1,50,28,345	0.62	16,072	1,53,22,045	0.63
7	Coimbatore	1,835	5,73,270	0.02	4,526	14,71,029	0.06	6,361	20,44,299	0.08
8	Gandhi Nagar	1,165	72,770	0.00	7,636	6,14,099	0.03	8,801	6,86,869	0.03
9	Ghaziabad	343	38,480	0.00	3,372	3,38,475	0.01	3,715	3,76,955	0.02
10	Hissar	480	92,790	0.00	1,122	10,64,05,656	4.40	1,602	10,64,98,446	4.41
11	Howrah	446	57,920	0.00	2,684	2,92,892	0.01	3,130	3,50,812	0.01
12	Hyderabad	1,338	1,76,410	0.01	11,516	16,82,563	0.07	12,854	18,58,973	0.08
13	Indore	693	62,910	0.00	3,785	4,20,909	0.02	4,478	4,83,819	0.02
14	Jaipur	1,420	1,08,260	0.00	8,260	10,29,979	0.04	9,680	11,38,239	0.05
15	Jamnagar	572	44,710	0.00	2,193	2,02,666	0.01	2,765	2,47,376	0.01
16	Kanpur	781	68,940	0.00	3,766	5,27,761	0.02	4,547	5,96,701	0.02
17	Lucknow	633	47,630	0.00	3,842	3,31,244	0.01	4,475	3,78,874	0.02
18	Mehsana	760	41,570	0.00	2,981	3,03,139	0.01	3,741	3,44,709	0.01
19	Mumbai	9,972	18,87,490	0.08	65,422	2,02,61,81,833	83.82	75,394	2,02,80,69,323	83.90
20	New Delhi	6,469	7,21,120	0.03	30,222	12,69,28,508	5.25	36,691	12,76,49,628	5.28
21	Patna	202	29,670	0.00	2,361	2,27,091	0.01	2,563	2,56,761	0.01
22	Pune	1,415	1,53,520	0.01	15,413	52,94,348	0.22	16,828	54,47,868	0.23
23	Rajkot	849	66,030	0.00	5,275	7,23,295	0.03	6,124	7,89,325	0.03
24	Surat	1,190	99,310	0.00	9,653	9,77,029	0.04	10,843	10,76,339	0.04
25	Thane	810	1,49,970	0.01	11,333	14,27,433	0.06	12,143	15,77,403	0.07
26	Vadodara	1,856	1,49,110	0.01	9,534	12,73,923	0.05	11,390	14,23,033	0.06
27	Others	39,618	53,54,800	0.22	2,52,765	7,64,02,166	3.16	2,92,383	8,17,56,966	3.38
	Total:	**85,395**	**1,16,08,550**	**0.48**	**5,31,343**	**2,40,56,11,890**	**99.52**	**6,16,738**	**2,41,72,20,440**	**100.00**

xvii. Corporate Benefits to Shareholders:

a) Dividend declared for the last eight years:

Financial Year	Dividend Declaration Date	Dividend Rate (%)
2021-22	20.07.2022	1735.00
2020-21	21.07.2021	650.00
2019-20	23.07.2020	200.00
2018-19	25.07.2019	410.00
2017-18	24.07.2018	320.00
2016-17	29.06.2017	225.00
2015-16	26.07.2016	75.00
2014-15	28.07.2015	110.00

b) Unclaimed Dividends:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') has notified the provisions of section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act, 2013) and the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("IEPF RULES") w.e.f 07.09.2016.

Under Section 124 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, dividends that are unclaimed / un-paid for a period of seven years, are to be transferred statutorily to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) administered by the Central Government. To ensure maximum disbursement of unclaimed dividend, the Company sends reminders to the concerned investors at appropriate intervals.

Reminders are, inter alia, sent to the shareholders for registering their email IDs and for claiming unclaimed dividend. Further, SEBI has announced common and simplified norms for processing investor's service requests by RTA's and norms for furnishing PAN, KYC details and nomination. In compliance with this circular, letters were dispatched to 7947 shareholders on 02.06.2022 for updation of KYC.

The status of dividend remaining unclaimed is given hereunder:

Period	Status	To be claimed from	How it can be claimed
Upto the financial year ended 31.03.1995	Transferred to the General Revenue Account of the Central Government	Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra	Claim to be forwarded in prescribed Form No. II of the Companies Unpaid Dividend (Transfer to General Revenue Account of the Central Government) Rules, 1978.
For the Financial years 1995-96 to 2014-15	Transferred to the IEPF of the Central Government	IEPF Authority	Submit e-form IEPF-5 alongwith annexures to the company's RTA or at the registered office of the Company.
For the Financial Years 2015-16 to 2021-22	Lying in respective unpaid/ unclaimed dividend accounts	RTA of the Company	By written request to RTA i.e. KFin Technologies Limited

Pursuant to Section 124 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the unpaid dividends that are due for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund are as follows:

Equity Shares:

Financial year	Date of Declaration of Dividend	Percentage of Dividend Declared	Unclaimed Dividend Amount as on 31.03.2023	Due for transfer to IEPF
2015-16	26.07.2016	75%	17367526.00	02.09.2023
2016-17	29.06.2017	225%	47397168.00	06.08.2024
2017-18	24.07.2018	320%	42973689.60	31.08.2025
2018-19	25.07.2019	410%	48295679.40	01.09.2026
2019-20	23.07.2020	200%	27714500.00	30.08.2027
2020-21	21.07.2021	650%	72324220.50	28.08.2028
2021-22	20.07.2022	1735%	148567740.65	27.08.2029

Preference Shares:

Financial year	Dividend type	Percentage of Dividend Declared	Unclaimed Dividend Amount as on 31.03.2022	Due for transfer to IEPF
2017-18	Dividend on 0.01% of Preference Shares	0.01%	167877.58	30.08.2025
2018-19	Dividend on 0.01% of Preference Shares	0.01%	8774.81	30.08.2026

Members who have not encashed their dividend warrants pertaining to the aforesaid years may approach the Company or its Registrar, for obtaining payments thereof atleast 20 days before they are due for transfer to the said fund.

c) Transfer of Shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the second proviso to Rule 6 of Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, transfer and refund) Rules, 2016 ("the rules"), all shares in respect of which dividend has not been en-cashed or claimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more should be transferred by the Company to the Demat Account opened by the IEPF Authority within a period of 30 days from which the shares become due to transfer to the IEPF.

Accordingly, the equity shares in respect of which dividend has been not been claimed/ un-paid for seven consecutive years or more by shareholders, are being transferred to the designated demat account of the IEPF Authority maintained with CDSL through SBI Cap Securities.

Refund process guidelines to facilitate the Claimants refund by IEPF Authority:

1) Any person, whose shares, unclaimed dividend, sale proceeds of fractional shares, redemption proceeds of preference shares, etc. has been transferred to the IEPF, may claim the shares under proviso to sub-section (6) of section 124 or apply for refund under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 125 or under proviso to sub-section (3) of section 125, as the case may be, to the Authority by making an application in Form IEPF- 5 available online on website www.iepf.gov.in.

2) Fill the required fields of the Form and submit the duly filled form by following the instructions given in the upload link on the website. On successful uploading of Form on MCA Portal, an acknowledgement will be generated indicating the SRN. Please note the SRN for future tracking of the form.

3) Applicant has to send the printout of form IEPF-5, copy of challan and other documents as prescribed in the Form IEPF-5 to the Nodal Officer of the

Company at its registered office or RTA i.e. KFin Technologies Limited in an envelope marked "claim for refund from IEPF Authority" for initiating the verification for claim.

4) The Company shall within fifteen days of receipt of claim form, send a verification report to the IEPF Authority in the format specified by the Authority along with all documents submitted by the claimant.

5) After verification of the entitlement of the claimant- (a) to the amount claimed, the Authority and then the Drawing and Disbursement Officer of the Authority shall present a bill to the Pay and Accounts Office for e- payment as per the guidelines (b) to the shares claimed, the Authority shall issue a refund sanction order with the approval of the Competent Authority and shall either credit the shares which are lying with depository participant in IEPF suspense account name of the company) to the demat account of the claimant to the extent of the claimant's entitlement.

d) **Unclaimed shares:**

As per Regulation 39(4) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations read with Schedule VI of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, the Company during the Financial Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021 sent three reminder letters to all shareholders, whose shares have been returned undelivered, requesting for correct particulars to dispatch the undelivered share certificates. Where no responses have been received, the Company had transferred the unclaimed shares to the "Unclaimed Suspense Account" opened with Stock Holding Corporation of India.

Any corporate benefits in terms of securities accruing on aforesaid shares viz. bonus shares, split, etc., shall be credited to the "Unclaimed Suspense Account" duly opened with Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited and dividend to the "Unclaimed Suspense Account" opened with Vijaya Bank.

As and when the rightful owner of such shares approaches the Company at a later date, the Company shall credit the shares lying in the "Unclaimed Suspense Account" to the rightful owner to the extent of his/her entitlement after proper verification of the identity of the rightful owner.

As per Schedule V (F) of the SEBI (LODR Regulations, the Company reports the following details in respect of equity shares and Preference Shares lying in the suspense account:

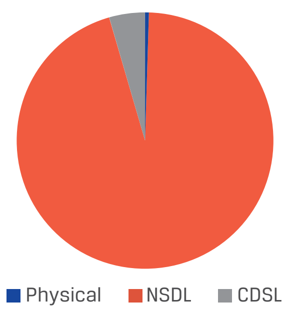
JSW Steel Ltd - Equity Shares Unclaimed Suspense Account:

Description	Number of Share Holders	Number of Equity Shares of ₹1/- each
Aggregate Number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying as on 01.04.2022	32557	4217140
Shares transferred to unclaimed suspense account during FY 2022-23	0	0
Number of Shareholders who approached issuer for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year ended 31.3.2023	396	90350
Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year ended 31.3.2023	396	90350
Number of unclaimed shares transferred to IEPF on 31.03.2023	9092	844500
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying as at year ended 31.3.2023	23069	32,82,290

The voting rights on the shares outstanding in the suspense accounts as on 31.03. 2023 shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares.

e) **De-materialisation of Shares and Liquidity:**

The Company has arrangements with both National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for demat facility. 2405611890 Equity Shares aggregating to 99.52% of the total Equity Capital is held in dematerialised form as on 31.03.2023 of which 95.02% (2296744344 Equity Shares) of total equity capital is held in NSDL & 4.50% (108867546 Equity Shares) of total equity capital is held in CDSL as on 31.3.2023.



f) **National Electronic Clearing Service (NECS):**

As per the directive from Securities and Exchange Board of India dated 21.03.2013, companies whose securities are listed on the Stock Exchanges shall use any Reserve Bank of India (RBI) approved electronic mode of payment such as ECS [LECS/(Local ECS) / RECS (Regional ECS)/NECS (National ECS)]/ NEFT etc., for making cash payments to investors.

The Company will remit the dividend payment through National Electronic Clearing Service (NECS) to the shareholders having accounts with Branches of Banks covered under CBS (Core Banking Solution). Equity Shareholders holding shares in physical form, who wish to avail the NECS facility, may send their NECS mandate in the format attached to the Company's R & T Agents, in the event they have not done so earlier. Equity Shareholders holding shares in electronic mode may furnish their new Bank Account Number allotted to them by their bank after implementation of CBS, along with a photocopy of a cheque pertaining to the concerned account, or the NECS mandate to their Depositary Participant (DP), at the earliest.

To enhance ease of doing business for investors in the securities market, SEBI, vide Circular Nos. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2021/655 dated 03.11.2021 & SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/ CIR/2021 /687 dated 14.12.2021, had prescribed the common and simplified norms for processing investor's service request by RTAs and norms for furnishing PAN, KYC details and Nomination. The norms/procedural requirements for processing service requests of investors have been further modified for providing ease to the Investors vide SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/37 dated, 16, 2023:

1) Mandatory furnishing of PAN, KYC details and Nomination by holders of physical securities – In continuation with the erstwhile circular, it shall be mandatory for all holders of physical securities in listed companies to furnish PAN, Nomination, Contact details, Bank A/c details and specimen signature for their corresponding folio numbers. However, now shareholders can do KYC for multiple corresponding folios through one KYC.

2) Freezing of Folios without PAN, KYC details and Nomination - The folios wherein KYC is not available on or after 01.10.2023, shall be frozen by the RTA. SEBI has provided relaxation in date to the physical shareholders and extended KYC completion date from 01.04.2023 to 01.10.2023. Further, the security holder(s) whose folio(s) have been frozen shall be eligible to lodge grievance or avail any service request from the RTA only after furnishing KYC. For any payment including dividend, interest or redemption payment in respect of such frozen folios, only through electronic mode with effect from 01.04.2024. Frozen folios shall be referred by the RTA / listed company to the administering authority under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and/or Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, if they continue to remain frozen as on 31.12.2025.

3) Attestation of documents - Self-attested copies of documents will be accepted by the RTA for processing of service requests, unless otherwise prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013 or the Rules issued thereunder or in SEBI Regulations or Circulars issued thereunder.

4) Indemnity - For any service request except transmission and request for issuance for duplicate security certificates, indemnity shall not be required unless the same is specifically provided in the Companies Act, 2013 or the Rules issued thereunder or in SEBI Regulations or Circulars issued thereunder.

5) KYC details across all folios of the holder, maintained by the RTA - RTAs shall update the PAN and KYC details across all the folios of the holder managed by it and details which are already available with the RTA are to be overwritten, upon specific authorization for the same from the holder, as provided in Form ISR-1. All objections by RTA in one instance - while processing service requests and related complaints, the RTAs shall raise all objections, if any, in one instance only. The additional information may be sought only in case of any deficiency / discrepancy in the documents / details furnished by the security holder.

g) **Green Initiative for Paperless Communications:**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has taken a "Green Initiative in Corporate Governance" by allowing service of documents by a Company to its Members through electronic mode. The move of the ministry allows public at large to contribute to the green movement.

Keeping in view the underlying theme, the Company will continue to send various communications and documents like notice calling general meetings, audited financial statements, directors' report, auditor's report etc., in electronic form, to the email address provided by the Members to the Depositories or to the Company.

This is also an opportunity for every shareholder of JSW Steel Limited to contribute to this Corporate Social Responsibility initiative of the Company. To support this green initiative in full measure, members who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far, are requested to register their e-mail addresses, in respect of electronic holdings with the Depository through their concerned Depository Participant.

Members who hold shares in physical form are requested to fill in the Registration form which can be obtained from Company's Registrar Kfin Technologies Limited or downloaded from the Company's website www.jsw.in under the section "Investors", and register the same with the Company's Registrar.

h) **Nomination Facility:**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, members are entitled to make nominations in respect of shares held by them. Members holding shares in physical form and intending to make/change the nomination in respect of their shares in the Company may submit their requests in Form No. 2B to the Company's Registrar, Kfin Technologies Limited. Members holding shares in electronic form may submit their nomination requests to their respective Depository Participants directly. Form No. 2B can be obtained from Company's Registrar, Kfin Technologies Limited or downloaded from the Company's website www. jsw.in under the section 'Investors'.

i) **Outstanding GDRs/ADRs or Warrants or any Convertible Instrument, conversion dates and likely impact on equity:**

There are no outstanding GDRs/ADRs or Warrants or any Convertible Instrument as on 31.3.2023.

j) **Commodity Price Risk or Foreign Exchange Risk and Hedging Activities:**

A comprehensive financial and commodity risk management program supports the achievement of an organisation's objectives by enabling the identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks and implementing policies and procedures to manage and monitor the risks.

The Company has in place a Board approved policy which establishes the financial and commodity risk management framework and defines the procedures and controls for the effective management of the Company's risks that arise due to imports of raw material, capex, debt servicing and exports of finished steel.

Currency Hedging and Commodity Hedging is as guided by Risk Management Policy approved by the Board and the same is reviewed by a sub-committee of the board half yearly.

Exposure of the Company to various commodities in which the Company's exposure is material:

		for FY 22-23		Hedges for FY 22-23				
		Actual exposure		% of such exposure hedged through commodity derivatives				
				Domestic market		International market		
Commodity Name	Qty Measurement	₹ in Crs	Qty	OTC	Exchange	OTC	Exchange	Total
Iron Ore	Tonnes in Million	18,268	36.96	-	-	0.92%	-	0.92%
Coal	Tonnes in Million	47,873	19.82	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas	SCM in Million	2,972	459.01	-	-	34.01%	-	34.01%
Zinc	Tonnes in Million	486	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Total Exposure		69,599	-	-	-	-	-	-

k) **List of all credit ratings obtained by the entity:**

List of all credit ratings obtained by the entity along with revisions thereto during the financial year 2022-23, for all debt instruments of the Company or any scheme or proposal of the Company involving mobilization of funds, whether in India or abroad, are furnished herein below:

CARE Ratings Limited

Particulars	Rating Month	Rating during FY23	Previous Rating
Issuer Rating	6.03.2023	CARE AA; Stable	CARE AA (Is); Stable
Long Term Bank Facilities		CARE AA; Stable	CARE AA; Stable
Long-term / Short-term bank facilities		CARE AA; Stable /CARE A1+	CARE AA; Stable/CARE A1+
Short Term Bank Facilities		CARE A1+	CARE A1+
Non-Convertible Debentures		CARE AA; Stable	CARE AA; Stable
Commercial Paper		CARE A1+	CARE A1+

ICRA Limited

Particulars	Rating Month	Rating during FY23	Previous Rating
Term Loans / Standby Letter of Credit Facilities	02.03.2023	[ICRA]AA(Stable)	[ICRA]AA (Stable)
Short-term Fund-based Limits		[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+
Short-term Non-fund Based Limits		[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+
Long Term / Short Term – Fund-based/Non-fund Based Limits		ICRA]AA(Stable)/ [ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]AA (Stable)/ [ICRA]A1+;
Non-convertible Debenture Programme		[ICRA]AA(Stable)	ICRA]AA (Stable)
Commercial Paper Programme		[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+

India Ratings and Research Pvt Ltd

Particulars	Rating Month	Rating during FY23	Previous Rating
Long-Term Issuer Rating	08.03.2023	IND AA/Stable	IND AA/Stable
Non-convertible debentures (NCDs)		IND AA/Stable	IND AA/Stable

Fitch

Particulars	Rating Month	Rating during FY23	Previous Rating
Long Term Issuer Default Rating	13.05.2022	BB Stable	BB- Positive
Senior Unsecured Notes		BB Stable	BB- Positive

Moody's

Particulars	Rating Month	Rating during FY23	Previous Rating
Corporate Family Rating	27.06.2022	Ba1 Stable	Ba2 Positive
Senior Unsecured Notes		Ba1 Stable	Ba2 Positive

l) **Utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32 (7A):**

No funds were raised by the Company through Preferential allotment or by way of a Qualified Institutions Placement during the F.Y 2022-23

m) **There are no cases where the Board had not accepted any recommendation of any Committee of the Board which is mandatorily required during the Financial Year 2022-23.**

n) Total fees for all services approved by the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor and all entities in the network firm/ network entity of which the statutory auditor is a part:

	₹ in crores
Statutory Audit Fees (Including Limited Review)	17.90
Audited Related Fees (certification, tax audit & capital market transaction)	1.89
Other services	19.17
Out of pocket expenses	0.96
Total	**39.92**

o) **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:**

a) No. of complaints filed during the financial year 2022-23 : 0

b) No. of complaints disposed of during the financial year 2022-23 : 0

c) No. of complaints pending as on 31.03.2023 : 0

p) **Loans and advances by Company or its subsidiaries to firms/companies in which Directors are interested:**

Name of the Company	Amount-INR/Crore	Name of the Director interested
JSW Projects Limited	120.00#	Mr. Sajjan Jindal

by Company's subsidiaries (Amba River Coke Limited - ₹ 50 crores & JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited- ₹ 70 crores)

q) **Registered Office:**

JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051.

r) **Plant Locations:**

Vijayanagar : P.O. Vidyanagar,
Toranagallu Village, Sandur
Taluk, Dist. Bellary, Karnataka - 583 275

Dolvi : Geetapuram, Dolvi Village,
Pen Taluk, Dist.
Raigad, Maharashtra - 402 107

Salem : Pottaneri, M Kalipatti Village,
Mecheri Post, Mettur
Taluk, Salem Dist., Tamil Nadu - 636 453.

Anjar: Welspun City, Survey No. 659
Versamodi Village, Anjar Taluka,
Kutch, Gujrat 370110

s) Address for Investor Correspondence:

1. Retail Investors

a) For Securities held in Physical form
KFin Technologies Limited,
Selenium Tower B, Plot
31-32, Gachibowli, Financial District,
Nanakramguda, Hyderabad - 500 008
Tel. No. 040 – 67161500 ,
Fax. No. 040 - 23001153
E-mail: einward.ris@Kfintech.com
Website: www.kfintech.com

b) For Securities held in Demat form
The investor's Depository Participant and/ or KFin Technologies Limited

c) JSW Steel Limited –
Investor Relation Centre
JSW Centre,
Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051,
Phone No. 022 – 42861000

2. Institutional Investors:

Mr. Ashwin Bajaj,
Group Head (Investor Relations)
JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051
Tel. No. 022 – 42861000

3. Designated exclusive email-id for Investor servicing: jswsl.investor@jsw.in

4. Toll Free Number of R & T Agent's exclusive call Centre: 1800-3094-001

5. **Web-based Query Redressal System**

Web-based Query Redressal System has been extended by the Registrars and Share https://karisma.kfintech.com/client/ and click on "investors Query" option for query registration after free identity registration.

After logging in, Shareholders can submit their query in the "QUERIES" option provided on the website, which would give the grievance registration number. For accessing the status/response to their query, the same number can be used at the option "VIEW REPLY" after 24 hours. The Shareholders can continue to put additional queries relating to the case till they are satisfied.

xviii. Non-Compliance of any Requirement of Corporate Governance:

There are no instances of non-compliance of any requirement of Corporate Governance Report as mentioned in sub-paras (2) to (10) of Para (C) of Schedule V. The Company has been regularly submitting the quarterly compliance report to the Stock Exchanges as required under Regulation 27 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

xix. Adoption of Discretionary Requirements:

The status of adoption of discretionary requirements of Regulation 27(1) as specified under Part E of Schedule II of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, is provided below:

i. Non-Executive Chairperson's entitlement to maintain Chairman's Office and reimbursement of expenses incurred: Not applicable as the Company does not have a Non-Executive Chairperson.

ii. Shareholders' Rights: The Quarterly, Half Yearly, Nine Monthly and Annual financial performance including summary of significant events are published in the newspapers, communicated to the stock exchanges and also posted on the Company's website.

iii. Modified Opinion in Auditors Report: The Company's financial statement for the financial year 2022-23 does not contain modified audit opinion.

iv. Reporting of Internal Auditor: The Internal Auditor reports to the Audit Committee.

12. Corporate Ethics:

The Company adheres to the highest standards of business ethics, compliance with statutory and legal requirements and commitment to transparency in business dealings. A Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management and JSWSL Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by Insiders as detailed below has been adopted pursuant to the Securities Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

a) Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management:

The Board of Directors of the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management which includes a Code of Conduct for Independent Directors and also suitably incorporates the duties of Independent Directors as laid down under the Companies Act, 2013. The Code highlights Corporate Governance as the cornerstone for sustained management performance, for serving all the stakeholders and for instilling pride of association.

The Code impresses upon Directors and Senior Management Executives to uphold the interest of the Company and its stakeholders and to endeavour to fulfil all the fiduciary obligations towards them. Another important principle on which the code is based is that the Directors and Senior Management Executives shall act in accordance with the highest standards of honesty, integrity, fairness and ethical conduct and shall exercise utmost good faith, due care and integrity in performing their duties. The Code has been posted on the website of the Company www.jsw.in.

b) JSWSL Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by Insiders:

The Company adopted a Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading for its Management, Staff and Directors on 29.10.2002. The Code (known as the "JSWSL Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by Insiders") lays down guidelines and procedures to be followed and disclosures to be made by Directors, Top Level Executives and Staff whilst dealing in shares of the Company.

Minor modifications were made to the Code in line with the amendments made to the "Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2008, by SEBI. The amended code was adopted by the Board in its meeting held on 7.05.2009.

SEBI thereafter, to put in place a framework for prohibition of Insider Trading and to strengthen the legal framework, notified the "Securities Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015. In order to comply with the mandatory requirement of the Regulations, the Code of Conduct for prevention of Insider Trading was revised to bring it in line with the new 2015 Regulations. The new code "JSWSL Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by Insiders" was adopted by the Board in its meeting held on 21.10.2015 and thereafter amended many times, the last being on 21.05.2021. This Code supersedes the earlier "JSWSL Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading".

The policy and the procedures are periodically communicated to the employees who are considered as insiders of the Company. Trading window closure is intimated to all employees and to the Stock Exchange in advance, whenever required. The Company affirms that no personnel have been denied access to the Audit Committee.

The Company Secretary has been appointed as the Compliance Officer and is responsible for adherence to the Code.

c) Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report:

Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report in terms of SEBI Circular No. CIR/MRD/ DP/30/2010 dated 06.09.2010 and SEBI Directive no. D&CC/FITTC/CIR-16/2002 dated 31.12.2002, confirming that the total issued capital of the Company is in agreement with the total number of shares in physical form and the total number of dematerialised shares held with National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited, is placed before the Board on a quarterly basis and is also submitted to the Stock Exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed.

d) Internal Checks and Balances:

Wide use of technology in the Company's financial reporting processes ensures robustness and integrity. The Company deploys a robust system of internal controls to allow optimal use and protection of assets, facilitate accurate and timely compilation of financial statements and management reports and ensure compliance with statutory laws, regulations and Company policies. The Company has both external and internal audit systems in place. Auditors have access to all records and information of the Company. The Board and the management periodically review the findings and recommendations of the auditors and take necessary corrective actions whenever necessary. The Board recognises the work of the auditors as an independent check on the information received from the management on the operations and performance of the Company.

e) Legal Compliance of the Company's Subsidiaries:

Periodical Management audit ensures that the Company's Subsidiaries conducts its business with high standards of legal, statutory and regulatory compliances. As per the report of the Management Auditors, there has been no material non-compliance with the applicable statutory requirements by the Company and its subsidiaries.

f) Human Rights Policy

In line with JSW's heritage as a responsible corporate citizen and its commitment to respecting the economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights of individuals involved in and impacted by its operations, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 20.1.2010 has approved a Formal Human Rights Policy for adoption by the Company and all its Subsidiaries as part of its global personnel policies, in line with the practice followed internationally by Companies of Repute. The Board in its meeting held on 19.05.2023, amended the aforesaid Policy to align with international good practices and rechristened the same as "Protecting Human Rights".

JSW's policy on Protecting Human Rights applies to all its businesses processes and is a part of its commitment to ethical and socially responsible behaviour across its value chain.

JSW contributes to the fulfilment of human rights through compliance with local human rights legislation wherever it has operations, as well as through its policies, programs and grievance redressal mechanism. JSW upholds international human rights standards, does not condone human rights abuses and creates & nurtures a working environment where human rights are respected without prejudice.

Declaration Affirming Compliance of Code of Conduct

The Company has received confirmations from all the Board of Directors as well as Senior Management Executives regarding compliance of the Code of Conduct during the year under review.

A declaration by the Jt. Managing Director and CEO affirming compliance of Board Members and Senior Management Personnel to the Code is also annexed herewith.

Compliance Certificate by Practicing Company Secretary

The Company has obtained a certificate from the Secretarial Auditor pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para C Clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations which is annexed herewith.

Compliance Certificate by Auditors:

The Company has obtained a certificate from the Statutory Auditors regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under Schedule V (E) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations which is annexed herewith.

DECLARATION AFFIRMING COMPLIANCE OF CODE OF CONDUCT

As provided under Regulation 26(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board Members and the Senior Management Personnel have confirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct for the year ended 31.03.2023.

For JSW Steel Limited

Sd/-
Jayant Acharya
JT. MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO

Place: Mumbai
Date : 19.05.2023

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,
The Members of
JSW STEEL LIMITED
JSW Center, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai City - 400051

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of JSW STEEL LIMITED having CIN L27102MH1994PLC152925 and having registered office at JSW Center, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai City- 400 051 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub-clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31.03.2023 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1	Mr. Sajjan Jindal	00017762	07-07-2007
2	Mr. Seshagiri Rao Metlapalli Venkata Satya	00029136	06-04-1999
3	Mr. Jayant Acharya	00106543	07-05-2009
4	Mr. Mahalingam Seturaman	00121727	27-07-2016
5	Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala	00210342	25-07-2018
6	Mrs. Punita Kumar Sinha	05229262	28-10-2012
7	Mr. Haigreve Khaitan	00005290	30-09-2015
8	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	06954879	25-07-2018
9	Mr. Mamballi Rajaratnam Ravi	08254276	21-01-2022
10	Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus	09618098	27-05-2022
11	Mr. Marcel Fasswald	00140134	21-10-2022
12	Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa	07803839	17-05-2017

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment/ continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For *S. Srinivasan & Co.*,
Company Secretaries

S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UDIN: F002286E000368652

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19.05.2023

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report on compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as per provisions of Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended

To,

The Members of JSW Steel Limited

1. The Corporate Governance Report prepared by JSW Steel Limited (hereinafter the "Company"), contains details as specified in regulations 17 to 27, clauses (b) to (i) and (t) of sub – regulation (2) of regulation 46 and para C, D, and E of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("the Listing Regulations") ('Applicable criteria') for the year ended March 31, 2023 as required by the Company for annual submission to the Stock Exchange.

Management's Responsibility

2. The preparation of the Corporate Governance Report is the responsibility of the Management of the Company including the preparation and maintenance of all relevant supporting records and documents. This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Corporate Governance Report.

3. The Management along with the Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Auditor's Responsibility

4. Pursuant to the requirements of the Listing Regulations, our responsibility is to provide a reasonable assurance in the form of an opinion whether, the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as specified in the Listing Regulations.

5. We conducted our examination of the Corporate Governance Report in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes and the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). The Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

6. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

7. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks associated in compliance of the Corporate Governance Report with the applicable criteria. Summary of procedures performed include:

    i. Read and understood the information prepared by the Company and included in its Corporate Governance Report;

    ii. Obtained and verified that the composition of the Board of Directors with respect to executive and non-executive directors has been met throughout the reporting period;

    iii. Obtained and read the Register of Directors as on March 31, 2023 and verified that atleast one independent woman director was on the Board of Directors throughout the year;

    iv. Obtained and read the minutes of the following committee meetings / other meetings held April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023:

        (a) Board of Directors;

        (b) Audit Committee;

        (c) Annual General Meeting (AGM);

        (d) Nomination and Remuneration Committee;

        (e) Stakeholders Relationship Committee;

        (f) Risk Management Committee

    v. Obtained necessary declarations from the directors of the Company.

    vi. Obtained and read the policy adopted by the Company for related party transactions.

    vii. Obtained the schedule of related party transactions during the year and balances at the year- end. Obtained and read the minutes of the audit committee meeting where in such related party transactions have been pre-approved prior by the audit committee.

    viii. Performed necessary inquiries with the management and also obtained necessary specific representations from management.

8. The above-mentioned procedures include examining evidence supporting the particulars in the Corporate Governance Report on a test basis. Further, our scope of work under this report did not involve us performing audit tests for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the fairness or accuracy of any of the financial information or the financial statements of the Company taken as a whole.

Opinion

9. Based on the procedures performed by us, as referred in paragraph 7 above, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as specified in the Listing Regulations, as applicable for the year ended March 31, 2023, referred to in paragraph 4 above.

Other matters and Restriction on Use

10. This report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

11. This report is addressed to and provided to the members of the Company solely for the purpose of enabling it to comply with its obligations under the Listing Regulations with reference to compliance with the relevant regulations of Corporate Governance and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care or for any other purpose or to any other party to whom it is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing. We have no responsibility to update this report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this report.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Vikram Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN: 23105938BGXGGW2483

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **JSW Steel Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of JSW Steel Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") 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, 2023, its profit 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matters</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Recoverability of investments in and loans / advances given to certain subsidiaries and joint ventures and financial guarantees given on behalf of certain subsidiaries (as described in note 48 of the standalone financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Company has investments in certain subsidiaries and joint ventures with a carrying value of ₹ 2,490 crores. Further, the Company has also provided loans and/or guarantees to or on behalf of these subsidiaries and the joint venture amounting to ₹ 16,745 crores. These subsidiaries and joint venture have either been incurring losses or the investments made by them in the step-down subsidiaries have been making losses.

Further, the Company has not recognized interest income of ₹ 116 crores during the year from some of its subsidiaries due to uncertainty of recoverability of such income.

Assessment of the recoverable amount of the investments in and loans/advances including interest thereon given to these subsidiaries and joint ventures and financial guarantees given on behalf of these subsidiaries has been identified as a key audit matter due to:
- Significance of the carrying amount of these balances.
- The assessment requires management to make significant estimates concerning the estimated future cash flows, qualitative assessments of the status of the project and its future depending on balance work to be performed or approvals to be received, associated discount rates and growth rates based on management's view of future business prospects.
- Changes to any of these assumptions could lead to material changes in the estimated recoverable amount, impacting both potential impairment charges and potential reversals of impairment taken in prior years.</td><td>Our audit procedures included the following:
- We obtained and read management's assessment for impairment.
- We performed test of controls over impairment process through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls.
- We assessed the impairment model prepared by the management and the assumptions used, with particular attention to the following:
» benchmarking or assessing key assumptions used in the impairment models, including discount rates, risk free rate of return, long term growth rate and other key assumptions against external and internal data;
» assessing the cash flow forecasts including possible impact on account of global pandemic through analysis of actual past performance, and comparison to previous forecasts;
» testing the mathematical accuracy and performing sensitivity analyses of the models; and
» understanding the commercial prospects of the assets/projects and comparison of assumptions with external data sources;
- We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the experts used by management in the process of evaluating impairment models.
- We assessed the conclusions reached by management and those charged with governance on account of various estimates and judgements.
- We assessed the compliance of the disclosures made in note 48 of the standalone financial statements with the accounting standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions and compliance with the provisions of Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ('SEBI (LODR) 2015') (aas described in note 44 of the standalone financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>We identified the accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions as set out in respective notes to the standalone financial statements as a key audit matter due to:
- the significance of transactions with related parties during the year ended March 31, 2023.
- Related party transactions are subject to the compliance requirement under the Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015.</td><td>Our audit procedures in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions included the following:
- We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the controls related to capturing of related party transactions and management's process pf ensuring all transactions and balances with related parties have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements.
- We obtained an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures in respect of evaluating arms-length pricing and approval process by the audit committee and the board of directors.
- We agreed the amounts disclosed with underlying documentation and read relevant agreements, evaluation of arms-length by management, on a sample basis, as part of our evaluation of the disclosure.
- We assessed management evaluation of compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015.
- We evaluated the disclosures through reading of statutory information, books and records and other documents obtained during the course of our audit.</td></tr>
</table>

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation *(as described in note 45 of the standalone financial statements)*	
The Company has disclosed in note 45 of the standalone financial statements, contingent liabilities of ₹ 4,105 crores in respect of disputed claims/ levies under various tax and legal matters and ₹ 4,123 crores towards Claims related to Forest development tax/ fee. In addition, the Company has assessed several claims as 'Remote' and hence are not required to be disclosed as contingent liabilities. Taxation and litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to: • Significance of these amounts and large number of disputed matters with various authorities. • Significant judgement and assumptions required by management in assessing the exposure of each case to evaluate whether there is a need to set up a provision and measurement of exposures as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. We focused on this matter because of the potential financial impact on the standalone financial statements. Additionally, the treatment of taxation and litigation cases require significant judgement due to the complexity of the cases, timescales for resolution and involvement of various authorities.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We obtained understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls related to the identification, recognition and measurement of provisions for disputes, potential claims and litigation, and contingent liabilities. • We obtained details of legal and tax disputed matters and evaluation made by the management and assessed management's position through discussions on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss. • We read external legal opinions (where considered necessary) and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims. • We involved tax specialists to assist us in evaluating tax positions taken by management. • We assessed the relevant disclosures made in the standalone financial statements for compliance in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37.

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 the Annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone 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 (Ind AS) 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 the 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, 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 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 Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 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's use of the going concern basis of accounting 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

   (h) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer note 45 to the standalone financial statements;

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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, other than as disclosed in the note 57 to the standalone financial statements, 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 entities ("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 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 persons or entities, 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 persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

As stated in note 59 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN No: 23105938BGXGGT5549

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023

ANNEXURE 1

referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: JSW Steel Limited ("the Company")

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 has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee) disclosed in note 4 to the standalone financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company except immovable properties as indicated in the below mentioned cases:

₹ in crores

Description of Property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Leasehold land at Karnataka	67	Government of Karnataka	No	Mar 2007	Lease deed has expired and approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government)
	18	Government of Karnataka	No	May 2011	Application Submitted to lessor for execution of Absolute Sale deed on June 30, 2021
	7	Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited	No	Dec 2011	Extension of Lease deed is under process
Freehold Land at Maharashtra	6	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited	No	March 2000	Title deed is under dispute
	3	Ispat Metallics India Limited	No	March 2000	Title deed is under dispute
	27	Loha Ispat Limited	No	March 2002	Transfer of title deed is in progress

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.

e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories lying with third parties. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2023 and no discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.

(b) As disclosed in note 25 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements including clarifications provided by the banks, the quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) (a) During the year the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances/Deposits in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
Subsidiaries	2,042	-	773	-
Others	-	-	11	191
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
Subsidiaries	2,042	-	593	-
Others	-	-	12	191

(b) During the year the investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans, investments and guarantees to companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has granted loans and advance in the nature of loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) During the year, the Company has renewed loans given to certain parties which have fallen due during the year. The aggregate amount of such renewed loans and the percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year is ₹ 1,521 crores and 61% respectively.

₹ in crores

Name of Parties	Aggregate amount of overdues of existing loans extended	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year
Subsidiaries		
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc	481	19%
Inversiones Eurosh Limited	921	36%
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.P.A.	90	4%
Joint Ventures		
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	90	4%

(f) As disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements, the Company has granted advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies. Following are the details of the aggregate amount of advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in Clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act 2013.

₹ in crores

	All Parties	Promoters	Related parties
Aggregate amount of advances in the nature of loans			
Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment	-	-	191
Percentage of loans / advances in the nature of total loans	-	-	4%

The Company has not provided any loan, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties.

(iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') are applicable have been complied with by 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, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, related to the manufacture of its products, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities except in case of advance income-tax where there has been a serious delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, 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) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

₹ in crores

Name of statue	Nature of Dues	Amount*	Period	Forum
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	97	2000-2015	High Court
		384	1997-2018	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		58	1995-2018	Commissioner / Joint Commissioner / Asst. Commissioner
The Custom Act, 1962	Custom Duty	208	2002-2016	High Court
		393	1995-2018	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		26	2000-2017	Commissioner (Appeals) / Joint Commissioner
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	CST	29	2011-2012	High Court
		59	2004-2018	Commissioner / Joint Commissioner
Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods Act, 1979	Entry Tax	59	2005-2017	High Court
Maharashtra Value Added Tax, 2002	VAT	153	2003-2018	Commissioner (Appeals)/ Joint Commissioner /Asst. Commissioner / Assessing Officer
Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	32	2003-2022	High Court
		117	1998-2017	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		92	2006-2017	Commissioner, Additional Commissioner
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	717	1995-2018	CIT/ITAT
Karnataka Forest Act, 1963	Forest Development Tax	378	2008-2016	Supreme Court of India
	Forest Development Fee	2,825	2017-2023	Supreme Court of India
The Goa Rural Improvement Welfare Cess Act, 2000	Goa Rural Cess	1,006	2006-2023	High Court
	Goa Green Cess	365	2011-2023	High Court
The Bombay Electricity Duty Act	Electricity Duty	150	2013-2019	Supreme Court of India
		672	2013-2023	High Court
Goods & Service Tax	Goods & Service Tax	2,718	2020-2022	High Court
		14	2017-18	Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner
Maharashtra Stamp	Stamp duty	51	2013-2014	Revenue Department
Mines & Minerals (Development & regulation) Act	Mining premium	1,398	2021-2023	Director of Mines, Orissa
Various	Others	10	1992-2002	High court

* Net of amounts paid under protest.

The above table doesn't include cases decided in favor of the Company for which the department has preferred an appeal at higher levels amounting to ₹ 785 crores (net of amount paid under protest) and matters remanded back amounting to ₹ 180 crores (net of amount paid under protest).

(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, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) Monies raised during the year by the Company by way of debt instruments in the nature of non-convertible debentures and commercial papers were applied for the purposes for which they were raised, though idle/surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilization have been gainfully invested in fixed deposits. The Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer and hence not commented upon.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or no material fraud 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) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(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 standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on 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 requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) We have been informed by the management that as at March 31, 2023 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 three 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 in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 56 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone 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 period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 36 to the standalone financial statements.

(b) amounts that are unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance of with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 36 to the financial statements.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN No: 23105938BGXGGT5549

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023

ANNEXURE 2

to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the standalone financial statements of JSW Steel Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of JSW Steel Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). 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 the 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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 With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN No: 23105938BGXGGT5549

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

		Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
I	ASSETS			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	69,851	65,862
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	10,271	12,459
	(c) Right-of-use assets	6	3,404	3,905
	(d) Intangible assets	7	1,801	1,879
	(e) Intangible assets under development	7	235	140
	(f) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	8	17,216	13,522
	(g) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	9	7,104	4,506
	(ii) Loans	10	5,346	5,763
	(iii) Derivative assets	17	15	24
	(iv) Other financial assets	11	4,480	3,534
	(h) Current tax assets (net)		475	318
	(i) Other non-current assets	12	3,499	3,473
	Total non-current assets		**1,23,697**	**1,15,385**
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	13	19,517	21,028
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	14	6,000	6,146
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	13,668	7,670
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	16	5,048	7,857
	(iv) Loans	10	93	265
	(v) Derivative assets	17	213	403
	(vi) Other financial assets	11	1,522	1,151
	(c) Other current assets	12	3,083	2,965
	Total current assets		**49,144**	**47,485**
	Total assets		**1,72,841**	**1,62,870**
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	18	301	301
	(b) Other equity	19	63,358	63,200
	Total equity		**63,659**	**63,501**
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20	48,346	41,176
	(ia) Lease liabilities	6	1,583	1,767
	(ii) Derivative liabilities	27	15	7
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	1,159	1,035
	(b) Provisions	22	1,250	1,292
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	7,460	6,935
	(d) Other non-current liabilities	24	34	1,023
	Total non-current liabilities		**59,847**	**53,235**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	25	6,825	9,259
	(ia) Lease liabilities	6	449	984
	(ii) Trade payables	26		
	(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises		237	330
	(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		30,468	23,998
	(iii) Derivative liabilities	27	282	105
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	28	5,889	6,693
	(b) Provisions	22	235	227
	(c) Other current liabilities	29	3,656	4,153
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		1,294	385
	Total current liabilities		**49,335**	**46,134**
	Total liabilities		**1,09,182**	**99,369**
	Total equity and liabilities		**1,72,841**	**1,62,870**

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

		Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
I	**Revenue from operations**	30	1,31,687	1,18,820
II	Other income	31	1,572	1,929
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**1,33,259**	**1,20,749**
IV	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of materials consumed		75,321	51,457
	Purchases of stock-in-trade		963	234
	Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	32	(590)	(3,112)
	Mining premium and royalties		7,457	13,894
	Employee benefits expense	33	1,975	1,870
	Finance costs	34	5,023	3,849
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	4,952	4,511
	Other expenses	36	31,190	22,609
	Total expenses		**1,26,291**	**95,312**
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**6,968**	**25,437**
VI	Exceptional items	55	-	722
VII	**Profit before tax (V-VI)**		**6,968**	**24,715**
VIII	**Tax expense:**	23		
	Current tax		1,218	4,411
	Deferred tax		813	3,602
			2,031	**8,013**
IX	**Profit for the year (VII-VIII)**		**4,937**	**16,702**
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		(15)	(75)
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(534)	2,083
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		72	(246)
	Total (A)		**(477)**	**1,762**
B	i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(a) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		(619)	(22)
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		216	8
	Total (B)		**(403)**	**(14)**
	Total Other comprehensive income / (loss) (A+B)		**(880)**	**1,748**
XI	**Total comprehensive income (IX + X)**		**4,057**	**18,450**
XII	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 1 each**	38		
	Basic (in ₹)		20.56	69.48
	Diluted (in ₹)		20.42	69.10

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 march 2023

A. Equity share capital

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount
As at 31.03.2021	302
Movement during the year	(1)
As at 31.03.2022	301
Movement during the year	@
As at 31.03.2023	**301**

@ = ₹ 0.39 crore

B. Other equity

₹ in crores

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) (OCI)		Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Equity settled share based payment reserve	General reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	
Opening balance as at 01 April 2021	**4,359**	**5,439**	**774**	**25,678**	**117**	**9,969**	**533**	**(194)**	**46,675**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	16,702	-	-	-	-	16,702
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	(49)	-	-	1,811	(14)	1,748
Dividend	-	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	-	-	(1,571)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	(515)	-	-	-	-	(515)
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	161
Transfer to general reserve after excerise of options	-	-	-	-	(37)	37	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**4,359**	**5,439**	**774**	**40,245**	**241**	**10,006**	**2,344**	**(208)**	**63,200**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,937	-	-	-	-	4,937
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	(467)	(404)	(880)
Dividend	-	-	-	(4,194)	-	-	-	-	(4,194)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	76
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	220
Transfer to general reserve after excerise of options	-	-	-	-	(52)	52	-	-	-
Closing balance As at 31 March 2023	**4,359**	**5,439**	**774**	**41,054**	**409**	**10,058**	**1,877**	**(612)**	**63,358**

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 march 2023

₹ in crores

	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit before tax		6,968		24,715
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4,952		4,511	
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment (net)	61		61	
Gain on sale of financial investments designated as Fair value through profit & loss account ('FVTPL')	-		(11)	
Interest income	(1,253)		(932)	
Gain arising of financial instruments designated as FVTPL	(2)		(799)	
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(100)		(69)	
Dividend income	(152)		(17)	
Interest expense	4,777		3,466	
Share based payment expense	219		161	
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	(98)		(462)	
Unrealised exchange (gain) /loss (net)	2,021		273	
Allowance for doubtful debts, loans, advances and others	1		41	
Loss arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL	-		6	
Non-cash expenditure debit to Profit and Loss account	2		-	
Gain on derecognition of Finance Lease	(32)		-	
Exceptional Items	-		722	
		10,396		**6,951**
Operating profit before working capital changes		**17,364**		**31,666**
Adjustments for :				
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	1,511		(10,336)	
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	154		(2,842)	
Decrease/ (Increase) in other assets	(2,152)		(2,801)	
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payable	6,166		12,006	
(Decrease)/ Increase in other liabilities	(2,050)		233	
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(83)		61	
		3,546		**(3,679)**
Cash flow from operations		**20,910**		**27,987**
Income taxes paid (net of refund received)		(466)		(4,652)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)		**20,444**		**23,335**
Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets (including under development and capital advances)		(6,266)		(7,462)
Refund of Capital Advance		460		-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		11		33
Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures including advances, preference shares and optionally fully convertible debentures		(6,728)		(2,612)
Purchase of current investments		-		(4,140)
Sale of current investments		-		4,151
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)		2,809		(7,232)
Loans to related parties		(784)		(2,318)
Loans repaid by related parties		1,969		902
Interest received		1,016		1,009
Dividend received		152		17
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		**(7,361)**		**(17,652)**

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 march 2023

₹ in crores

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares	59	72
Payment for purchase of treasury shares	-	(591)
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	13,009	16,052
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(9,881)	(13,753)
Proceeds from/ Repayment of current borrowings (net)	(718)	(4,505)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(552)	(948)
Interest paid	(4,808)	(3,890)
Dividend paid	(4,194)	(1,571)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(7,085)**	**(9,134)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	**5,998**	**(3,451)**
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balances	**7,670**	**11,121**
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (note 15)	**13,668**	**7,670**

Reconciliations part of cash flows

₹ in crores

Particulars	1 April 22	Cash flows(net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases Recognition/ Dercognition	Other#	31 March 23
Borrowings (including Current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 25)	49,714	3,128	2,268	-	57	55,167
Lease liabilities (including Current maturities)	2,751	(552)	-	(167)	-	2,032
Borrowings (Current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	721	(718)	1	-	(1)	3

₹ in crores

Particulars	1 April 21	Cash flows(net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases	Other#	31 March 22
Borrowings (including Current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 25)	46,470	2,299	871	-	74	49,714
Lease liabilities (including Current maturities)	3,339	(948)	-	360	-	2,751
Borrowings (Current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	5,154	(4,505)	72	-	-	721

#Other comprises of Upfront Fees Amortisation and Interest Cost accrual on deferred sales tax loan

Notes:

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

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

1. General Information

JSW Steel Limited ("the Company") is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Iron and Steel Products.

The Company is an integrated manufacturer of diverse range of steel products with its manufacturing facilities located at Vijaynagar Works in Karnataka, Dolvi Works in Maharashtra and Salem works in Tamil Nadu. The Company also has a Plate and Coil mill Division in Anjar, Gujarat. The Company has entered into long term lease arrangements of iron ore mines located at Odisha and Karnataka.

The Company has also signed Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) for three coal mines, Sitanala coking coal block, Parbatpur Central coking coal block in Jharkhand, and Banai & Bhalumuda coal block in Chhattisgarh .

JSW Steel Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India on 15 March 1994 under the Companies Act, 1956 and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

2. Significant Accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

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

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, 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 "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 May 2023.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, fair value of plan assets within scope the of Ind AS 19 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

The Financial Statement is presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest crores except when otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

III. Revenue recognition

A. Sale of Goods

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

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

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

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer. In contracts where freight is arranged by the Company and recovered from the customers, the same is treated as a separate performance obligation and revenue is recognised when such freight services are rendered.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when delivered and measured based on the bilateral contractual arrangements.

Contract balances

i) Contract assets

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

ii) Trade receivables

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

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

iii) Contract liabilities

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

iv) Refund liabilities

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

B. Dividend and interest income

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

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

IV. Leases

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

Company as lessor

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

Company as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Class of assets	Years
Leasehold land	99 Years
Buildings	3 to 30 years
Plant & Machinery	3 to 15 years

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

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

Lease liabilities

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below ₹ 5,00,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

V. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XVIII) (C) (c));

VI. 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 are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

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

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

VII. Government grants

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

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

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest and effect of this favorable interest is treated as a government grant. The Loan or assistance is initially recognised at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and recognised to the Statement of profit and loss immediately on fulfillment of the performance obligations. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

VIII. Employee benefits

<u>Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits</u>

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

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

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

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

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

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

<u>Short-term and other long-term employee benefits</u>

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

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

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

IX. Share-based payment arrangements

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

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting year, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of profit and loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Company has created an Employee Benefit Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the Company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The Company treats Trust as its extension and shared held by the Trust are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from Equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in capital reserve. Share options exercised during the reporting year are satisfied with treasury shares.

X. Taxes

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

<u>Current tax</u>

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

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination)

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of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they are relating to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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

XI. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

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

Class of assets	Years
Plant and equipment	8 to 40 years
Work-rolls (shown under Plant and equipment)	1 - 5 years

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

Freehold land and leasehold land where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost, are not depreciated.

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.

XII. Intangible assets

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

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

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Computer Software & Licenses	3-5 years

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

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

XIII. Mining Assets

Acquisition Costs

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

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

Exploration and evaluation

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

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

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

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

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

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Stripping cost

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

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

Other production stripping cost incurred are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Site restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs:

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

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

XIV. Impairment of Non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

XV. Inventories

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

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of semi-finished /finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of semi-finished /finished iron ore inventory includes a proportion of cost of mining, bid premium, royalties and other manufacturing overheads depending on stage of completion of related activities.. Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight.

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Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In case of semi finished/ finished iron ore inventory from mining operations estimated cost includes any bid premium, royalties and duties payable to the authorities.

XVI. Provisions

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

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

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

Onerous contracts

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

XVII. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

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

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

XVIII. Financial Instruments

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

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

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

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

b) Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

d) Impairment

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for

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purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

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

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous year, but determines at the end of a reporting year that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous year, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

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

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

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

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

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

e) Effective interest method

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

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

b) Equity instruments

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

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

c) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

<u>Other financial liabilities:</u>

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in the nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as Acceptances (under trade payables) and arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as borrowings. Interest borne by the company on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

<u>Derecognition of financial liabilities:</u>

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

C. Derivative Instruments and Hedge Accounting

a) Derivative financial instruments

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

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Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedge item.

b) Embedded derivatives

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

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

c) Hedge accounting

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

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

(i) <u>Fair value hedges</u>

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

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

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

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

(ii) <u>Cash flow hedges</u>

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives and non-derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash

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flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in Statement of profit and loss.

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

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

XIX. Segment reporting:

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

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

XX. 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.

XXI. Earnings per share:

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

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

XXII. Business Combination

Acquisition of business has been accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in business combination is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and consideration paid by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree.

Acquisition related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

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ii) Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint-ventures and associates

Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, the Directors have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations of the investee companies as more fully described in note 48. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

iii) Contingencies

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

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

iv) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the 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. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

v) Provision for site restoration

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

vi) Taxes

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

During FY 19-20, the Company has assessed the outstanding deferred tax liability, and written back an amount to the extent of ₹ 2,150 crores to the Statement of Profit and loss. This is arising from the re-measurement of deferred tax liability that is expected to reverse in future when the Company would migrate to the new tax regime. During the year, the Company has re-assessed the impact of the Ordinance and there is no significant change in the measurement arising of the said assessment.

vii) Net Realisable Value for Inventory of Mining Operations

Iron Ore inventory held for Captive use in the production are not written down below cost as finished products in which they will be consumed are expected to be sold at or above cost. Inventory which is expected to be sold to third party is only considered for provision which is computed by comparing Net realisable value and cost.The estimation for percentage of inventory used for capitive purpose or to be sold to third party is made using latest trends of third party and captive sales, sales order in hand and management judgement.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In case of iron ore inventory from mining operations estimated cost includes any royalty and duties payable to the authorities.

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B) Critical accounting judgements

i) **Control over JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited (RIPL)**

RIPL has developed a residential township in Vijayanagar, Karnataka on the land taken on lease from the Company for a period of 30 years and provides individual housing units on rent to the employees of the Company or other group companies. RIPL is not allowed to sub-let or assign its rights under the arrangement without prior written consent of the Company. Though the Company does not hold any ownership interest in RIPL, the Company has concluded that the Company has practical ability to direct the relevant activities of RIPL unilaterally, considering RIPL's dependency on the Company for funding significant portion of its operation through subscription to 76.27% of preference share capital amounting to ₹ 355 crores issued by RIPL and significant portion of RIPL's activities.

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

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

iii) **Joint control over JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (Formerly known as 'Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited')**

The consortium of JSW Steel Limited and AION Investments Private II Limited completed the acquisition of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited ('JSWISPL') through their jointly controlled entity Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") on 31 August 2018. The Company has made an investment in the year 2018-19 of ₹ 375 crores through equity and redeemable preference shares in CSSL to acquire joint control in JSWISPL and have an effective shareholding of 23.1% in JSWISPL.

As per the Shareholding agreement, all the relevant activities of CSSL that affect the Company's variable returns from its involvement with CSSL/JSWISPL have to be decided unanimously by a Steering Committee on which the Company has representation and thus the Company has concluded that it has joint control over CSSL.

iv) **Joint control over JSW One Platforms Limited (Formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited')**

Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL), JSW Paints Private Limited (JPPL) and JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) have been jointly controlling JSW One Platforms Limited ('JOPL') (formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited'). During the year, Mitsui and Co., Ltd. (Mitsui), has acquired 8.2% stake in JOPL, resulting in dilution of JSWSL's stake in JOPL by 5.99%. JSWSL has made an investment of Rs. 188 crores through equity shares having an effective shareholding of 69.01% in JOPL.

As per the revised shareholder's agreement among JSWSL, JPPL, JSWCL and Mitsui , all the relevant activities of JOPL that affect its variable returns will continue to be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWSL, JSWCL & JPPL. However, Mitsui has certain protective rights under this shareholder's agreement. Thus, the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JOPL.

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v) **Incentives under the State Industrial Policy**

The Company units at Dolvi in Maharashtra and Vijayanagar in Karnataka are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy and have been availing incentives in the form of VAT deferral / CST refunds historically. The Company currently recognises income for such government grants based on the State Goods & Service Tax rates instead of VAT rates, in accordance with the relevant notifications issued by the State of Maharashtra and the State of Karnataka post implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST).

a) The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 & PSI 2013 Scheme. The Company completed the Phase 1 expansion of 3.3 MTPA to 5 MTPA at Dolvi, Maharashtra in May 2016 and has also received the eligibility certificate for the same basis which it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007 since then. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021–22 and the Company has received Interim Eligibility Certificate for the investment relating to Phase 2 capacity expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA in FY 2022–23. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to I 649 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023.

b) The State Government of Maharashtra (GOM) vide its Government Resolution (GR) dated 20 December 2018 issued the modalities for sanction and disbursement of incentives, under GST regime, and introduced certain new conditions / restrictions for accruing incentive benefits granted to the Company.

The management has evaluated the impact of other conditions imposed and has obtained legal advice on the tenability of these changes in the said scheme. Based on such legal advice, the Company has also made the representation to GOM and believes that said Incentives would continue to be made available to the Company under the GST regime, since the new conditions are not tenable legally and will contest these changes appropriately.

vi) **Control over subcontractors**

The Company enters into contracts with entities for supply of man power relating to plant operations, administrative activities and other business-related activities. These entities through their manpower perform activities as per the directions of the Company. The Company does not hold any ownership interest in these entities. The Company has carried out control assessment of these entities and concluded that the Company does not have practical ability to direct the relevant activities of these entities. Accordingly, the Company has concluded that it does not exercise control over these entities.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ in crores

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles and aircrafts	Office equipment	Tangibles Total
Cost/deemed cost							
At 31 March 2021	**1,122**	**7,766**	**53,028**	**135**	**156**	**107**	**62,314**
Additions	44	2,093	19,307	8	47	20	21,519
Deductions	-	17	262	-	12	-	291
Other adjustments (refer note b)	-	147	1,859	-	-	-	2,006
At 31 March 2022	**1,166**	**9,989**	**73,932**	**143**	**191**	**127**	**85,548**
Additions	83	516	7,275	22	10	35	7,941
Deductions	-	#	364	3	9	1	377
Other adjustments (refer note b)	-	27	534	-	-	-	561
At 31 March 2023	**1,249**	**10,532**	**81,377**	**162**	**192**	**161**	**93,673**
Accumulated depreciation							
At 31 March 2021	**-**	**1,779**	**14,156**	**75**	**68**	**69**	**16,147**
Depreciation	-	349	3,344	12	16	15	3,736
Deductions	-	4	186	-	7	-	197
At 31 March 2022	**-**	**2,124**	**17,314**	**87**	**77**	**84**	**19,686**
Depreciation	-	416	3,973	14	18	21	4,442
Deductions	-	-	291	3	5	7	306
At 31 March 2023	**-**	**2,540**	**20,996**	**98**	**90**	**98**	**23,822**
Net book value							
At 31 March 2023	**1,249**	**7,992**	**60,381**	**64**	**102**	**63**	**69,851**
At 31 March 2022	1,166	7,865	56,618	56	114	43	65,862

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Notes:

₹ in crores

Particulars		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Freehold land and buildings which has been/agreed to be hypothecated/mortgaged to lenders of related parties	Deemed cost	293	267
b) Other adjustments comprises:			
Borrowing cost	₹ in crores	380	1,352
Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs)	₹ in crores	181	654

c) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company:

₹ in crores

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**6** 6	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited	No	31-Mar-00	Under dispute.Agreement to Sale is registered However Sale deed is pending.Special Civil Suit for Specific performance filed.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land & Building	**27** 27	Loha Ispat Limited	No	28-Jan-21	Liquidator is under process to take approvals for the transfer of title deed.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**3** 3	Ispat Metallics India Limited	No	31-Mar-00	Under dispute .Case is pending in Tehsildar, Pen.
Right of Use	Land	**67** 67	Government of Karnataka	No	31-Mar-07	Approval for Proposal for Excecution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government).
Right of Use	Land	**18** 18	Government of Karnataka	No	19-May-11	Application Submitted to lessor for execution of Absolute Sale deed on 30 June 2021.
Right of Use	Land	**7** 7	Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited	No	15-Dec-11	Extention of Lease deed is under process.

*bold figures represents current year figures

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

d) **Assets given on operating lease:**

(i) **The Company has entered into lease arrangements, for renting the following:**

Category of Asset	Area	Period
Land at Vijayanagar*	1,366 acres	5 years to 30 years
Land at Dolvi along with certain buildings	178 acres	15 years to 20 years
Land at Palwal	6 acres	15 years
Office Premises at Mittal Tower	1,885 sq. feet	24 months
Office Premises at CBD Belapur	33,930 sq. feet	5 years
Houses at Vijayanagar Township	14,11,027 sq. feet (2,279 Houses)	120 months
Building for Vijayanagar Sports Institute	1,96,647 sq. feet	10 years
Hospital premises at Vijayanagar	81,500 sq. feet	20 years
Office Premises at Grand Palladium	30,784 sq. feet	1 year

*includes 1,043 acres of land classified as right-of-use assets in note 6.

The agreements are renewable & cancellable by mutual consent of both parties. The rent paid on above is based on mutually agreed rates.

(ii) Disclosure in respect of assets given on operating lease included in following heads:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Land		
Cost/Deemed cost*	137	136
Building		
Cost/Deemed cost	288	288
Accumulated depreciation	51	44
Depreciation for the year	6	8

*includes ₹ 22 crores of land classified as right-of-use assets in note 6.

e) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowings, the details relating to which have been described in Note 20 and Note 25.

f) Property, plant and equipment includes proportionate share (50%) of assets under joint operation as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Equipment
Cost/deemed cost		
At 1 April 2021	476	7
Additions	6	-
At 31 March 2022	482	7
Additions	-	-
At 31 March 2023	482	7
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2021	96	4
Depreciation	16	1
At 31 March 2022	112	5
Depreciation	16	1
At 31 March 2023	128	6
Net book value		
At 31 March 2023	354	1
At 31 March 2022	370	2

g. The Company has capitalised certain assets amounting to Rs. 355 crores with respect to storage facilities availed on lease. The Company has entered in Memorandum of Understanding for execution of lease with a related party. However, the lease agreement for the related land portion which is still under execution.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

5. Capital work in progress includes exchange fluctuation loss (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs) of ₹ 92 crores (previous year ₹ 208 crores) and borrowing cost (net off interest income) of ₹ 242 crores (previous year ₹ 546 crores) capitalised during the year.

CWIP ageing schedule:

As at 31 March 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	4,956	1,904	1,598	1,812	10,271
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Projects has been grouped into various heads basis nature of the projects.

For CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Project				
- 5 to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Works	393	-	-	-
- Blast furnance III Upgradation at Vijaynagar Works	-	737	-	-
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijaynagar Works	-	632	-	-
- Others	319	383	-	-
Cost Reduction				-
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	2,288	-	-	-
- 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	12	-	-	-
-Augment Mining Capacity	691	6	-	-
- Others	258	2	-	-
Total	**3,961**	**1,760**	**-**	**-**

As at 31 March 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	6,087	3,040	2,302	1,030	12,459
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Projects				
- 5 to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Works	1,368	-	-	-
- Blast furnance III Upgradation at Vijayanagar	-		737	
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijayanagar	708	-	-	-
- Others	827	-	97	-
Cost Reduction Projects				
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	1,507	1,507	-	-
- 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	797	-	-	-
- Others	908	-	-	-
Total	**6,115**	**1,507**	**834**	**-**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

6. Right-of-use assets and Lease liability

₹ in crores

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Total
At 1 April 2021	429	88	3,644	4,161
Additions	-	-	371	371
Deductions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	4	5	618	627
At 31 March 2022	**425**	**83**	**3,397**	**3,905**
Additions		-	269	269
Deductions (Refer note a)			405	405
Depreciation expense	5	12	348	365
At 31 March 2023	**420**	**71**	**2,913**	**3,404**

Leasehold land aggregating to ₹ 85 crores wherein the lease deed has expired and the Company has a right to convert the land into freehold land subject to complying with certain conditions. The company has submitted application for execution of Absolute sale deed which is pending with government of Karnataka.

Lease Liabilities

Particulars	₹ in crores
At 1 April 2021	3,338
Additions	361
Interest accrued	336
Lease principal payments	(948)
Lease interest payments	(336)
At 31 March 2022	**2,751**
Additions	270
Derecognition (Refer note a)	(438)
Interest accrued	242
Lease principal payments	(551)
Lease interest payments	(242)
At 31 March 2023	**2,032**

Note:

a. The long term pellet supply agreement and coke supply agreement with Amba River Coke Limited was amended with effect from 1 April, 2022. The amendments, inter alia, reduces tenure of the pellet supply agreement and coke supply agreement for twelve months. As this transaction no longer meet lease recognition criteria, the Company has derecognised the underlying Assets and Lease liability and booked profit or loss on such derecognition.

Breakup of lease liabilities:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current	449	984
Non-current	1,583	1,767
Total liabilities	**2,032**	**2,751**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than 1 year	629	1,315
1-5 years	1,420	1,429
More than 5 years	814	1,075
	2,863	**3,819**

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

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The Company has lease contracts for machinery that contains variable payments amounting to ₹ 1292 crores (₹ 1088 crores in 31 March 2022) shown under cost of material consumed/ other expenses.

The Company has recognised ₹ 19 crores as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognised as part of asset.

7. Intangible assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	Computer software	License fees	Mining Assets/ Restoration Liabilities	Total
Cost/deemed Cost				
At 31 March 2021	**180**	**26**	**1,690**	**1,896**
Additions	22	-	391	413
At 31 March 2022	**202**	**26**	**2,081**	**2,309**
Additions	32	-	35	67
At 31 March 2023	**234**	**26**	**2,116**	**2,376**
Accumulated amortisation				
At 31 March 2021	**114**	**25**	**143**	**282**
Amortisation	23	-	125	148
At 31 March 2022	**137**	**25**	**268**	**430**
Amortisation	26	-	119	145
At 31 March 2023	**163**	**25**	**387**	**575**
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	**71**	**1**	**1,729**	**1,801**
At 31 March 2022	65	1	1,813	1,879

Note:

(i) Mining Assets includes :

a) Acquisition cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs have been capitalised as Intangible Assets.

b) Restoration liabilities estimated through a mining expert and accordingly the Company recognized assets and corresponding liability (refer note 22(a)).

(ii) Intangible assets under development include expenditure incurred on development of mining rights and other related costs for mines which are yet to be made operational and expenditure towards software upgrades.

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule is as below:

At 31 March 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	116	8	5	107	**235**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

Projects has been grouped into various heads basis nature of the projects.

For Intangibles under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Mining Assets	134	-	-	-	**134**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

At 31 March 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	28	5	16	91	**140**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

For Intangibles under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Mining Assets	118	-	-	-	**118**

8. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

₹ in crores

	Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
			No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
A	Investment in equity instruments					
	Unquoted					
	Subsidiaries (at cost or deemed cost)					
	Amba River Coke Limited	₹ 10 each	99,44,01,170	1,082	99,44,01,170	1,082
	JSW Bengal Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	47,74,05,000	512	47,74,05,000	512
	JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	10,08,37,923	101	9,90,29,423	99
	JSW Natural Resources Limited	USD 10 each	13,65,500	4	13,65,500	4
	JSW Steel(Netherlands) B.V.	Euro 1 each	7,07,625	4	7,07,625	4
	Periama Holdings, LLC	0.1% interest in members' capital	NA	&	NA	&
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	₹ 10 each	80,00,50,000	2,064	80,00,50,000	2,064
	Nippon Ispat Singapore (Pte) Limited	SGD 1 each	7,84,502	-	7,84,502	-
	Peddar Realty Private Limited	₹ 10 each	10,000	57	10,000	57
	JSW Global Trade Corp (Pte) Limited	USD 10 each	11,21,470	91	1,470	*
	JSW Steel UK Limited	GBP 1 each	5,55,200	3	5,55,200	3
	JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	₹ 10 each	9,20,83,826	267	9,20,83,826	267
	JSW Utkal Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	76,51,46,900	765	21,44,26,900	214
	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	USD 0.001 each	100	536	100	536
	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A	Euro 1 each	93,600	^^	93,600	^^
	GSI Lucchini S.p.A	Euro 1 each	2,736	&&	2,736	&&
	JSW Retail & Distribution Limited	₹ 10 each	10,000	**	10,000	**
	Vardhman Industries Limited	₹ 10 each	6,35,00,000	146	45,00,000	5
	JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited	₹ 10 each	3,82,56,827	65	3,82,56,827	65
	Piombino Steel Limited (refer note a & 50)	₹ 10 each	5,08,00,00,000	5,919	5,08,00,00,000	5,919
	JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	₹ 10 each	4,23,52,11,000	4,235	1,58,09,21,000	1,581
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited	₹ 10 each	19,600	$	19,600	$
	Joint ventures (at cost or deemed cost)					
	Gourangdih Coal Limited	₹ 10 each	24,50,000	2	24,50,000	2
	JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited	₹ 10 each	13,06,15,385	150	13,06,15,385	150
	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	₹ 10 each	19,79,37,940	198	19,79,37,940	198
	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	₹ 10 each	4,90,000	""	4,90,000	""
	Creixent Special Steels Limited (Including Deemed Equity)	₹ 10 each	48,00,000	25	48,00,000	25
	JSW Renewable Energy Private Limited	₹ 10 each	7,70,00,000	77		
	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	₹ 10 each	399	&&&	399	&&&

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

	Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
			No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
	Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited	₹ 10 each	4,000	@	4000	@
	JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited)	₹ 10 each	13,47,067	188	2,54,394	32
	NSL Green Steel Recycling Ltd (formerly known as JSW NSLGreen Steel Recycling Ltd)	₹ 10 each	50,00,000	5	-	-
B	Investment in limited liability partnership firm					
	Unquoted subsidiary (at cost or deemed cost)					
	Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	5% Equity Interest in the capital	NA	^^^	NA	^^^
C	Investments in debentures at cost (Unquoted)					
	Subsidiaries					
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	0.1% compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 52 each	12,50,00,000	650	12,50,00,000	650
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited	Zero coupon compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 52 each	8,88,25,760	96	8,33,16,200	83
	Joint Venture					
	NSL Green Steel Recycling Ltd (formerly known as JSW NSLGreen Steel Recycling Ltd)	Zero coupon compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 10 each	37,50,000	4	-	-
D	Investment in share warrants of Joint Venture					
	Piombino Steel Limited	Share warrants of ₹ 0.02 each exercisable within 5 years for 1 equity share against 1 warrant	3,50,00,00,000	7	3,50,00,00,000	7
	Total			**17,253**		**13,559**
	Less: Aggregate amount of provision for impairment in the value of investments			(37)		(37)
				17,216		**13,522**
	Unquoted					
	Aggregate carrying value			17,216		13,522

"" ₹ 0.49 crore ^^^ ₹ 0.01 crore @ ₹ 40,000 & $1

^^ ₹ 0.19 crore && ₹ 0.19 crore $$ ₹ 0.01 crore &&& ₹ 3,990 * ₹ 0.11 crore ** ₹ 0.01 crore $ ₹ 0.02 crore

Note:

a) 5,07,99,99,994 shares (as at 31 March 2022; 98,00,00,000 shares) are pledged to the Piombino Steel Limited's banker.

9. Investments (non-current)

₹ in crores

	Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
			No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
A	Investment in equity instruments					
	Quoted-Others (at fair value through OCI)					
	JSW Energy Limited	₹ 10 each	8,53,63,090	2,056	8,53,63,090	2,580
	Others (at fair value through OCI)					
	JSW Paints Private Limited (refer note 52)	₹ 10 each	2,20,64,168	744	16,216,215	554
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	₹ 10 each	1,10,00,000	-	1,10,00,000	-
	MJSJ Coal Limited	₹ 10 each	1,04,61,000	9	1,04,61,000	9
	SICOM Limited	₹ 10 each	6,00,000	5	6,00,000	5
	Kalyani Mukand Limited	₹ 1 each	4,80,000	$	4,80,000	$
	Ispat Profiles India Limited	₹ 1 each	15,00,000	$	15,00,000	$
		Terms		**2,814**		**3,148**

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

	Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
			No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
B	Investments in preference shares and Debentures					
	Unquoted- (at fair value through profit and loss)					
	Subsidiaries					
	JSW Steel(Netherlands) B.V.	5% redeemable, non-cumulative of Euro 1 each	3,99,00,250	217	3,99,00,250	217
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each	1,99,15,000	122	1,99,15,000	111
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each(Series 1)	50,00,000	30	50,00,000	43
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each(Series 2)	53,00,000	37	53,00,000	33
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each	2,14,000	**	2,14,000	**
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 3)	8,68,000	3	8,68,000	3
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 3)	41,50,747	8	41,50,747	8
	Vardhman Industries Limited	10% p.a. Compulsorily convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	-	-	5,90,00,000	141
	Joint ventures					
	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	1% non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each	2,36,42,580	-	2,36,42,580	-
	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	1% Series-A non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each	71,52,530	$$	71,52,530	$$
	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	1% Series-B non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each	27,80,886	2	19,94,686	2
				419		**558**
C	Investments in preference shares and debentures					
	Unquoted- (at amortised cost)					
	Subsidiary					
	Piombino Steel Limited (refer note a)	9% redeemable, cumulative bonds of ₹ 10,00,000 each	2,500	2,976	-	-
	Joint ventures					
	Creixent Special Steels Limited	0.01% redeemable, cumulative of ₹ 10 each	17,19,69,200	291	17,19,69,200	260
	Creixent Special Steels Limited	0.01% redeemable, cumulative of ₹ 10 each	19,83,00,410	287	19,83,00,410	259
	Crexient Special Steels Limited (refer note b)	0.01% redeemable, cumulative debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each	1,863	317	1,863	282
	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.01% compulsorily convertible, non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each	601	@	601	@
				3,871		**800**
D	Investments in Government securities (unquoted- Others) (at amortised cost)					
	National Savings Certificates			^^		^^
	(Pledged with commercial tax department)					
	Total (A+B+C+D)			**7,104**		**4,506**
	Quoted					
	Aggregate book value			2,056		2,580
	Aggregate market value			2,056		2,580
	Unquoted					
	Aggregate carrying value			5,048		1,926
	Investment at amortised cost			3,871		800
	Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			2,814		3,148
	Investment at fair value through profit and loss			419		558

^^ ₹ 0.07 crore $ ₹ 1 @ ₹ 6,010 ** ₹ 0.49 crore $$ ₹ 0.05 crore.

a. The Company has purchased Non-Convertible Debentures amounting to ₹ 2,970 crores issued by Piombino Steel Limited from third party.

b. The Company has purchased non-convertible debentures amounting to ₹ 269 crores issued by Crexient Special Steels Limited ('CSSL') from third party.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

10. Loans (Unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Loans				
to related parties*	7,823	93	8,370	265
to other body corporate	9	-	9	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans (Considered doubtful)	(2,486)	-	(2,616)	-
Total	**5,346**	**93**	**5,763**	**265**
Note :				
Considered good	5,346	93	5,763	265
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans which are credit impaired				
Loans and advances to other body corporate	9	-	9	-
Loans and advances to related parties	2,477	-	2,607	-

*Loans are given for business purpose. Refer note 44 and note 57 for terms of Loans

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

Movement in Allowance for doubtful loans

	₹ in crores
As at 01 April 2021	**1,615**
Provision made during the year (refer note 55)	724
Provision transferred from guarantee towards incremental loan (refer note a)	280
Reclassified to other financial assets	(3)
As at 31 March 2022	**2,616**
Provision made during the year	2
Provision transferred from guarantee towards incremental loan (refer note a)	83
Reclassified to other financial assets	-
Provision written back due to repayment of loan (refer note b)	(215)
As at 31 March 2023	**2,486**

Note:

(a) The Company had recognised financial guarantee obligation in the earlier years towards lenders of a subsidiary, against which incremental loans have been advanced to the subsidiary during the current year. Consequently, the financial guarantee obligation has been released and basis of the recoverability of the said loans provision for doubtful allowances has been recognised, resulting in NIL impact in Statement of profit & loss.

(b) The Company had recognised provision towards loans given to a subsidiary in the earlier years. In the current year, the subsidiary, based on the guarantee given by the Company, has borrowed funds from local banks and repaid a portion of the loans given by the Company. Consequently,the Company has reversed provision on such repaid loans and recorded corresponding provision towards financial guarantee obligation.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans to related parties:

₹ in crores

Name of Company	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	1,806	688	1,631	1,630
JSW Natural Resources Limited	162	161	147	147
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	810	810	809	809
Periama Holdings, LLC	2,514	2,128	2,390	2,199
JSW Steel UK Limited	21	1	18	18
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	3,467	3,467	3,142	2,973
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	90	90	90	85
JSW Global Trade Corp (Pte) Limited	26	-	-	-
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	2	2	-	-
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	215	215	215	215
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	10	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	81	-	500	81
Creixent Special Steels Limited	7	5	4	4
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	101	99	87	87
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (Erstwhile Makler Private Limited merged with Bhushan Power & Steel Limited)	134	134	134	134
JSW Steel USA Inc	4	4	3	3
Piombino Steel Limited	113	112	56	56
Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited	105	-	105	105
Amba River & Coke Limited	89	-	156	89

Refer note 11 for Advance/Deposits in nature of loans.

11. Others financial assets (Unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security deposits	857	15	671	160
Export benefits and entitlements	1	59	1	152
Advance towards equity share capital / preference shares	1	-	1	-
Bank balances with maturity more than 12 months (Margin money)	35	-	107	-
Government grant income receivable	3,083	1,116	2,342	600
Interest receivable				
- from related parties	348	368	169	347
Indirect tax balances refund due	-	8	-	22
Others	160	168	246	85
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(5)	(212)	(3)	(215)
Total	**4,480**	**1,522**	**3,534**	**1,151**

Note:

The Company has provided interest bearing security deposit to Sapphire Airlines Private Limited for availing charter hire services. The security deposit carries an interest rate of 10%. Maximum amount outstanding during the year is ₹ 337 crores.

Movement in Allowance for doubtful receivables

	₹ in crores
At 1 April 2021	**649**
Provision written back	(434)
Reclassed from loans	3
At 31 March 2022	218
Provision made during the year	2
Provision written back	(3)
At 31 March 2023	**217**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

12. Other assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advances	408	-	796	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	(4)	-	(2)	-
Other Advances				
Advance to suppliers	263	1,695	259	1,310
Export benefits and entitlements	56	10	56	16
Security deposits	44	313	34	74
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits (refer note a)	2,915	813	2,516	1,254
Prepayments and others	81	260	72	326
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	(264)	(8)	(258)	(15)
Total	**3,499**	**3,083**	**3,473**	**2,965**
Other Assets constitute:				
Capital advances				
Considered good	404	-	794	-
Considered doubtful, provided	4	-	2	-
Others				
Considered good	3,095	3,083	2,679	2,965
Considered doubtful, provided	264	8	258	15
Advances to suppliers	248	-	248	-
Prepayment and others	13	7	7	15
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	3	1	3	-

Note:

a. Maharashtra Electricity Regulation Commission (MERC) had approved levy of additional surcharge of ₹ 1.25/kWh w.e.f. 1 September 2018 to all the consumers sourcing power from Captive power plants. Company had contested the demand and got a favorable judgement from Appellate tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL') in March 2019. MERC then filed special leave petition ('SLP') in the Honourable Supreme Court against APTEL's decision. The Honourable Supreme Court passed an order in favour of the Company on 10 December 2021 confirming that the captive users are not liable to pay the additional surcharge leviable under Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003. The Company has been adjusting the amount paid under dispute towards 50% of the monthly transmission charges payable by the Company.

Accordingly, ₹ 72 crores has been classified as current and remaining ₹ 509 crores has been classified as non-current assets.

13. Inventories

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Raw materials (at cost)	8,602	10,848
Work-in-progress (at cost)	688	578
Semi-finished/ finished goods (at cost or net realisable value)	7,665	7,185
Production consumables and stores and spares (at cost)	2,561	2,416
Others	1	1
Total	**19,517**	**21,028**

Value of inventories above is stated after write down to net realisable value of ₹ 339 crores (31 March 2022 – ₹ 123 crores). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in changes in inventories of finished goods and semi-finished, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade.

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, details relating to which has been described in note 20 and note 25.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Details of Stock-in-transit

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Raw materials	2,495	5,228
Production consumables and stores and spares	416	240
Total	**2,911**	**5,468**

14. Trade receivables

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Receivables considered good – Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good – Unsecured	5,990	6,136
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	190	158
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(180)	(148)
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	38	70
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(38)	(70)
Total	**6,000**	**6,146**

Ageing as at 31 March 2023:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Less than 6months	6months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	4,904	1,060	8	6	10	2	5,990
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	4	#	1	4	8	17
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	#	-	-	#	173	173
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(4)	-	(1)	(4)	(209)	(218)
Total	**4,904**	**1,060**	**8**	**6**	**10**	**12**	**6,000**

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Ageing as at 31 March 2022:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Less than 6months	6months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	5,171	918	25	11	6	5	6,136
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	4	3	4	5	22	38
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	158	158
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	1	21	10	32
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(4)	(3)	(5)	(26)	(180)	(218)
Total	**5,171**	**918**	**25**	**11**	**6**	**15**	**6,146**

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security. The Company charges interest on receivable beyond credit period in case of certain customers.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an external credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed once a year.

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

Trade receivables have been given as collateral towards borrowings details relating to which has been described in note 20 and note 25.

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 43.7.

Trade receivables from related parties' details has been described in note 44.

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

15. Cash and cash equivalents

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	1,374	1,347
In term deposit Accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception	12,194	6,248
Cheques in hand	100	74
Cash on hand	#	1
Total	**13,668**	**7,670**

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

16. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Earmarked balances in current accounts		
- in current accounts	57	48
Balances with Banks		
In term deposit accounts		
with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	4,583	7,027
In margin money	408	782
Total	**5,048**	**7,857**

Earmarked bank balances are restricted in use and it relates to unclaimed dividend and balances with banks held as margin money for security against the guarantees.

17. Derivative Assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Commodity contracts	-	13	-	58
Forward contracts	-	73	-	137
Interest rate swap	-	-	24	-
Currency option	15	127	-	208
Total	**15**	**213**	**24**	**403**

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

18. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Share Capital				
(a) Authorised :				
Equity shares of the par value of ₹ 1 each	60,15,00,00,000	60,150,000,000	6,015	6,015
(b) Issued and subscribed				
(i) Outstanding at the beginning of the year, fully paid-up	2,41,72,20,440	2,417,220,440	242	242
(ii) Less: Treasury shares held under ESOP Trust (refer note a)	(1,28,64,021)	(16,716,857)	(1)	(2)
(iii) Outstanding at the end of the year, fully paid-up	2,40,43,56,419	2,40,05,03,583	240	240
(c) Equity shares forfeited (amount originally paid-up)			61	61
Total			**301**	**301**

a) NOTE FOR SHARES HELD UNDER ESOP TRUST:

The Company has created an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) for providing share-based payment to its employees.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in India. For the purpose of the scheme, the Company purchases shares from the open market under ESOP trust. The Company treats ESOP trust as its extension and shares held by ESOP trust are treated as treasury shares.

For the details of shares reserved for issue under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) of the Company refer note 39.

Movement in treasury shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid-up held under ESOP Trust	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Equity shares as at 1 April	1,67,16,857	11,454,094	2	1
Changes during the year	(38,52,836)	52,62,763	@	1
Equity shares as at 31 March	1,28,64,021	1,67,16,857	1	2

@ ₹ (0.38) Crore

b) RIGHTS, PREFERENCES AND RESTRICTIONS ATTACHED TO EQUITY SHARES

The Company has a single class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARE IN THE COMPANY ARE SET OUT BELOW

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No of shares	% of shares	No of shares	% of shares
Equity shares				
JFE Steel International Europe BV	36,25,83,070	15.00%	36,25,83,070	15.00%
JSW Techno Projects Management Ltd	26,45,96,120	10.95%	26,45,96,120	10.95%
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50%	18,14,02,230	7.50%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	18,04,55,904	7.47%	14,64,13,832	6.06%
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.93%	14,33,70,690	5.93%

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

d) PROMOTERS' SHAREHOLDING:

Promoter Name	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	26,45,96,120	10.95%	26,45,96,120	10.95%	0.00%
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50%	18,14,02,230	7.50%	0.00%
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.93%	14,33,70,690	5.93%	0.00%
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	11,20,67,860	4.64%	11,20,67,860	4.64%	0.00%
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	8,45,50,760	3.50%	8,45,50,760	3.50%	0.00%
Jtpm Metal Traders Private Limited	7,35,17,548	3.04%	6,40,79,700	2.65%	0.39%
JSW Energy Limited	7,00,38,350	2.90%	7,00,38,350	2.90%	0.00%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	6,03,68,250	2.50%	6,03,68,250	2.50%	0.00%
Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd	4,54,86,370	1.88%	4,54,86,370	1.88%	0.00%
Jsl Overseas Limited	2,10,26,090	0.87%	2,10,26,090	0.87%	0.00%
Karnataka State Industrial And Infrastructure Development	90,79,520	0.38%	90,79,520	0.38%	0.00%
Tarini Jindal Handa	49,93,890	0.21%	49,93,890	0.21%	0.00%
Tanvi Shete	49,63,630	0.21%	49,63,630	0.21%	0.00%
Beaufield Holdings Limited	42,27,970	0.17%	42,27,970	0.17%	0.00%
Mendeza Holdings Limited	42,18,090	0.17%	42,18,090	0.17%	0.00%
Nacho Investments Limited	42,07,380	0.17%	42,07,380	0.17%	0.00%
Estrela Investment Company Limited	41,60,070	0.17%	41,60,070	0.17%	0.00%
Parthjindal	17,70,000	0.07%	18,20,000	0.08%	0.01%
Seema Jindal	17,50,000	0.07%	17,65,000	0.07%	0.00%
Arti Jindal	3,12,130	0.01%	2,27,550	0.01%	0.00%
Urmila Bhuwalka	2,95,000	0.01%	2,90,000	0.01%	0.00%
Saroj Bhartia	2,37,110	0.01%	2,37,110	0.01%	0.00%
Nirmala Goel	1,73,000	0.01%	1,71,900	0.01%	0.00%
Deepika Jindal	1,48,650	0.01%	1,48,650	0.01%	0.00%
Savitri Devi Jindal	75,300	0.00%	75,300	0.00%	0.00%
South West Mining Limited	61,300	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
S K Jindal And Sons Huf.	58,000	0.00%	58,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sminujindal	55,970	0.00%	55,970	0.00%	0.00%
Sarika Jhunjhnuwala	55,000	0.00%	55,000	0.00%	0.00%
Tripti Jindal	50,660	0.00%	50,660	0.00%	0.00%
P R Jindal Huf.	45,550	0.00%	45,550	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal	31,000	0.00%	31,000	0.00%	0.00%
Naveen Jindal (Huf)	27,790	0.00%	27,790	0.00%	0.00%
Naveen Jindal	27,200	0.00%	27,200	0.00%	0.00%
JSW Projects Limited	21,300	0.00%	21,300	0.00%	0.00%
Hexa Tradex Limited	13,620	0.00%	13,620	0.00%	0.00%
Aiyush Bhuwalka	10,000	0.00%	10,000	0.00%	0.00%
JSW Investments Private Limited	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Reynold Traders Private Limited	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sangita Jindal	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Parth Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal Lineage Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sangita Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Tanvi Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Tarini Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Prithavi Raj Jindal	-	-	84,580	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**1,09,74,96,998**	**45.40%**	**1,08,80,57,750**	**45.01%**	**0.39%**

e) SHARES ALLOTED AS FULLY PAID-UP PURSUANT TO CONTRACTS WITHOUT PAYMENT BEING RECEIVED IN CASH DURING THE YEAR OF FIVE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE DATE OF THE BALANCE SHEET ARE AS UNDER:

NIL

f) The Company has 3,00,00,00,000 authorised preference shares of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 3,000 crores as on 31 March 2023 (₹ 3,000 crores in 31 March 2022).

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

19. Other equity

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
General reserve	10,058	10,006
Retained Earnings	41,054	40,245
Other Comprehensive Income:		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	1,877	2,344
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(612)	(208)
Other Reserves		
Equity settled share based payment reserve	409	241
Capital reserve	4,359	4,359
Capital redemption reserve	774	774
Securities premium reserve	5,439	5,439
Total	**63,358**	**63,200**

(i) General reserve

Under the erstwhile Indian Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year.

Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement of mandatory transfer of a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn and the Company can optionally transfer any amount from the surplus of profit and loss to the General reserves. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(ii) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profi¬ts 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 benefi¬t plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassif¬ied to Statement of Profi¬t and Loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

(iii) Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This amount will be reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of equity instrument.

(iv) Effective portion of cash flow hedges

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

(v) Equity settled share based payment reserve

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

(vi) Capital reserve

Reserve is primarily created on amalgamation as per statutory requirement. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(vii) Capital redemption reserve

Reserve is created for redemption of preference shares as per statutory requirement. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(viii) Securities Premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

20. Borrowings (at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Bonds (unsecured)	15,621	-	14,403	3,790
Debentures (secured)	8,000	1,340	9,340	330
Debentures (unsecured)	2,375	-	-	-
Term loans				
Secured	11,744	3,040	5,953	1,882
Unsecured	10,156	2,529	11,088	1,434
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year				
Secured	-	-	-	585
Unsecured	-	3	2	601
Deferred government loans	665	-	623	2
	48,561	**6,912**	**41,409**	**8,624**
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing	(202)	(90)	(230)	(86)
Fair value hedge adjustment (refer note 43.5)	(13)	-	(3)	-
	48,346	**6,822**	**41,176**	**8,538**
Less: Amount clubbed under short term borrowings (note 25)	-	(6,822)	-	(8,538)
Total	**48,346**	**-**	**41,176**	**-**

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
A. Bonds/Debentures					
Bonds (Unsecured)					
4,111	-	3,790	-	5.05% Repayable on 05.04.2032	
4,111	-	3,790	-	3.95% Repayable on 05.04.2027	
3,288	-	3,033	-	5.375% Repayable on 04.04.2025	
4,111	-	3,790	-	5.95% Repayable on 18.04.2024	
-	-	-	3,790	Repaid in FY 2022-23	
15,621	**-**	**14,403**	**3,790**		
Debentures (Secured)					
1,000	-	1000	-	8.76% secured NCD of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 03.05.2031	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future
1,000	-	1000	-	8.90% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in four tranches a. ₹ 250 crores on 23.01.2027 b. ₹ 250 crores on 23.01.2028 c. ₹ 250 crores on 23.01.2029 and d. ₹ 250 crores on 23.01.2030.	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to Cold Rolling Mill 1 and 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future
2,000	-	2000	-	8.79% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in four tranches a. ₹ 500 crores on 18.10.2026 b. ₹ 500 crores on 18.10.2027 c. ₹ 500 crores on 18.10.2028 and d. ₹ 500 crores on 18.10.2029.	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
4,000	-	4000	-	8.5% secured NCD of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 12.10.2027, with provision of put/call option on 10.10.2025	First Pari Passu Charge on property, plant and equipments of the following: - Salem Works, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1,000 crores - Cold Rolling Mill #1 & #2 complex situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1,000 crores - Upto 3.8 MTPA Steel Plant" at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 2,000 crores (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
-	340	340	330	10.34% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable on 18.01.2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 2.8 MTPA capacity located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future and a flat at Vasind, Maharashtra.
-	1,000	1000	-	10.02% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in two tranches a. ₹ 500 crores on 20.05.2023 b. ₹ 500 crores on 19.07.2023	First pari passu charge on 3.8 MTPA property, plant and equipments located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.
8,000	**1,340**	**9,340**	**330**		
Debentures (Unsecured)					
875	-	-	-	8.25% unsecured NCDs of ₹10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 23.12.2027 with provision for put option on 23.12.2025 and call option on 21.03.2025 and 23.12.2025	
1,500	-	-	-	7.85% unsecured NCDs of ₹1,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 08.04.2024	
2,375	**-**	**-**	**-**		
B. Term Loans					
Rupee Term Loans From Banks (Secured)				**Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2023 is 8.39%**	
1,000	-	500	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2025 - 31.03.2029 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30.06.2029 - 31.03.2032	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
490	-	250	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 12.25 crores each from 30.06.2025 - 31.03.2029 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 24.5 crores each from 30.06.2029 - 31.03.2032	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
1,000	-	1,000	-	23 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.67 crores each from 30.06.2024-31.12.2029 1 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.59 crores on 31.03.2030	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to Cold Rolling Mill 1 and Cold Rolling Mill 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
1,057	282	218	16	7 quarterly installments of ₹ 70.71 crores each from 30.6.2023-31.12.2024 1 installments of ₹ 69.16 crores each from on 31.03.3025 14 quarterly installments of ₹ 55.19 crores each from 30.6.2025-30.09.2028 1 installments of ₹ 2.28 crores each from on 31.12.2028	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable properties on the Project assets (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future. Project assets vis. i) Upgradation of the existing steel making facilities by 1 MTPA, from 12 MTPA to 13 MTPA at Vijaynagar works, Karnataka ii) Installation of pellet plant with a production capacity of 6.5 MTPA, at Vijaynagar works, Karnataka iii) nstallation of coke oven plant with a capacity of 1.5 MTPA along with common infrastructure and allied facilities for 3 MTPA., at Vijaynagar works, Karnataka;
1,000	-	250	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 62.5 crores each from 01.07.2025 - 01.04.2029	First pari passu charge on the moveable and immovable fixed assets (other than those specifically excluded/carved out), both present and future, of the 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM2) of the borrower situated at Vijaynagar in the State of Karnataka for loan amount of ₹ 250 crores. First pari passu charge on the moveable and immovable fixed assets (other than those specifically excluded/carved out), both present and future, of the 5 MTPA Steel plant of the borrower situated at Dolvi works in the State of Maharashtra for loan amount of ₹ 750 crores.
475	25	225	-	20 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 31.03.2024 - 31.12.2028	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM 2) at Vijayanagar Works in Karnataka
278	88	366	32	2 quarterly installments of ₹ 15.92 crores each from 30.05.2023-30.08.2023 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 27.86 crores each from 30.11.2023-30.08.2026	First pari passu charge over property, plant and equipments situated at the Salem Works, Tamil Nadu
182	86	268	86	12 equal quarterly installments of ₹ 21.43 crores each from 30.06.2023 to 31.3.2026 and last installment of ₹ 11.06 crores on 30.06.2026	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01 April 2019. First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments of 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra, both present and future
275	100	375	75	4 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2023-31.03.2024 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 31.25 crores each from 30.06.2024-31.03.2025 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 37.50 crores each from 30.06.2025-31.03.2026	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM 2) at Vijayanagar Works in Karnataka
125	100	225	94	9 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2023-30.06.2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA).
100	100	200	100	8 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 15.05.2023-15.02.2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
140	120	260	120	4 quarterly installments of ₹ 30 crores each from 30.06.2023 to 31.03.2024 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 35 crores each from 30.06.2024 to 31.03.2025	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First charge on entire immovable and movable fixed assets located at Salav works (erstwhile JSW Steel Salav Limited), Maharashtra.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
100	100	200	100	8 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2023-31.03.2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments situated at Salem Works, Tamil Nadu.
102	256	358	256	5 quarterly instalments of ₹ 64 crores each from 30.06.2023 - 30.06.2024 1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 38.35 crores on 30.09.2024.	First pari passu charge on entire movable and immovable property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding those specifically charged and equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
25	100	125	100	5 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2023-30.06.2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
-	375	375	375	04 Quarterly instalments of ₹ 93.75 crores each from 30.04.2023 - 31.01.2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding those specifically carved out and equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
-	419	419	169	1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 43.75 crores each on 30.06.2023 2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 187.5 crores each from 30.09.2023 - 31.12.2023	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA).
-	-	-	263	Repaid in FY 2022-23	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA).
375	100	-		9 quarterly installmets of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2023 to 30.06.2025 8 quarterly installments of ₹ 31.25 crores each from 30.09.2025 to 30.06.2027	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
413	50	-	-	5 quarterly installments of ₹ 12.5 crores each from 30.06.2023 to 30.06.2024 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 18.75 crores each from 30.09.2024 to 30.06.2025 8 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.09.2025 to 30.06.2027 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 31.25 crores each from 30.09.2027 to 30.06.2028	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
887	113	-	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 37.5 crores each from 30.09.2023 to 30.06.2027 8 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30.09.2027 to 30.06.2029	First ranking pari passu charge on movable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
500	-	-	-	23 quarterly installments of ₹ 20.84 crores each from 30.09.2024 to 31.03.2030 One quarterly installment of ₹ 20.68 crores on 30.06.2030	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
778	222	-	-	17 quarterly installments of ₹ 55.56 crores each from 30.06.2023 to 30.06.2027 One quarterly installment of ₹ 55.48 crores on 30.09.2027	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
800	200	-	-	14 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30.06.2023 - 30.09.2026 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 75 crores each from 31.12.2026 - 30.09.2027	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
500	-	-	-	20 quarterly installmets of ₹ 25 crores each from 28.02.2025 to 30.11.2029	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
475	25	-	-	20 quarterly installmets of ₹ 25 crores each from 31.03.2024 to 31.12.2028	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
667	83	-	-	17 quarterly installmets of ₹ 41.66 crores each from 31.12.2023 to 31.12.2027 One quarterly installment of ₹ 41.78 crores on 31.03.2028	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
11,744	**2,944**	5,614	1,786		
Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Secured)				**Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2023 is 8.62%**	
-	96	339	96	3 equal quarterly installments of ₹ 26.42 crores each from 30.06.2023 to 31.12.2023. One installment of ₹ 16.78 crores on 31.03.2024	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments of 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra
-	**96**	**339**	**96**		
Total Term Loan-Secured					
11,744	**3,040**	**5,953**	**1,882**		
Rupee Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured)				**Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2022 is 7.75%**	
-	-	300	-	Prepaid on 28.03.2023	
-	**-**	**300**	**-**		
Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured)				**Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2023 is 6.76%**	
258	40	256	34	15 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 19.84 crores from 31.08.2023 to 31.08.2030	
193	32	191	27	14 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 16.09 crores from 31.08.2023 to 28.02.2030	
152	25	148	22	14 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 12.64 crores from 30.06.2023 to 31. 12.2029	
320	58	341	52	13 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 29.05 crores from 30.06.2023 to 30.06.2029	
122	23	140	22	12 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 5.78 crores from 25.06.2023 to 25.12.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 4.06 crores on 25.06.2029 12 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 5.67 crores from 25.06.2023 to 25.12.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 3.75 crores on 25.06.2029	

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
272	50	276	51	12 semi-equal installment of ₹ 12.04 crores from 27.09.2023, to 27.03.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 7.14 crores on 27.09.2029. 12 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 13.36 crores from 27.09.2023 to 27.03.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 10.15 crores on 27.09.2029.	
29	10	37	9	8 semi annual installments of ₹ 4.89 crores each from 31.07.2023 to 31.01.2027	
190	40	205	37	11 installments of ₹ 20.32 from 08.08.2023 till 08.08.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 6.56 crores on 08.02.2029	
166	28	142	33	1 installment of ₹ 10.63 crores on 25.06.2023, 10 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 17.91 crores from 25.12.2023 to 25.06.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 4.29 crores on 25.12.2028	
28	23	48	21	2 half yearly instalments of ₹ 3.70 crores each from 31.07.2023 to 31.01.2024. 3 half yearly instalments of ₹ 1.49 crores each from 30.04.2023 to 30.04.2024 6 semi annual installments of ₹ 2.47 crores each from 25.09.2023 to 25.03.2026 6 semi annual installments of ₹ 1.98 crores each from 25.09.2023 to 25.3.2026. 7 semi annual installments of ₹ 1.74 crores each from 25.06.2023 to 25.06.2026.	
1,370	685	1,895	-	2 annual installments of ₹ 685.09 crores from 19.03.2024 to 19.03.2025 and 1 installment of ₹ 685.23 crores on 19.03.2026	
30	15	42	14	6 semi annual installments of ₹ 5.14 crores each from 23.07.2023 to 23.01.2026 6 semi annual installments of ₹ 2.41 crores each from 06.08.2023 to 07.02.2026	
644	322	896	-	1 installment of ₹ 301.52 crores on 28.12.2023 2 annual installments of ₹ 301.43 crores from 28.12.2024 to 28.12.2025 for USD Loans 3 installment of ₹ 20.60 crores from 22.01.2024 to 22.01.2026 for JPY loans	
308	154	426	142	3 equal annual installment of ₹ 154 crores from 19.10.2023 to 19.10.2025	
514	257	711	237	3 equal annual installments of ₹ 256.93 crores from 16.07.2023 to 16.07.2025	
165	82	227	76	3 equal annual installments of ₹ 82.22 crores from 12.07.2023 to 12.07.2025	
11	11	21	10	3 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.62 crores each from 25.09.2023 to 25.09.2024 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 5.02 crores on 25.03.2025	
35	40	71	37	3 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.61 crores each from 09.07.2023 to 09.07.2024 and 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 4.95 crores on 09.01.2025 3 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 14.18 crores each from 09.07.2023 to 09.07.2024 and 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 10.27 crores on 09.01.2025	

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2023 Non-Current	As at 31 March 2023 Current	As at 31 March 2022 Non-Current	As at 31 March 2022 Current	Terms of Repayments	Security
432	432	796	398	2 annual instalments of ₹ 431.64 crores from 12.10.2023 to 12.10.2024	
822	-	683	-	Repayable on 15.02.2027	
-	57	52	93	1 instalments of ₹ 43.70 crores on 29.04.2023 2 instalments of ₹ 6.65 crores on 18.09.2023 to 18.03.2024	
-	16	14	15	2 equal half yearly instalments of ₹ 7.87 crores each from 30.09.2023 to 31.03.2024	
-	-	15	14	Repaid on 28.02.2023	
-	78	75	80	2 equal half yearly instalments of ₹ 15.98 crores each from 19.07.2023 to 19.01.2024. 1 instalment of ₹ 26.20 on 19.07.2023 and 1 instalment of ₹ 19.89 crores on 19.01.2024.	
-	11	10	10	2 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.35 crores each from 15.06.2023 to 15.12.2023.	
601	40	568	-	16 half yearly instalments of ₹ 40.08 crores each from 01.11.2023 to 01.05.2031	
822	-	758	-	2 equal annual installments of ₹ 411.08 crores each from 29.04.2024 to 29.04.2025	
822	-	759	-	Repayable on 05.04.2024	
1,069	-	985	-	2 equal annual installments of ₹ 356.24 crores from 30.07.2024 to 30.07.2025 and 1 annual installment of ₹ 356.34 on 30.07.2026	
781	-	-	-	2 annual installments of ₹ 390.50 crores from 28.09.2026 and 28.09.2027	
10,156	**2,529**	**10,788**	**1,434**		
Total Term Loan-Unsecured					
10,156	2,529	11,088	1,434		
C. Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year					
Acceptance - Secured					
-	-	-	585	Repayment of 78 cases 2022-23 - ₹ 566.97 crores on various dates	First pari passu charge on movable fixed assets of 1.5 MTPA Coke Oven Plant (Phase 2) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra.
-	**-**	**-**	**585**		
Acceptance – Unsecured					
-	-	-	127	Repayment of 23 cases in 2022-23 - ₹ 126.76 crores on various dates	
-	3	2	474	Repayment of 02 cases in 2023-24 - ₹ 2.55 crores on various dates	
-	**3**	**2**	**601**		
D. Deferred Payment Liabilities					
Deferred Sales Tax Loan (Unsecured)					
665	-	623	-	Interest free loan Payable after 14 years by 31.3.2032 - 31.06.2036	
-	-	-	2	Repaid in FY 2022-23	
665	**-**	**623**	**2**		
E. Unamortised Upfront Fees on Borrowing					
(202)	(90)	(230)	(86)		
F. Fair Value Adjustment					
(13)	-	(3)	-		
Total Amount in ₹ crores					
48,346	**6,822**	**41,176**	**8,538**		

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

21. Other financial liabilities (Non-current, at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 Non-current	As at 31 March 2023 Current	As at 31 March 2022 Non-current	As at 31 March 2022 Current
Rent and other deposits	56	54	57	141
Retention money for capital projects	598	668	590	959
Deferred guarantee commission	-	-	50	-
Allowance for financial guarantees	505	-	338	-
	1,159	**722**	**1,035**	**1,100**
Less: Amount clubbed under Other financial liabilities (note 28)	-	(722)	-	(1,100)
Total	**1,159**	**-**	**1,035**	**-**

Movements in allowances for financial guarantees

Particulars	₹ in crores
As at 1 April 2021	605
Release of financial guarantees towards incremental loan(refer note 10)	(280)
Exchange fluctuations	13
As at 31 March 2022	338
Release of financial guarantees towards incremental loan (refer note 10)	(83)
Exchange fluctuations	19
Additional provision created during the year (refer note 10)	231
As at 31 March 2023	**505**

22. Provisions

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 Non-current	As at 31 March 2023 Current	As at 31 March 2022 Non-current	As at 31 March 2022 Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for compensated absences (refer note 41)	43	53	176	49
Provision for gratuity (refer note 41)	311	47	266	41
Provision for long service award (refer note 41)	8	3	10	2
Provision for Covid Assistance	8	3	8	3
Other provisions				
Restoration liabilities (refer note a)	880	36	832	49
Provision for onerous contracts (refer note b)	-	93	-	83
Total	**1,250**	**235**	**1,292**	**227**

Note:

a) Movement of restoration liabilities provision during the year

₹ in crores

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening Balance	881	475
Additions during the year (refer note 7)	-	387
Liabilities discharged during the year	18	-
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	53	19
Closing Balance	**916**	**881**

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

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

b) Movement of onerous contract provision during the year

₹ in crores

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening Balance	82	126
Additions during the year	93	82
Utilisation/ reversal of provision during the year	(82)	(126)
Closing Balance	**93**	**82**

23. Income tax

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. For each fiscal year, the entity profit and loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2022-23 is charged at 15% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

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

A. Income tax expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current tax :		
Current tax (MAT) (including earlier years reversal/ adjustments)	1,218	4,411
	1,218	**4,411**
Deferred tax :		
Deferred tax	726	1,457
MAT credit utilisation	95	2,103
(Restoration)/Reversal of MAT credit entitlement relating to earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	(92)	10
Deferred tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	84	32
Total deferred tax	**813**	**3,602**
Total tax expense	**2,031**	**8,013**

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit before tax	6,968	24,715
Enacted tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	**2,435**	**8,635**
Tax holiday and depreciation allowances	(388)	(631)
Income exempt from taxation/taxable separately	(53)	(154)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	53	86
Tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	(15)	47
Others	(1)	30
Tax expense for the year	**2,031**	**8,013**
Effective income tax rate	**29.15%**	**32.42%**

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Wherever the Company has a present obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, such amounts have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 45).

B. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Significant components of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

₹ in crores

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31-Mar-22	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31-Mar-23
Property, plant and equipment	(9,837)	(342)	-	(10,179)
Cash flow hedges	114	-	216	330
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances and guarantees	1,864	(318)	5	1,551
Lease liabilities	961	(251)	-	710
Fair value of financial instruments	(401)	-	66	(335)
Others	(60)	102	-	42
MAT credit entitlement	424	(4)	-	420
Total	**(6,935)**	**(813)**	**288**	**(7,460)**

₹ in crores

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31-Mar-21	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31-Mar-22
Property, plant and equipment	(8,553)	(1,284)	-	(9,837)
Cash flow hedges	106	-	8	114
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances and guarantees	1,465	373	26	1,864
Lease liabilities	1,167	(206)	-	961
Others	1	(130)	(272)	(401)
MAT credit entitlement	183	(243)	-	(60)
Total	2,536	(2,112)	-	424
	(3,095)	**(3,602)**	**(238)**	**(6,935)**

Deferred tax asset on long term capital losses of ₹ 2,281 crores expiring in fiscal year 2024-25 has not been recognised in the absence of probable future taxable capital gains.

Deferred tax asset on short term capital losses of ₹ 654 crores expiring in fiscal year 2024-25 has not been recognised in the absence of probable future taxable capital gains.

24. Other liabilities (Non-current)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advances from customer	-	1,022
Others	34	1
Total	**34**	**1,023**

Advance from customer pertains to amount outstanding relating to a five year Advance Payment and Supply Agreement ("APSA") agreement with Duferco S.A. for supply of Steel Products. In March 2018, Duferco S.A had provided an interest bearing advance amount of US $ 700 million under this agreement. The advance and interest will be adjusted by export of steel products to Duferco S.A . All obligations are fulfilled in respective years. Balance advance is reflected as current portion of ₹ 1,023 crores (31 March 2022 ₹ 1,010 crores) has been included in note 29.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

25. Borrowings (current, at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Working capital loans from banks (secured)		
Rupee loan	-	541
Acceptances relating to capital projects		
- Unsecured	3	180
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 20)	6,822	8,538
Total	**6,825**	**9,259**

Borrowing have been drawn at following rate of interest

Particulars	Rates of interest
Rupee term loan from banks	7.55% p.a. to 8.85% p.a.
Commercial Papers	4.02% p.a. to 7.40% p.a
Working Capital Loan (WCL)	6.65% p.a. to 9.50% p.a

a. Working capital loans from banks is NIL as on 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022 ₹ 541 crores) are secured by:

i) pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of stocks of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-process, consumables (stores and spares) and book debts / receivables of the Company, both present and future.

ii) pari passu second charge on movable properties and immovable properties forming part of the property, plant and equipment of the Company, both present and future except such properties as may be specifically excluded.

b. The quarterly returns/ statements filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

26. Trade payables

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	237	330

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

₹ in crores

Description	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Principal amount outstanding as at end of year (refer note i)	325	499
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	2	12
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	#	1
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	87	70
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	1	1
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

i. It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 28 relting to payable for capital projects amounting to ₹ 88 crores in 31 March 2023 (₹ 169 crores in 31 March 2022).

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Acceptances	20,740	14,137
Other than acceptances	9,728	9,861
Total	**30,468**	**23,998**

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Ageing:

At 31 March 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Unbilled Dues*	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Acceptances	-	20,740	-	-	-	-	**20,740**
Other than acceptances:							
MSME	104	117	16	#	-	#	**237**
Others	5,103	1,690	2,413	68	10	25	**9,309**
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed dues – Others	419	-	-	-	-	-	**419**

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

At 31 March 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Unbilled Dues*	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Acceptances	-	14,137	-	-	-	-	**14,137**
Other than acceptances:	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
MSME	114	199	17	-	-	-	**330**
Others	7,085	1,497	916	20	16	18	**9,552**
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed dues – Others	309	-	-	-	-	-	**309**

*includes liabilities towards stock in transit

Acceptances include credit availed by the Company from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Company. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within one year.

Payables other than acceptances are normally settled within 180 days.

Trade payables from related parties' details has been described in note 44.

27. Derivative Liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023: Non-current	As at 31 March 2023: Current	As at 31 March 2022: Non-current	As at 31 March 2022: Current
Forward contracts	-	145	-	102
Commodity contracts	-	137	-	-
Interest Rate Swap	15	-	7	3
Total	**15**	**282**	**7**	**105**

28. Other financial liabilities (Current, at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current dues of other long-term liabilities (refer note 21)	722	1,100
Payables for capital projects	1,009	891
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	961	823
Payables to employees	222	290
Unclaimed matured debentures and accrued interest thereon	*	*
Unclaimed dividends	57	45
Unclaimed amount of sale proceeds of fractional shares	-	3
Payable for mining premium and royalty	1,869	2,498
Refund liabilities (refer note 30)	1,014	991
Others	35	52
Total	**5,889**	**6,693**

*less than 0.50 crore

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

29. Other current liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advances from customers (refer note a)	1,946	1,887
Statutory liabilities	1,481	2,177
Export obligation deferred income (refer note b)	103	89
Deposits	126	-
Total	**3,656**	**4,153**

Note:

a. Advance from customers includes ₹ 1023 crores (31 March 2022 ₹ 1,010 crores) relating to current portion of APSA. Refer note 24.

b. Export obligation deferred income represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and accounted in revenue on fulfillment of export obligation.

30. Revenue from operation

₹ in crores

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of products			
Domestic turnover		1,18,568	92,229
Export turnover		11,471	24,699
	A	**1,30,039**	**1,16,928**
Other operating revenues			
Government grant income			
Grant income recognised under PSI 1993, 2007 and 2013 scheme (refer note a)		649	571
Deferred Income GST government		608	424
Export obligation deferred income amortisation		98	462
Export benefits and entitlements income		63	240
Unclaimed liabilities written back		44	86
Miscellaneous income*		186	109
	B	**1,648**	**1,892**
Total Revenue from operations	A+B	**1,31,687**	**1,18,820**

*includes income from scrap sales etc.

Note:

a. The Company units at Dolvi in Maharashtra and Vijayanagar in Karnataka are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy and have been availing incentives in the form of VAT deferral / CST refunds historically. The Company currently recognises income for such government grants based on the State Goods & Service Tax rates instead of VAT rates, in accordance with the relevant notifications issued by the State of Maharashtra and the State of Karnataka post implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST).

i) The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 & PSI 2013 Scheme. The Company completed the Phase 1 expansion of 3.3 MTPA to 5 MTPA at Dolvi, Maharashtra in May 2016 and has also received the eligibility certificate for the same basis which it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007 since then. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22 and the Company has received Interim Eligibility Certificate for the investment relating to Phase 2 capacity expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA in FY 2022-23. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 649 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023 .

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

ii) The State Government of Maharashtra (GOM) vide its Government Resolution (GR) dated 20 December 2018 issued the modalities for sanction and disbursement of incentives, under GST regime, and introduced certain new conditions / restrictions for accruing incentive benefits granted to the Company.

The management has evaluated the impact of other conditions imposed and has obtained legal advice on the tenability of these changes in the said scheme. Based on such legal advice, the Company has also made the representation to GOM and believes that said Incentives would continue to be made available to the Company under the GST regime, since the new conditions are not tenable legally and will contest these changes appropriately.

Product-wise turnover

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-23		For the year ended 31-Mar-22	
	Tonnes	₹ in crores	Tonnes	₹ in crores
MS slabs	2,07,637	1,196	1,61,652	1,047
Hot rolled coils/steel plates/sheets	1,17,22,357	70,771	94,34,927	62,272
Galvanised coils/sheets	7,08,293	5,342	6,48,194	5,540
Color coated Galvanised coils/ sheets	99,954	804	-	-
Cold rolled coils/sheets	22,10,707	16,005	19,80,059	16,247
Steel billets & blooms	3,60,197	2,290	4,19,711	3,088
Long rolled products	43,60,680	27,220	38,75,032	22,167
Iron ores	79,14,710	2,956	1,18,67,227	3,894
Others	-	3,455	-	2,673
Total		**1,30,039**		**1,16,928**

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

The Company has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 40):

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products	1,30,039	1,16,928
Other operating revenue	1,648	1,892
Total revenue from operations	**1,31,687**	**1,18,820**
India	1,20,216	94,121
Outside India	11,471	24,699
Total revenue from operations	**1,31,687**	**1,18,820**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	1,31,687	1,18,820
Total revenue from operations	**1,31,687**	**1,18,820**

Contract Balances

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Receivables (refer note 14)	6,000	6,146
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 24 and 29)	1,946	2,910

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

As at 31 March 2023 ₹ 218 crores (previous ₹ 218 crores) was recognised as provision for allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables.

Contract liabilities include long term and short term advances received for sale of goods. The outstanding balances of these accounts decreased in due to adjustment against receivable balances. Long term advances are detailed in note 24.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹ 1,887 crores (previous year ₹ 2,072 crores) and performance obligations satisfied in previous years ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ NIL).

Out of the total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March 2023, ₹ 1,946 crores (previous ₹ 1,887 crores) will be recognised by 31 March 2023 and remaining thereafter.

Refund liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Arising from volume rebates and discount (included in Other Financial Liabilities- note 28)	1,014	991

The Company does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

31. Other income

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest Income earned on financial assets designated as amortised cost		
From related parties (refer note a)	784	634
Bank deposits	417	269
Other Interest income	52	23
Interest Income earned on financial assets that are designated as FVTPL	-	6
Gain on sale of current investments designated as FVTPL	-	11
Fair value gain arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL (refer note b)	2	799
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	100	69
Guarantees/Standby letter of credit commission	65	101
Dividend income from non-current investments	152	17
Total	**1,572**	**1,929**

Note:

a. Includes ₹ 232 crores interest income recognised on loan given to certain overseas subsidiaries relating to earlier years on receipt of such income during the current year.

b. Includes ₹ 702 crores fair value gain on Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of Piombino Steel Limited (refer note 50) and ₹ 82 crores on fair valuation of investment in compulsory convertible debentures of Vardhaman Industries Limited recognised in FY 2021-22.

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

₹ in crores

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening stock :			
Semi finished /finished goods		7,185	4,112
Work-in-progress		578	539
	A	7,763	4,651
Closing stock :			
Semi finished /finished goods		7,665	7,185
Work-in-progress		688	578
	B	8,353	7,763
	(A-B)	(590)	(3,112)

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

33. Employee benefits expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages (net)	1,571	1,552
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 41)	130	105
Expenses on employees stock ownership plan	182	131
Staff welfare expenses	92	82
Total	**1,975**	**1,870**

The Company in FY 2020 launched a one-time scheme ('Samruddhi') applicable only for certain permanent employees (Eligible Employee) of the Company. The Eligible Employee can purchase the Equity Shares from the open market by availing a loan provided by a bank / non-banking financial institution ("Lending Agency") identified by the Company to facilitate acquisition of Equity Shares by the Eligible Employees under the Plan. The plan provides that the Company shall service 75% of the total interest liability owed to the Lending Agency and the balance 25% will be borne by the Eligible Employee. The interest expense recognised in the financial statements during the year was NIL . (₹ 4 crores in 31 March 2021). The scheme has been completed in September 2021

34. Finance costs

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest:		
Bonds and Debentures	1,559	1,453
Others	2,732	1,424
Interest on lease liabilities	242	336
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	46	88
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	202	378
Other borrowing costs	198	156
Interest on Income Tax	44	14
Total	**5,023**	**3,849**

35. Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,442	3,736
Amortisation of intangible assets	145	148
Depreciation of Right of use assets	365	627
Total	**4,952**	**4,511**

36. Other expenses

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Stores and spares consumed	4,789	3,428
Power and fuel	13,842	8,930
Rent	16	15
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	1,444	1,200
Buildings	64	47
Others	33	21
Insurance	206	169
Rates and taxes	194	33
Carriage and freight	5,971	5,334
Jobwork and processing charges	673	712
Commission on sales	58	59
Net loss/ (gain) on foreign currency transactions and translation	1,548	391

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Donations and contributions	2	#
CSR Expenditure (refer note b)	291	200
Fair value Loss arising from Financial instruments designated as FVTPL	-	6
Mining and development cost	292	551
Allowance for financial guarantee	231	-
Allowances for doubtful debts, loans and advances (net)	1	41
Reversal for allowance for doubtful loans	(215)	-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	61	61
Writeoff of interest receivables (refer note c)	-	432
Less :- Provision for impairment/loss allowances recognised in earlier years	-	(432)
Subcontracting Cost	495	402
Miscellaneous expenses	1,194	1,009
Total	**31,190**	**22,609**

represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

Note :

a) Auditors remuneration (excluding tax) included in miscellaneous expenses:

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Statutory audit fees (including limited reviews)	8	8
Tax audit fees	1	#
Fees for capital market transactions and other certifications	1	3
Other services	-	#
Out of pocket expenses	#	#
Total	**10**	**12**

#represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company has incurred an amount of ₹ 291 crores (31 March 2022 ₹ 200 crores) towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is included in other expenses

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-23		For the year ended 31-Mar-22	
	In- Cash	Yet to be Paid in Cash	In- Cash	Yet to be Paid in Cash
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	291		199	
(b) Amount spent on:				
(i) Construction / acquisition of assets				
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above (for CSR projects)	177	114	158	42
(c) Details of related party transactions	Amount paid to JSW Foundation, a related party in relation to CSR expenditure (refer note 44)			
(d) Nature of CSR activities	1. Project Management Cost 2. Educational infrastructure & systems strengthening 3. Enhance Skills & rural livelihoods through nurturing of supportive ecosystems & innovations 4. General community infrastructure support & welfare initiatives 5. Integrated water resources management 6. Nurture women entrepreneurship & employability 7. Nurturing aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems for better environment & reduced emissions 8. Promotion & preservation of art, culture & heritage 9. Public health infrastructure, capacity building & support programs 10. Sports promotion & institution building 11. Waste management & sanitation initiatives			

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In respect of the yet to be paid in cash amount of ₹ 114 crores for FY 2023, the Company has spent an amount of ₹ 66 crores in the current financial year and deposited amount of ₹ 48 crores in CSR unspent escrow account. There was no amount unspent for the year ended 31 March 2022.

c) The Company had applied with Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") for waiver of outstanding interest on intercompany loan given to Periama Holding LLC (subsidiary) upto 31 December 2020 aggregating to USD 224 million. Of this USD 57.22 million (₹ 430 crores) was recognised and provided for in the books of account in earlier years and balance USD 166.78 million was not recognised due to uncertainty involved in its collectability. RBI has provided its approval for waiver of the interest for the period upto 31 December 2020 in November 2021 subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. The Company on fulfillment of the conditions has written off interest accrued of USD 57.22 million (₹ 430 crores) and waived interest of USD 166.78 million (₹ 1,234 crores) aggregating to USD 224 million in the previous year ending 31 March, 2022.

37. Research and development activities

Details of expenditure incurred in respect of research and development activities undertaken during the year is as follows

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Manufacturing and other expenditure	41	34
Depreciation expense	14	14
Capital expenditure (including capital work in progress)	3	5

38. Earnings per share (EPS)

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crores) (A)	4,937	16,702
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	**2,40,22,98,076**	**2,40,39,42,787**
Effect of dilution :		
Weighted average number of treasury shares held through ESOP trust	1,49,22,364	1,32,77,653
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	**2,41,72,20,440**	**2,41,72,20,440**
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	20.56	69.48
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/C)	20.42	69.10

For details regarding treasury shares held through ESOP trust (refer note 18(a))

39. Employee share based payment plans

ESOP SCHEME 2016

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 29 January 2016, formulated the JSWSL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN 2016 ("ESOP Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Three grants would be made under ESOP plan 2016 to eligible employees on the rolls of the Company as at 1 April 2016, 1 April 2017 and 1 April 2018.

During the earlier years, the Company has made supplementary grants under the JSWSL Employee stock ownership Plan 2016 to its permanent employees who are on the rolls of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries as on 5 December 2019 and the same was approved by the ESOP committee in its meeting held on 5 December 2019.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at a certain discount to the primary market price on the date of grant.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

A total of 2,86,87,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 31,63,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

The outstanding position as at 31 March 2023 is summarised below:

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st Grant	2nd Grant	3rd Grant
Date of grant -original grant -supplementary grant	 17 May 2016 5 December 2019	 16 May 2017 5 December 2019	 14 May 2018 5 December 2019
Share Price on date of grant -original grant -supplementary grant	 129.56 259.80	 201.70 259.80	 329.05 259.80
Average fair value on date of grant -original grant -supplementary grant	 67.48 91.07	 104.04 92.55	 167.15 98.63
Outstanding as on 1 April 2021	**28,94,580**	**35,61,177**	**28,26,980**
Transfer in	-	-	-
Transfer Out	3,01,941	2,06,332	1,56,054
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-
Lapsed during the period	-	-	2,776
Exercised during the period	7,20,352	14,40,247	5,91,808
Outstanding as on 31 March 2022	**18,72,287**	**19,14,598**	**20,76,342**
Transfer in	-	-	-
Transfer Out	67,950	58,203	1,32,634
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	11,78,440	5,87,938	8,51,886
Outstanding as on 31 March 2023	**6,25,897**	**12,68,457**	**10,91,822**
- vested outstanding options	**6.25.897**	**12,68,457**	**10,91,822**
- unvested outstanding options	-	-	-
- Vesting Period - Original	17 May 2016 till 31 March 2019 (for 50% of the grant) and 17 May 2016 to 31 March 2020 (for remaining 50% of the grant)	16 May 2017 till 31 March 2020 (for 50% of the grant) and 16 May 2017 to 31 March 2021 (for remaining 50% of the grant)	14 May 2018/ 5 December 2019 till 31 March 2021 (for 50% of the grant) and 14 May 2018/ 5 December 2019 to 31 March 2022 (for remaining 50% of the grant)
- Supplementary	5 December 2019 to 6 December 2020 for the subsequent grants	5 December 2019 to 6 December 2020 for 50% of the options granted and upto 31 March 2021 for remaining 50% of the options granted	
Exercise Period	4 years from vesting date	4 years from vesting date	4 years from vesting date
Weighted average remaining contract life – original grant - Supplementary grant	6 months 21 months	18 months 23 months	30 months 30 months
Exercise price - Original grants - Supplementary grants	 103.65 207.84	 161.36 207.84	 263.24 207.84
Weighted average share price for shares exercised during the year	696.17	696.17	696.17
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st Grant	2nd Grant	3rd Grant
Expected volatility	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.
Original grants	The volatility used for valuation is 39.23 % for options with 3 year vesting and 39.62 % with 4 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 33.76 % for options with 3 year vesting and 37.43 % with 4 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 33.23 % for options with 3 year vesting and 33.28 % with 4 years vesting
Supplementary grants	The volatility used for valuation is 32.30 % for options with 1 year vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 32.30 % for options with 1 year vesting and 32.10% with 1.32 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 32.10 % for options with 1.32 year vesting and 32.21% with 2.32 years vesting
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option Term)/2	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option Term)/2	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option Term)/2
Expected dividends -Original grants -Supplementary grants	 ₹ 1.10 per share ₹ 4.10 per share	 ₹ 0.75 per share ₹ 4.10 per share	 ₹ 2.25 per share ₹ 4.10 per share
Risk-free interest rate	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option
Original grants	The rate used for calculation is 7.36% (for 3 years vesting) & 7.44%(for 4 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 6.87% (for 3 years vesting) & 6.96%(for 4 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 7.85% (for 3 years vesting) & 7.92%(for 4 years vesting)
Supplementary grants	The rate used for calculation is 5.67% (for 1 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 5.67% (for 1 years vesting) & 5.76% (for 1.32years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 5.76% (for 1.32 years vesting) & 6.02% (for 2.32 years vesting)
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise	Black-Scholes Options pricing model	Black-Scholes Options pricing model	Black-Scholes Options pricing model
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield		
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition			

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ESOP PLAN 2021

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 21 May 2021, formulated the Shri OP Jindal Employees Stock Ownership Plan ("OPJ ESOP Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Three grants would be made under OPJ ESOP plan 2021 to eligible present and future employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the first year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at ₹ 1 per share.

A total of 47,00,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 3,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 21 May 2021, formulated the Shri OP Jindal Samruddhi Plan ("OPJ Samruddhi Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

Samruddhi plan is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Single grants would be made under OPJ ESOP plan 2021 to eligible employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the forth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at ₹ 1 per share.

A total of 67,00,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 13,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

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The outstanding position as at 31 March 2023 is summarised below:

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Date of grant	7 August 2021	7 August 2021
Share Price on date of grant	751	751
Average fair value on date of grant	716	723
Granted during the year	64,58,450	12,10,663
Transfer In	1,500	-
Transfer Out	1,10,500	55,670
Forfeited during the period	2,73,400	15,850
Outstanding as on 31 March 2022	**60,76,050**	**11,39,143**
Granted during the year	14,800	13,89,284
Transfer In	10,150	2,800
Transfer Out	36,200	22,784
Forfeited during the period	5,96,050	1,85,724
Exercised During the period	-	1,59,942
Outstanding as on 31 March 2023	**54,68,750**	**21,62,777**
of above - vested outstanding options	4,200	3,300
of above - unvested outstanding options	54,64,550	21,59,477
Vesting Period	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 2nd year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 3rd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 4th year (third tranche) from the date of grant respectively.	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 1 year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 2nd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 3rd year (third tranche) from the date of grant respectively.
Exercise Period	4 years from the date of vesting.	4 years from the date of vesting.
Weighted average remaining contract life	4 years from the date of vesting.	4 years from the date of vesting.
Exercise price	₹ 1	₹ 1
Weighted average share price for shares exercised during the year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:
Expected volatility	Volatility has been calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price for the expected life of the option for each tranche.	Volatility has been calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price for the expected life of the option for each tranche
	The volatility used for vesting year	The volatility used for year wise
	2nd Year -39.17%	1st Year -41.99%
	3rd Year -37.47%	2nd Year -39.17%
	4th Year -36.72%	3rd Year -37.47%
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 4 years, second tranche is 5 years, and third tranche is 6 years.	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3 years, second tranche is 4 years, and third tranche is 5 years
Expected dividends	₹ 6.50 per share	
Risk-free interest rate	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise	Black-Scholes Options pricing model	
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield	
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition		

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40. Segment reporting

The Company is in the business of manufacturing steel products having similar economic characteristics, primarily with operations in India and regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') for assessment of Company's performance and resource allocation.

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

a) Revenue from operations

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Domestic	1,20,216	94,121
Export	11,471	24,699
Total	**1,31,687**	**1,18,820**

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

b) Non-current assets

All non-current assets other than financial instruments of the Company are located in India.

c) Customer contributing more than 10% of Revenue

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (net of GST and cess)	19,819	17,552

41. Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plan

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

Company's contribution to provident fund & family pension scheme recognised in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 67 crores (31 March 2022: ₹ 56 crores) (included in note 33).

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company sponsors funded defined benefit plans for all qualifying employees. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

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

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

The plans in India typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in Government securities and debt instruments.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March 2023 by Independent, Qualified Actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(i) **Gratuity:**

₹ in crores

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Funded	Funded
a) Liability recognised in the balance sheet		
i) Present value of obligation		
Opening balance	**376**	**279**
Service cost	23	22
Interest cost	26	19
Actuarial loss on obligation	14	74
Benefits paid	(24)	(18)
Liability in	-	-
Liability transfer	-	-
Closing balance	**415**	**376**
Less:		
ii) Fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance	**69**	**74**
Interest Income	5	5
Actuarial (loss)/gain on plan assets	(1)	(1)
Employers' contribution	-	1
Benefits paid	(16)	(10)
Closing balance	**57**	**69**
Amount recognised in balance sheet(refer note 22)	**358**	**307**
b) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Service cost	23	22
Interest cost	26	19
Expected return on plan assets	(5)	(5)
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in statement of profit and loss	**44**	**36**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		
-Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	14	74
-Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	1	1
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	15	75
Transferred to preoperative expenses	-	-
Total	**59**	**111**
c) Actual return on plan assets	4	4
d) Break up of plan assets:		
(i) ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Limited (ICICI)		
Balanced fund	5	3
Debt fund	1	4
Short term debt fund	#	#
Group Short Term Debt Fund III	-	-
(ii) HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Limited (HDFC)		
Defensive managed fund	8	8
Secure managed fund	8	8
Stable managed fund	#	-
(iii) SBI Life Insurance Co. Limited – Cap assured fund (SBI)	20	31
(iv) LIC of India – Insurer managed fund (LIC)	14	14
(v) PNB Metlife-Gratuity Balanced Fund	1	1
Total	**57**	**69**

represents amounts below ₹ 0.5 crore

During the year, entire unfunded liabilities have been funded.

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e) Principal actuarial assumptions :

Particulars	Valuation as at 31 March 2023	Valuation as at 31 March 2022
	Funded	Funded
Discount rate	7.39%	6.98%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	9.40%	8.80%
Expected return on plan assets	7.39%	6.98%
Attrition rate	10.00%	7.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-2014)	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-2014)

f) Experience adjustments:

₹ in crores

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22	2021-21	2019-20	2018-19
Defined benefit obligation	415	376	279	286	243
Plan assets	57	69	74	75	77
Surplus / (deficit)	(358)	(307)	(205)	(211)	(166)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities – Loss/(gain)	14	74	(27)	19	15
Experience adjustments on plan assets – Gain/(loss)	(1)	(1)	#	#	#

represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

g) The Company expects to contribute ₹ 49 crores (previous year ₹ 41 crores) to its gratuity plan for the next year.

h) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7 years (31 March 2022: 7 years)

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

j) 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.

k) 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.

The amount included in the financial statements arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Defined benefit obligation	415	376
Plan assets	57	69
-net liability/(asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	**358**	**307**

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Sensitivity Analysis:

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(20)	22	(22)	25
Future salary growth (1% movement)	22	(20)	24	(22)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	(3)	3	(3)	3

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

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

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

Fund Allocation

Particulars	SBI	HDFC	ICICI	LIC	PNB
As on 31 March 2023	35.09%	28.07%	10.53%	24.56%	1.75%
As on 31 March 2022	45.09%	22.72%	10.25%	20.38%	1.55%

Category of assets average percentage allocation fund wise as on 31 March 2023

Particulars	SBI	HDFC	ICICI	LIC	PNB
Government securities	-	47.75%	33.96%	20%	31.00%
Debt	87.70%	38.49%	35.38%	Balance Invested in approved investmentas specified in schedule 1 of IRDA Guideline	21.80%
Equity	6.87%	10.35%	13.49%		28.20%
Others	5.43%	3.42%	17.16%		19.00%

Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation

₹ in crores

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023				
Projected benefit payable	68	182	419	669
As at 31 March 2022				
Projected benefit payable	54	138	460	652

Each year an Asset-Liability-Matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk and return profiles.

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ii) Other long term benefits:

a) **Compensated Absences**

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

The company also has leave policy for certain employees to compulsorily encash unavailed leave on 31st December every year at the current basic salary .

b) **Long Service Award**

The Company has a policy to recognise the long service rendered by employees and celebrate their long association with the Company. This scheme is called - Long Association of Motivation, Harmony & Excitement(LAMHE). The award is paid at milestone service completion years of 10, 15, 20 and 25 years.

42. Financial Instruments

42.1 Capital risk management

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt, divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Long term borrowings	48,346	41,176
Short term borrowings	6,825	9,259
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(13,668)	(7,670)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(5,048)	(7,857)
Net debt	**36,455**	**34,908**
Total equity	**63,659**	**63,501**
Gearing ratio	**0.57**	**0.55**

i. Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

ii. Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as described in notes 20 and 25.

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42.2 Categories of financial instruments

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

As at 31 March 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	3,871	2,814	419	-	7,104	7,104
Trade receivables	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
Cash and cash equivalents	13,668	-	-	-	13,668	13,668
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5,048	-	-	-	5,048	5,048
Loans	5,439	-	-	-	5,439	5,439
Derivative Assets	-	-	108	120	228	228
Other financial assets	6,002	-	-		6,002	6,002
Total	**40,028**	**2,814**	**527**	**120**	**43,489**	**43,489**
Financial liabilities						
Long term Borrowings #	55,168	-	-	-	55,168	54,140
Lease Liabilities	2,032	-	-	-	2,032	2,137
Short term Borrowings	3	-	-	-	3	3
Trade payables	30,705	-	-	-	30,705	30,705
Derivative liabilities	-	-	13	284	297	297
Other financial liabilities	7,048	-	-	-	7,048	7,048
Total	**94,956**	**-**	**13**	**284**	**95,253**	**94,330**

As at 31 March 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	800	3,148	558	-	4,506	4,519
Trade receivables	6,146	-	-	-	6,146	6,146
Cash and cash equivalents	7,670	-	-	-	7,670	7,670
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7,857	-	-	-	7,857	7,857
Loans	6,028	-	-	-	6,028	6,028
Derivative Assets	-	-	94	333	427	427
Other financial assets	4,684	-	-	-	4,684	4,684
Total	**33,185**	**3,148**	**652**	**333**	**37,318**	**37,331**
Financial liabilities						
Long term Borrowings #	49,714	-	-	-	49,714	49,639
Lease Liabilities	2,751	-	-	-	2,751	2,900
Short term Borrowings	721	-	-	-	721	721
Trade payables	24,328	-	-	-	24,328	24,328
Derivative liabilities	-	-	11	101	112	112
Other financial liabilities	7,728	-	-	-	7,728	7,728
Total	**85,242**	**-**	**11**	**101**	**85,354**	**85,428**

including current maturities of long term debt

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43. Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, 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.

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Quoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	2,056	2,580	1	Quoted bid prices in an active market
Unquoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	9	9	3	Net Asset value of share arrived has been considered as fair value
Unquoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	5	5	3	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value
Unquoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	744	554	3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on projections discounted at a rate that reflects market risks Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Non-current investments in unquoted compulsory convertible debentures measured at FVTPL	-	141	3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of debentures discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Non-current investments in unquoted preference shares measured at FVTPL	419	417	3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Derivative Assets	228	428	2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Derivative Liabilities	297	111		

Sensitivity Analysis of Level 3:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investments in unquoted Preference shares	DCF method	Discounting Rate of 8.85%	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 5 crores (₹ 5 crores)
Investments in unquoted equity shares	DCF and CCM Method	Discounting Rate of 25%	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 4 crores (₹ 4 crores)
Investments in unquoted equity shares	NAV method	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value	-	No sensitivity in the fair value of the investments.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**467**
Additions made during the period	341
Allowance for loss	(33)
Gain recognised in the statement of profit and loss	351
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,126**
Additions made during the period	200
Conversion to Equity Shares	(141)
Allowance for loss	(10)
Gain recognised in the statement of profit and loss/ other comprehensive income	3
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,178**

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Details of Financial assets/ liabilities measured at amortised cost but fair value disclosed in category wise

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Loans				Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of loans discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Carrying value	5,439	6,028	2	
Fair value	5,439	6,028		
Investments				Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of investments discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Carrying value	3,871	800	2	
Fair value	3,871	813		
Long Term Borrowings#				Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of borrowings discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Carrying value	55,168	49,714	2	
Fair value	54,140	49,639		

includes current maturities of long term borrowings

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

The Asset and Liability position of various outstanding derivative financial instruments is given below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	31-Mar-23			31-Mar-22		
			Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value	Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value
Cash Flow Hedges								
Designated & Effective Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate ad risk	1	(2)	(1)	10	(13)	(3)
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	*	(*)	*	-	-	-
Interest rate Swap	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	-	-	-	24	(8)	16
Commodity Contract	Purchase of Natural gases	Price Risk	14	(138)	(124)	52	-	52
Options contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	96	-	96	161	-	161
Designated & Ineffective hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	*	(*)	(*)	62	(5)	57
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	*	(1)	(*)	-	-	-
Fair Value Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	9	(129)	(120)	24	(75)	(51)
Interest rate Swap	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	-	(15)	(15)	-	(1)	(1)
Non-Designated Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	*	(4)	(4)	-	(2)	(2)
Options Contract	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	8	(*)	8	24	-	24
Options Contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	38	-	38	23	-	23
			166	**(288)**	**(122)**	**380**	**(104)**	**276**
Receivable/ payable from cancelled/ settled derivative contracts			63	(9)	54	48	(8)	40
Total			**229**	**(298)**	**(68)**	**428**	**(112)**	**316**

*less than 0.50 crore

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Details of non-derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments outstanding as at:

₹ in crores

Cash Flow hedges	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	USD Mio Mio	Fair Value ₹ in Crs	USD Mio	Fair Value ₹ in Crs
Long term borrowings	2,338	(863)	558	(317)
Acceptances	-	-	138	(53)
	2,338	**(863)**	**696**	**(370)**

Movement in cash flow hedge:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening Balance	**321**	**300**
FX recongnised in other comprehensive Income	1,085	(20)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in P&L	(3)	24
Amount Reclassified to P&L during the year	(461)	17
Closing balance	**942**	**321**

43.1 Financial risk management

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

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk
- Equity price risk

43.2 Market risk

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

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

43.3 Foreign currency risk management

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

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

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In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Company has a policy to hedge cash flows up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts, options and other non-derivative financial instruments like long-term foreign currency borrowings and acceptances. At any point in time, the Company hedges its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of forecast sales over the following 6 months using derivative instruments. Forecasted sales beyond the period of 6 months are hedged using non-derivative financial instruments basis the tenure of the specific long term foreign currency borrowings. In respect of imports and other payables, the Company hedges its payables as when the exposure arises. Short term exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity.

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

The Company has also considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness. The Company continues to believe that there is no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

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

Currency exposure as at 31 March 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	JPY	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Non-current investments	-	217	6,887	-	-	7,104
Loans	4,782	90	566	-	1	5,439
Trade receivables	100	663	5,237	-	-	6,000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	13,668	-	-	13,668
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,048	-	-	5,048
Derivative assets	228	-	-	-	-	228
Other financial assets	223	9	5,770	-	-	6,002
Total financial assets	**5,333**	**979**	**37,176**	**-**	**1**	**43,489**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	24,779	600	22,721	246	-	48,346
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,032	-	-	2,032
Short term borrowings	2,346	112	4,265	102	-	6,825
Trade payables	22,106	30	8,502	64	3	30,705
Derivative liabilities	282	1	14	-	-	297
Other financial liabilities	1,229	158	5,620	27	14	7,048
Total financial liabilities	**50,742**	**901**	**43,154**	**439**	**17**	**95,253**

Currency exposure as at 31 March 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	JPY	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Non-current investments	-	217	4,289	-	-	4,506
Loans	5,154	85	771	-	18	6,028
Trade receivables	343	1,041	4,762	-	-	6,146
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,670	-	-	7,670
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,857	-	-	7,857
Derivative assets	427	-	-	-	-	427
Other financial assets	63	9	4,613	-	-	4,685
Total financial assets	**5,987**	**1,352**	**29,962**	**-**	**18**	**37,319**

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₹ in crores

Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	JPY	Other	Total
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	24,385	616	15,842	333	-	41,176
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,751	-	-	2,751
Short term borrowings	6,266	243	2,666	84	-	9,259
Trade payables	18,801	53	5,436	38	-	24,328
Derivative liabilities	111	-	1	-	-	112
Other financial liabilities	935	287	6,439	53	14	7,728
Total financial liabilities	**50,498**	**1,199**	**33,135**	**508**	**14**	**85,354**

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

₹ in crores

Particulars	Increase (strengthening of INR)		Decrease (weakening of INR)	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Receivable				
USD/INR	(59)	(67)	59	67
Payable				
USD/INR	242	272	(242)	(272)

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Type	US$ Equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)	MTM (₹ in crores)
31 March 2023	Assets	32	Buy	395	3247	9
		8	Sell	10	81	1
	Liabilities	165	Buy	2089	17174	(134)
		23	Sell	85	700	(2)
31 March 2022	Assets	36	Buy	611	4,628	24
		43	Sell	647	4,906	72
	Liabilities	88	Buy	1,255	9,515	(76)
		34	Sell	541	4,097	(18)

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent (Crores)	MTM of Option (₹ in crores)
31 March 2023	Assets	46	862	7085	142
	Liabilities	4	78	643	#
31 March 2022	Assets	63	1,354	10,264	208
	Liabilities	1	20	152	#

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

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Unhedged currency risk position:

I) Amounts receivable in foreign currency

₹ in crores

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	US$ equivalent (Millions)	US$ equivalent (crores)	US$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)
Trade receivables	93	763	183	1,384
Balances with banks	-	-	-	-
- in Fixed deposit account	-	-	-	-
- in Current account	-	-	-	-
Advances/Loans to subsidiaries	621	5103	703	5,331

II) Amounts payable in foreign currency

₹ in crores

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	US$ equivalent (Millions)	US$ equivalent (crores)	US$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)
Loans payable	2813	23125	3,351	25,405
Trade payables and acceptances	-	-	148	1,124
Payable for capital projects	46	377	65	491
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	67	554	61	461
Other provisions	61	505	45	338

43.4 Commodity price risk:

The Company's revenue is exposed to the market risk of price fluctuations related to the sale of its steel products. Market forces generally determine prices for the steel products sold by the Company. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs (including the costs of raw material inputs) and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may reduce the revenue that the Company earns from the sale of its steel products.

The Company is subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of iron ore, coking coal, ferro alloys, zinc, scrap and other raw material inputs. The Company purchased primarily all of its iron ore and coal requirements at prevailing market rates during the year ended 31 March 2023.

The Company aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices. Similarly, the Company procures key raw materials like iron ore and coal based on prevailing market rates as the selling prices of steel prices and the prices of input raw materials move in the same direction.

Commodity hedging is used primarily as a risk management tool to secure the future cash flows in case of volatility by entering into commodity forward contracts.

Hedging commodity is based on its procurement schedule and price risk. Commodity hedging is undertaken as a risk offsetting exercise and, depending upon market conditions hedges, may extend beyond the financial year. The Company is presently hedging maximum up to 100% of its consumption.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% movement in the input price of iron ore and coking coal. The sensitivity analysis includes only 5% change in commodity prices for quantity sold or consumed during the year, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the commodity prices decrease by 5% and vice-versa.

₹ in crores

Commodity	Increase for the year ended		Decrease for the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Iron ore lumps/fines	1,069	1,043	(1,069)	(1,043)
Coal/Coke	2,438	1,450	(2,438)	(1,450)

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The commodity forward contracts entered into by the Company and outstanding at the year-end are as under:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Commodity Name	Quantity Natural Gases - BTMU	US$ Equivalent of notional value (Millions)	INR equivalent (Crores)	MTM of Commodity contract (₹ in crores)
31-Mar-23	Assets	8	Natural Gas	27,12,398	24	195	14
	Liabilities	37	Natural Gas	1,44,20,000	68	560	(138)
31-Mar-22	Assets	7	Natural Gas	37,95,000	14	108	52
	Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

43.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees and US dollars with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company hedges its US dollar interest rate risk through interest rate swaps to reduce the floating interest rate risk. The company hedges up to 20% of interest risk in US dollars. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate and LIBOR rates. The Company uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like non-convertible bonds and short term loans. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, and by the use of interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Fixed rate borrowings	29,667	31,468
Floating rate borrowings	25,792	18,564
Total gross borrowings	**55,459**	**50,032**
Less: Upfront fees	(292)	(316)
Total borrowings (refer note 20)	**55,167**	**49,716**

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

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2023 would decrease / increase by ₹ 257 crores (for the year ended 31 March 2022: decrease / increase by ₹ 186 crores). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US$ Equivalent of notional value (Millions)	MTM of IRS (₹ in crores)
31 March 2023	Assets	-	-	-
	Liabilities	-	-	-
31 March 2022	Assets	7	110	24
	Liabilities	10	110	(8)

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The following table details the nominal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts to hedge against fluctuations in fair value of borrowing outstanding at the year-end.

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Notional value (₹ in crores)	MTM of IRS (₹ in crores)
31 March 2023	Assets	-	-	-
	Liabilities	8	650	(15)
31 March 2022	Assets	1	25	#
	Liabilities	6	575	(1)

less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Interest rate benchmark reform

The company is exposed to LIBORs through various financial instrument including borrowings and derivatives. Existing LIBOR-referencing contracts that mature beyond their respective LIBOR cessation dates are generally expected to be transitioned to Alternative Reference Rates (ARRs). The company is closely monitoring the market and managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates.

Progress towards implementation of alternative benchmark interest rates:

As a part of the company's risk management policy for transition, the following measures have been initiated:

- New contracts/facilities are being linked to the relevant ARRs or other benchmarks like EURIBOR that are not expected to cease.
- The existing facilities/ contracts are a mix of fixed and floating rates denominated in USD, EUR and JPY.
  1. The Company's USD floating rate exposure is primarily linked to USD 6 month LIBOR and these exposures are proposed to be transitioned to SOFR (the ARR recommended for USD exposures) for contracts/ facilities that mature beyond 30 June 2023 (cessation date for the 6 month USD LIBOR).
  2. The JPY facility was linked to JPY LIBOR and has already been transitioned to Tokyo Term Risk Free Rate (TORF), the term RFR applicable for JPY currency.
  3. The EUR facilities are linked to EURIBOR, which is presently not expected to be phased out.
- Derivative contract: Interest rate swap linked to LIBOR 3 months' Derivative contract will be transition as per International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") protocol.

The tables below show the company's exposure to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to RFRs as at 31 March 2023. The tables exclude exposures to IBOR that reference IBOR settings before it ceases to be provided by administrator or no longer be representative.

₹ in crores

Interest Rate Benchmark	Carrying value as at 31 March 2023			
	Non-derivative financial assets	Non-derivative financial liabilities	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities
USD LIBOR (6 Months)				
Loans given to subsidiary	4,998	-	-	-
External Commercial Borrowings / Loans	-	9,140	-	-
USD LIBOR (1 Months)				
Advance Payment and Supply Agreement	-	686	-	-

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43.6 Equity Price risk:

The Company is exposed to equity price risk arising from equity investments (other than subsidiairies and joint ventures, which are carried at cost).

Equity price sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices of the investments increase/ decrease by 5%, other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023 would increase/ decrease by ₹ 140 crores (₹ 157 crores in 31 March 2022).

43.7 Credit risk management:

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

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

Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Company's business trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer (other than the Group Companies) accounted for 10% or more of the trade receivables in any of the years presented. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Company's counterparties. The assessment is carried out considering the segment of customer, impact seen in the demand outlook of these segments and the financial strength of the customers in respect of whom amounts are receivable. Basis this assessment, the allowance for doubtful trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 is considered adequate.

Movements in allowances for bad and doubtful debts

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2021	**193**
Additional Allowance	25
Reversal during the year	-
As at 31 March 2022	**218**
Additional Allowance	-
As at 31 March 2023	**218**

For current investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. This, therefore, results in diversification of credit risk for Company's mutual fund and bond investments. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 43,489 crores as at 31 March 2023 and ₹ 37,317 crores as at 31 March 2022, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, current investments, loans and other financial assets.

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

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Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. The Company based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables and hence no provision is deemed necessary on account of expected credit loss ('ECL').

The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Company uses simplified approach (i.e. lifetime expected credit loss model) for impairment of trade receivables/ contract assets. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

For all other financial assets, if credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used.

43.8 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investments provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Company has acceptances in line with supplier's financing arrangements which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers. The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment Years and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

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

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Non-current investments	-	130	6,975	7,104
Loans	93	5,247	99	5,439
Trade receivables	6,000	-	-	6,000
Cash and cash equivalents	13,668	-	-	13,668
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5,048	-	-	5,048
Derivative assets	213	15	-	228
Other financial assets	1,522	4,311	169	6,002
Total financial assets	**26,544**	**9,702**	**7,243**	**43,489**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	37,736	10,610	48,346
Lease liabilities	449	617	966	2,032
Short term borrowings	6,825	-	-	6,825
Trade payables	30,705	-	-	30,705
Derivative liabilities	282	15	-	297
Other financial liabilities	5,889	1,152	7	7,048
Total financial liabilities	**44,150**	**39,521**	**11,583**	**95,253**
Interest payout liability	**2,679**	**1,820**	**8,254**	**12,753**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Non-current investments	-	129	4,377	4,506
Loans	265	5,676	87	6,028
Trade receivables	6,146	-	-	6,146
Cash and cash equivalents	7,670	-	-	7,670
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7,857	-	-	7,857
Derivative assets	404	24	-	428
Other financial assets	1,151	3,527	6	4,684
Total financial assets	**23,493**	**9,356**	**4,470**	**37,319**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	27,584	13,592	41,176
Lease liabilities	984	1,000	767	2,751
Short term borrowings	9,259	-	-	9,259
Trade payables	24,328	-	-	24,328
Derivative liabilities	105	7	-	112
Other financial liabilities	6,693	1,028	7	7,728
Total financial liabilities	**41,369**	**29,619**	**14,366**	**85,354**
Interest payout liability	1,710	6,471	2,504	10,685

The amount of guarantees/standby letter of credit given on behalf of subsidiaries included in Note 46 represents the maximum amount the Company could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting year, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement.

Collateral

The Company has pledged part of its trade receivables, short term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Company. There is obligation to return the securities to the Company once these banking facilities are surrendered. (Refer note 20 and 25).

44. Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24:

A	Name of related parties
1	**Subsidiaries**
	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.
	JSW Steel (UK) Limited
	JSW Steel (USA), Inc.
	Periama Holdings, LLC
	Purest Energy, LLC
	Meadow Creek Minerals, LLC
	Hutchinson Minerals, LLC
	R.C. Minerals, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC with effect from 2 December 2021)
	Keenan Minerals, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC with effect from 2 December 2021)
	Peace Leasing, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC with effect from 2 December 2021)
	Prime Coal, LLC (merged with Periama Holdings, LLC with effect from 2 December 2021)
	Planck Holdings, LLC
	Rolling S Augering, LLC (merged with Planck Holdings, LLC with effect from 2 December 2021)
	Periama Handling, LLC (merged with Planck Holdings, LLC with effect from 2 December 2021)
	Lower Hutchinson Minerals, LLC
	Caretta Minerals, LLC
	JSW Panama Holdings Corporation
	Inversiones Eurosh Limitada
	Santa Fe Mining (till 31 August 2022)
	Santa Fe Puerto S.A. (till 31 August 2022)
	JSW Natural Resources Limited
	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada
	JSW ADMS Carvao Limitada
	Nippon Ispat Singapore Pte. Limited
	Erebus Limited (liquidated with effect from 15 March 2022)

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A	Name of related parties
	Arima Holdings Limited (liquidated with effect from 15 March 2022)
	Lakeland Securities Limited (liquidated with effect from 15 March 2022)
	JSW Bengal Steel Limited
	JSW Natural Resources India Limited
	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited
	JSW Natural Resource Bengal Limited
	JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
	Amba River Coke Limited
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
	Peddar Realty Limited (formerly known as Peddar Realty Private Limited)
	JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
	JSW Steel Italy S.r.l.
	JSW Utkal Steel Limited
	Hasaud Steel Limited (merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited with effect from 24 February 2023)
	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.
	JSW Steel (USA) Ohio, Inc.
	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.
	Piombino Logistics S.p.A.- A JSW Enterprise
	GSI Lucchini S.p.A.
	JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited) (upto 31 January 2022)
	Piombino Steel Limited (with effect from 1 October 2021)
	JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited
	Vardhman Industries Limited
	JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited
	Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited (with effect from 27 October 2021) (merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited with effect from 24 February 2023)
	JSW Retail and Distribution Limited
	West Waves Maritime & Allied Services Private Limited (with effect from 24 November 2021, upto 30 November 2021) (merged with Piombino Steel Limited with effect from 1 December 2021)
	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (with effect from 1 October 2021)
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited (with effect from 1 October 2021)
	JSW One Distribution Limited (with effect from 22 November 2021, upto 31 January 2022)
	JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited (with effect from 27 January 2022)
	Chandranitya Developers Limited (with effect from 4 November2022) (formerly known as Chandranitya Developers Private Limited)
	NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (with effect from 5 July 2022 till 4 December 2022) (formerly known as NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited)
2	**Joint ventures**
	Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited
	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited
	JSW Severfield Structures Limited
	Gourangdih Coal Limited
	JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
	JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited
	JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Center Private Limited (with effect from 24 May 2021)
	Creixent Special Steels Limited
	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (formerly known as Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited)
	Piombino Steel Limited (with effect from 27 March 2021, upto 30 September 2021)
	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (with effect from 27 March 2021, upto 30 September 2021)
	JSW One Platforms Limited (with effect from 1 February 2022)
	JSW One Distribution Limited (with effect from 1 February 2022)
	JSW NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (with effect from 5 December 2022) (formerly known as NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited)
	Ayena Innovations Private Limited (with effect from 10 March 2023)
3	**Associates**
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (with effect from 9 April 2022)
4	**Key management personnel**
	Mr. Sajjan Jindal (Non-Independent Executive Director)
	Mr. Seshagiri Rao M V S (Non-Independent Executive Director) (upto 5 April 2023)
	Dr. Vinod Nowal (Non-Independent Executive Director) (upto 29 April 2022)
	Mr. Jayant Acharya (Non-Independent Executive Director)
	Mr. Rajeev Pai (Chief Financial Officer)
	Mr. Lancy Varghese (Company Secretary)

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A	Name of related parties
5	**Independent non-executive directors**
	Dr. M.R.Ravi, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 January 2022)
	Mr. K.P. Mohan Raj, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 October 2021, upto 21 January 2022)
	Dr. V. Ram Prasath Manohar, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 May 2021, upto 21 October 2021)
	Mr. M.S.Srikar, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (upto 21 May 2021)
	Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa - Nominee Director, JFE Steel Corporation
	Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha
	Mr. Haigreve Khaitan
	Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam
	Mrs. Nirupama Rao
	Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala
	Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus (with effect from 27 May 2022)
	Mr. Marcel Fasswald (with effect from 21 October 2022)
	Mr. Malay Mukherjee (upto 29 January 2022)
6	**Relatives of key management personnel**
	Mrs. Savitri Devi Jindal
	Mr. Prithvi Raj Jindal
	Mr. Naveen Jindal
	Mrs. Nirmala Goyal
	Mrs. Urmila Bhuwalka
	Mrs. Seema Jajodia
	Mrs. Sarika Jhunjhnuwala
	Mrs. Saroj Bhartia
	Mrs. Sangita Jindal
	Mrs. Tarini Jindal Handa
	Mrs. Tanvi Shete
	Mr. Parth Jindal
	Mrs. Shanti Acharya
	Mrs. Esther Varghese
7	**Other related parties**
	JSW Energy Limited
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
	JSW Future Energy Limited
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited
	JSW Renew Energy Limited
	JSW Neo Energy Limited
	Jindal Stainless Limited
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
	Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited
	Jindal Saw Limited
	JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited
	JITF Commodity Tradex Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Visakhapatnam) Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
	Jindal Rail Infrastructure Limited
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited
	India Flysafe Aviation Limited
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
	JSW Infrastructure Limited
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
	South West Port Limited
	JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited
	JSW Paradip Terminal Private Limited
	Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited
	Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited
	JSW Cement Limited
	JSW Green Cement Private Limited
	JSW Cement, FZE

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A	Name of related parties
	South West Mining Limited
	JSW Projects Limited
	BMM Ispat Limited
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
	Reynold Traders Private Limited
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited
	Jindal Industries Private Limited
	JSW Foundation
	Inspire Institute of Sports
	Jindal Technologies & Management Services Private Limited
	Epsilon Carbon Private Limited
	Nyri Coal Tar Pitch Private Limited
	Epsilon Carbon Ashoka Private Limited
	Epsilon Aerospace Private Limited
	JSW Living Private Limited
	JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited
	JSW Paints Private Limited
	Toshiba JSW Power System Private Limited
	MJSJ Coal Limited
	JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited (formerly known as Utkarsh Advisory Services Private Limited)
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited (upto 30 September 2021)
	JSW Minerals Trading Private Limited
	Khaitan & Company
	Eurokids International Private Limited
	J Sagar Associates
	Shiva Cement Limited
	Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Projects Limited
	Encorp Powertrans Private Limited (upto 29 April 2022)
	Nourish Organic Foods Private Limited
	Brahmani River Pellets Limited
	Danta Enterprises Private Limited
	Glebe Trading Private Limited
	JSW Holdings Limited
	JSW Investments Private Limited
	JSW Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited
	JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
	Sahyog Holdings Private Limited
	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited
	S K Jindal and Sons HUF
	P R Jindal HUF
	JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
	OPJ Trading Private Limited
	Jindal Coke Limited
	Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited
	IUP Jindal Metals & Alloys Limited
	iCom Analytics Limited
	Asia Society India Centre
	Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited
	JSW Ventures Fund Managers LLP
8	**Post-employment benefit entities**
	JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust
	JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund
	JSW Steel (Salav) Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust

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B. Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended

₹ in crores

Particulars	Subsidiaries FY 2022-23	Subsidiaries FY 2021-22	Associate FY 2022-23	Associate FY 2021-22	Joint Ventures FY 2022-23	Joint Ventures FY 2021-22	Other Related Parties^ FY 2022-23	Other Related Parties^ FY 2021-22	Total FY 2022-23	Total FY 2021-22
Purchase of goods/power & fuel/services/ branding expenses/demurrage										
Amba River Coke Limited	8,320	6,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,320	6,636
JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited	23,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,458	-
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,651	28,027	2,651	28,027
Others	831	975	148	-	548	608	7,014	5,358	8,541	6,941
Total	32,609	7,611	148	-	548	608	9,665	33,385	42,970	41,604
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
JSW Retail and Distribution Limited	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	4
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	1
Others	1	*	-	-	*	*	1	*	2	*
Total	17	10	-	-	*	*	20	5	37	15
Sales of goods/power & fuel/services/ assets										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	23,386	20,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,386	20,919
Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited	-	4,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,374
Others	8,377	6,233	1	-	2,102	3,143	7,234	4,431	17,714	13,807
Total	31,763	31,526	1	-	2,102	3,143	7,234	4,431	41,100	39,100
Other income/ interest income/ dividend income										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	100	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	60
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	144	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	172
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-
Piombino Steel Limited	6	*	-	-	-	123	-	-	6	123
Periama Holdings, LLC	124	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	131
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	-
Others	69	86	*	-	37	35	97	71	203	192
Total	850	449	*	-	37	158	97	71	985	678
Purchase of assets										
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	66	114	-	-	66	114
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	136	97	136
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	94	56	94
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	194	109	194
Others	12	96	-	-	2	-	47	3	61	99
Total	12	96	-	-	68	114	309	427	389	637

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₹ in crores

Particulars	Subsidiaries FY 2022-23	Subsidiaries FY 2021-22	Associate FY 2022-23	Associate FY 2021-22	Joint Ventures FY 2022-23	Joint Ventures FY 2021-22	Other Related Parties^ FY 2022-23	Other Related Parties^ FY 2021-22	Total FY 2022-23	Total FY 2021-22
Capital/revenue advances received back as per terms and conditions of underlying agreement										
JSW Dharamatar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	-
Security deposit given/(received back)										
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	53
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	(11)	(7)	(11)
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	147	191	147
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	189	184	189
Security deposit taken										
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	92	33	92
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	92	33	92
Provision for loans & advances/interest receivable										
Periama Holdings, LLC	-	722	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	722
Inversion Eurosh Limitada	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	1	724	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	724
Donation/ CSR expenses										
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	250	293	250
Inspire Institute of Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	250	293	250
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	142	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	124
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	94	110	94
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	149	8	149
Others	52	73	*	-	1	2	48	60	101	135
Total	194	197	*	-	1	2	166	303	361	502
Investments / share application money given										
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	551	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	115
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	2,654	1,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,654	1,576
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	300	200	300
Others	106	260	77	-	166	92	-	-	349	352
Total	3,311	1,951	77	-	166	92	200	300	3,754	2,343
Interest expenses										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties^		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	1,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,744	-
JSW Steel (USA) Inc.	-	1,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,926
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	212	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	341
Total	1,956	3,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,956	3,027
Provision for loans & advances/interest written back to profit & loss										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Periama Holdings, LLC	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430
Total	-	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434
Adjustment of receivable/(payable)										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(166)	-	-	-	(166)
Total	-	166	-	-	-	(166)	-	-	-	-
Lease interest cost										
Amba River Coke Limited	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	75	41	75
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	118	112	118
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	27	27
Others	10	13	-	-	-	-	15	17	24	30
Total	10	83	-	-	-	-	195	237	205	320
Lease liabilities repayment										
Amba River Coke Limited	-	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	285	318	285
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	51	57	51
Others	35	32	-	-	-	-	44	41	79	73
Total	35	534	-	-	-	-	419	377	454	911
Loan given										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	170	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	539
Periama Holdings, LLC	265	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	558
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	244	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	828
Others	102	387	-	-	4	5	-	-	106	392
Total	781	2,312	-	-	4	5	-	-	785	2,317
Loans given received back										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	1,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196	-
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
Periama Holdings, LLC	449	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	211
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	81	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	419
Others	241	67	-	-	2	-	-	10	243	77
Total	1,967	893	-	-	2	-	-	10	1,969	903

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties^		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Guarantees and collaterals released										
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	10,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,800	-
JSW Steel (USA) Inc.	-	977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	977
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	41	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	255
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	333	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	265
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	41	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	500
Total	11,215	1,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,215	1,997
Contribution to post employment benefits entities										
JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Dividend paid										
JSW Holdings Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	118	#	118
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	172	#	172
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	73	#	73
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	121	#	121
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	484	#	484
Transfer of trademarks										
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-

*Less than 0.50 crore; ^ Includes relatives of key management personnel and post-employment benefit entities; # pursuant to amendment in related party transactions definition as per SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, as amended, payment of dividend is not shown as related party transaction with effect from 1 April 2022.

Notes:

1. The transactions are inclusive of taxes wherever applicable.
2. The transactions are disclosed under various relationships (i.e. subsidiary, associate, joint ventures and other related parties) based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.
3. The Company gives or receives trade advances during normal course of business. The transactions against those trade advances are part of above-mentioned purchases or sales and accordingly, such trade advances have not been shown separately.
4. In view of the uncertainty involved in collectability, revenue as interest income of ₹ 116 crores (previous year ₹ 127 crores) have not been recognised on loan provided to certain overseas subsidiaries. Further during the year, the Company has recognised interest income of ₹ 232 crores (previous year ₹ 21 crores) pertaining to earlier years relating to JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. and JSW Steel (UK) Limited.
5. During the year, the Company has transferred land to JSW Foundation by way of a gift amounting to ₹ 1.77 crores (previous year gift of hospital including land amounting to ₹ 73 crores) for no consideration.
6. During the year, the Company has entered in Memorandum of Understanding with JSW Jaigarh Port Limited for execution of land lease (refer note 4(g)).

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Compensation to key management personnel:

₹ in crores

Nature of Transaction	FY 2023-23	FY 2022-22
Short-term employee benefits	100	153
Post-employment benefits	2	1
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	**102**	**154**

Notes:

1. As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.
2. The Company has recognised an expenses of ₹ 31.46 crores (previous year ₹ 2 crores) 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.
3. Dividend paid to key management personnel is ₹ 0.97 crores (previous year 0.28 crores), not included above.
4. The Independent Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. The commission payable to the Non-Executive Directors (in case of Nominee Director, the commission is paid to the respective institution to which the Nominee Director represents) is based on the number of meetings of the Board attended by them and their Chairmanship/Membership of Audit Committee during the year, subject to an overall ceiling of 1% of the net profits approved by the Members. The Company pays sitting fees at the rate of ₹ 50,000 for meeting of the Board,Audit,NRC Hedging and Project Review-committees and ₹ 25,000 for meetings of the other committees attended by them. The amount paid to them by way of commission and sitting fees during current year is ₹ 4 crores (previous year ₹ 3 crores), which is not included above.

Terms and conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

Purchases:

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

Loans to overseas subsidiaries:

The Company had given loans to subsidiaries for general corporate purposes. The loan balance as on 31 March 2023 was ₹ 7,345 crores (As on 31 March 2022: ₹ 7,864 crores). These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate ranging from LIBOR + 375-615 basis points and repayable within a period of one to five years.

Guarantees to subsidiaries/joint venture:

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

The transactions other than mentioned above are also in the ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

C. Amount due to/ from related parties

₹ in crores

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties		Total	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Trade payables (including capex payable)										
Amba River Coke Limited	941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	941	-
JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited	1,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,764	-
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,119	-	4,119
Others	105	58	43	-	6	179	791	941	945	1,178
Total	**2,810**	**58**	**43**	**-**	**6**	**179**	**791**	**5,060**	**3,651**	**5,297**
Advance received from customers										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	10	4
JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	6	5
Others	*	-	-	-	*	*	2	10	2	10
Total	*****	**110**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**4**	**8**	**15**	**18**	**129**
Lease & other deposit received										
Amba River Coke Limited	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	13
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
Others	*	7	-	-	-	-	4	17	4	24
Total	**6**	**13**	**-**	**-**	**13**	**13**	**25**	**39**	**44**	**65**
Trade receivables						5				
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040	-
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	296	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	747
Piombino Steel Limited	45	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	461
Others	563	849	-	-	305	89	357	188	1,225	1,126
Total	**1,944**	**2,057**	**-**	**-**	**305**	**89**	**357**	**188**	**2,606**	**2,334**
Share application money given										
Gourangdih Coal Limited	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties		Total	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Capital/revenue advances (including other receivables)										
Amba River Coke Limited	-	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	-	-	-	-	16	28	-	-	16	-
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	49	49
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
Others	5	8	-	-	8	4	15	11	28	51
Total	5	241	-	-	24	32	64	260	93	533
Loan and advances given										
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	810	809	-	-	-	-	-	-	810	809
Periama Holdings, LLC	2,128	2,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,128	2,199
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	688	1,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	688	1,630
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	3,467	2,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,467	2,973
Others	602	806	-	-	220	218	-	-	822	1,024
Total	7,695	8,417	-	-	220	218	-	-	7,915	8,635
Interest receivable										
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	210	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	165	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	20
Piombino Steel Limited	122	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	116
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	92	68	-	-	92	68
Others	99	72	-	-	*	*	28	30	127	102
Total	596	417	-	-	92	69	28	30	716	516
Allowances for loans and advances given/ interest receivable										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	688	823	-	-	-	-	-	-	688	823
Periama Holdings, LLC	978	978	-	-	-	-	-	-	978	978
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	1020	1,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	1020	1,017
Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	2,689	2,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,689	2,821
Security & other deposit given										
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	300	300
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	171	163	171
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	147	337	147
Others							7	-	7	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	807	618	807	618

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties		Total	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Security & other deposits taken										
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	92	126	92
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	92	126	92
Lease liabilities										
Amba River Coke Limited	Refer note 3 below	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	512	194	512
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	889	946	889	946
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	298	266	298
Others	88	123	-	-	-	-	153	239	241	362
Total	88	561	-	-	-	-	1,502	1,995	1,590	2,556
Guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	3,086	1,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,086	1,507
Periama Holdings, LLC	7,708	7,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,708	7,107
JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	2,095	1,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,095	1,932
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	2,310	2,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,310	2,130
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	10,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,800
Others	2,408	1,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,408	1,164
Less : Loss allowance against aforesaid	(505)	(338)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(505)	(338)
Total	17,102	24,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,102	24,302

*Less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Notes:

1. The closing balance of guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf of subsidiaries/joint venture represent the gross amount. Please refer note 46 for net exposure of the Company related to financial guarantees. The differential amount represents loans not drawn or repayments made to the lenders.
2. The Company maintains gratuity trust for the purpose of administering the gratuity payment to its employees (JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust and JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund). As on 31 March 2023, the fair value of plan assets was as ₹ 57 crores. (As at 31 March 2022: ₹ 69 crores)
3. The long term pellet supply agreement and coke supply agreement with Amba River Coke Limited was amended with effect from 1 April 2022. The amendments, inter alia, reduced tenure of the pellet supply agreement and coke supply agreement. The management has assessed the aforementioned amendment and concluded based on the revised tenure of the pellet supply and coke supply agreements for twelve months that the provision under IND AS 116 for "Lease Accounting" is not applicable and accordingly the liability towards "Lease Payable" is not required to be carried forward.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

45. Contingent liabilities:

(i) Disputed claims/levies (excluding interest, if any) in respect of:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Excise Duty	438	472
Custom Duty	485	469
Income Tax	140	128
Sales Tax / VAT / Special Entry tax/ Electricity duty	1,828	1,652
Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax	324	301
Levies by local authorities – Statutory	79	79
Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations	33	31
Claims by suppliers, other parties and Government	778	767
Total	**4,105**	**3,899**

a) Excise duty cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of CENVAT credit, valuation methodologies, classification of gases under different chapter heading.

b) Custom duty cases includes disputes pertaining to import of Iron ore fines and lumps under different chapter headings, utilisation of SHIS licences for clearance of imported equipment, payment of customs duty Steam Coal through Krishnapatnam Port and anti-dumping duty on Met Coke used in Corex.

c) Sales Tax/ VAT/ Special Entry tax cases includes disputes pertaining to demand of special entry tax in Karnataka and demand of cess by department of transport in Goa.

d) Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of service tax credit on ineligible services, denial of credit distributed as an ISD, service tax on railway freight not taken as per prescribed documents.

e) Income Tax cases includes disputes pertaining to transfer pricing and other matters.

f) Levies by local authorities - Statutory cases includes disputes pertaining to payment of water charges and enhanced compensation.

g) Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations cases includes disputes pertaining to uninterrupted power charges by Karnataka Power Transmission Company Ltd., belated payment surcharge, claims for the set off of renewable power obligations against the power generated in its captive power plants and dues relating to additional surcharge imposed on captive consumption by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.

h) Claims by Suppliers, other parties and Government includes quality/ shortfall claims issues raised by suppliers and others..

i) There are several other cases which has been determined as remote by the Company and hence not been disclosed above.

j) The Deputy Commissioner of GST State Tax (Enforcement Unit, Orissa) had issued show cause notice (SCN) in the previous years for the period upto March 2022, alleging that the Company has wrongfully and illegally transferred the unutilised Input Tax Credit to the Company's ISD registration in Mumbai. The Company filed its reply to the SCN, however, the GST Authorities (Department) raised demand for tax of ₹ 3,004 crores including interest and penalty thereon. The Company filed an appeal before the Additional Commissioner of State Tax (First Appellate Authority) and the First Appellate Authority has confirmed the order passed by the GST Authorities and disposed off, two of the three appeals. Aggrieved by the said appellant order, the Company has submitted a letter of Intent to file appeal before the Appellate Tribunal. The Company, basis the legal opinion obtained, has evaluated the matter and concluded that the outflow of resources is remote and accordingly, no provision is made in the financial statement. Interest of ₹ 217 crores is considered possible and included above.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

k) During the year, the Company has received show cause notices (SCNs) followed by Demand Notices from Deputy Director of Mines, Joda & Deputy Director of Mines, Koira in relation to its mining operations at Odisha alleging loss of royalty, mining premium and other levies aggregating to ₹ 702 crores inter-alia alleging drop in grade of iron ore mined during the previous year and current year and compared with mining plan. The Company believes that the mining operations are carried out in compliance with the extant mining laws and regulations. The Company has contested the said demand by filing revision applications before the Revisionary Authority, Ministry of Mines, Government of India. The Revisionary Authority has directed the State Government not to take any coercive measures in relation to the demand notices until a para wise response is provided by the State Government. The Company, basis the legal opinion obtained, has evaluated the matter and disclosed the matter as contingent liability and no provision is made in the financial statement as on 31 March 2023.

(ii) Forest Development Tax/Fee:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Claims related to Forest Development Tax/Fee	4,123	3,710
Amount paid under protest	920	920

In response to a petition filed by the iron ore mine owners and purchasers (including the Company) contesting the levy of Forest Development Tax (FDT) on iron ore on the ground that the State does not have jurisdiction to legislate in the field of major minerals which is a central subject, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka vide its judgement dated 3 December 2015 directed refund of the entire amount of FDT collected by Karnataka State Government on sale of iron ore by private lease operators and National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC). The Karnataka State Government has filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India ("SCI"). SCI has not granted stay on the judgement but stayed refund of FDT. The matter is yet to be heard by SCI. Based on merits of the case and supported by a legal opinion, the Company has not recognised provision for FDT of ₹ 1043 crores (including paid under protest – ₹ 665 crores) and treated it as a contingent liability.

The State of Karnataka on 27 July 2016, has amended Section 98-A of the Forest Act retrospectively substituting the levy as Forest Development Fee (FDF) instead of FDT. In response to the writ petition filed by the Company and others, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka has vide its order dated 4 October 2017, held that the amendment is ultra-vires the Constitution of India and directed the State Government to refund the FDF collected. The State Government has filed an appeal before the SCI, and based on merits of the case duly supported by a legal opinion and a favorable order from the High Court, the Company has not recognised provision for FDF amount of ₹ 3080 crores (including paid under protest - ₹ 255 crores) pertaining to the private lease operators & NMDC and treated it as contingent liability.

46. Financial guarantees

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by its group companies. Guarantees given have a markup over and above the loan amount whereas it is recognised only to the extent of outstanding loans.

Refer below for details of exposure towards financial guarantees issued:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Guarantees	11,726	13,920
Standby letter of credit facility	-	-
Less: Loss allowance against aforesaid	(505)	(338)
Total	**11,221**	**13,582**

The Company has issued Letter of Comforts (LOC) to various banks / financial Institutions in relation to credit facilities availed by certain subsidiaries. LOC does not create any constructive obligation on the Company and the possibility of the outflow of resources is remote. Accordingly, LOC issued by the Company has not been disclosed as contingent liability.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

47. Commitments

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	7,564	7,577

Other commitments:

(a) The Company from time to time provides need based support to subsidiaries and joint ventures entity towards capital and other requirements.

(b) In March 2018, the Company had entered into a five-year Advance Payment and Supply Agreement ("APSA") agreement with Duferco S.A. ("DSA") for supply of Steel Products. Duferco S.A provided an interest bearing advance amount of US $700 million under this agreement, secured by committed export of steel products to Duferco S.A. Out of this US $149 million is pending towards fulfilment.

(c) The Company has imported capital goods under the export promotion capital goods scheme to utilise the benefit of a zero or concessional customs duty rate. These benefits are subject to future exports within the stipulated year. Such export obligations at year end aggregate to

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Export promotion capital goods scheme	4,356	1,825

(d) The Company has given guarantees aggregating ₹ 1203 crores (previous year ₹ 127 crores) on behalf of subsidiaries to Commissioner of Customs in respect of goods imported and against EPCG Licences

(e) The Company has entered into annual purchase agreements with its overseas subsidiary wherein the Company has committed purchase of certain quantities of raw materials. The prices for such contracts are linked to underlying commodity indices and the Company may incur penalties incase of shortfall in purchases against such committed quantities.

(f) On 29th March 2023, the Company has entered Coal Mine development Production Agreement (CMDPA) for Parbatpur Central Coal Mine and Sitanala Coal Mine in Jharkhand under 16th Tranche of CM(SP) Act, 2015

The Company under CMDPA has following obligation for compliance with the Eligibility Conditions

₹ in crores

Particulars	Performance Security /Guarantee	Upfront Payment	Fixed Amount
Parbatpur Central Coal Mine	221	296	138
Sitanala Coal Mine	20	100	28
Banai Bhalumuda Coal Mine	1061	500	176
Total	**1302**	**896**	**342**

48. In assessing the carrying amounts of Investments in and loans / advances (net of impairment loss / loss allowance) to certain subsidiaries and a joint ventures and financial guarantees to certain subsidiaries (listed below), the Company considered various factors as detailed there against and concluded they are recoverable.

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

(a) Investment, Loans and Financials guarantees as per table below:

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2023	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V ("NBV")	Periama Holdings, LLC ("PHL")	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. ("Acero")	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. ("JSIP")	GSI Lucchini S.p.A. ("GSI")
Investments	221	-	536	*	*
Loans (including interest accrued)	-	1,177	3,632	96	-
Financial Guarantees	1,920	7,272	1,145	868	17

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March 2022	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V ("NBV")	Periama Holdings, LLC ("PHL")	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. ("Acero")	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. ("JSIP")	GSI Lucchini S.p.A. ("GSI")
Investments	221	-	536	*	*
Loans (including interest accrued)	810	1,236	2,993	92	-
Financial Guarantees	659	6,087	1,420	909	7

*represents ₹ 0.19 crore

Estimate of values of the businesses and assets by independent external values based on cash flow projections/ implied multiple approach. In making the said projections, reliance has been placed on estimates of future prices of iron ore and coal, mineable resources, and assumptions relating to discount rate, future margins, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure and significant improvement in capacity utilisation and margins based on forecasts of demand in local markets and availability of infrastructure facilities for mines.

(b) Equity shares of JSW Bengal Steel Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount of investments: ₹ 508 crores as at 31 March 2023 ₹ 508 crores as at 31 March 2022) - Evaluation ofthe status of its integrated Steel Complex (including power plant) to be implemented in phases at Salboni of district Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal by the said subsidiary, evaluation of Land and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.

(c) Equity shares of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount: ₹ 101 crores as at 31 March 2023; ₹ 99 crores as at 31 March 2022) - Evaluation of the status of its integrated Steel Complex to be implemented in phases at Ranchi, Jharkhand by the said subsidiary underlying valuation of Land and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.

(d) Investment of ₹ 4 crores (₹ 4 crores as at 31 March 2022) and loan of ₹ 189 crores (₹ 172 crores as at 31 March 2022) relating to JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada and JSW ADMS Carvo Limitada (step down subsidiaries) - Assessment of minable reserves by independent experts based on the plans to commence operations after mining lease arrangements are in place for which application has been submitted to regulatory authorities, and infrastructure is developed.

(e) Preference shares of JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount: ₹ 200 crores as at 31 March 2023; ₹ 198 crores as at 31 March 2022 and loans of ₹ 117 crores as at 31 March 2023; ₹ 95 crores as at 31 March 2022) . Preference Shares are Fair Valued Through Profit and loss based on Valuation by independent expert.

(f) Equity and Preference shares of, Creixent Special Steels Limited, a joint venture, (carrying amount: ₹ 920 crores as at 31 March 2023; ₹ 825 crores as at 31 March 2022) and loans and interest receivable (including of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited) of ₹ 312 crores (previous year ₹ 286 crores) – Valuation of business, property plant & equipment by an independent expert.

49. The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 27 May 2022 considered and approved the Scheme of Amalgamation pursuant to Section 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, providing for amalgamation of its Joint Venture Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") and CSSL's subsidiary JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (JISPL) with the Company. Pursuant to the Board approval, the Scheme has been filed with the concerned Stock Exchanges and Competition Commission of India for requisite approvals. The Competition Commission of India has approved the proposed amalgamation vide its order dated 29 September 2022. The Stock Exchanges have issued no adverse observation/No objection letter for the Scheme on 14 December 2022. The equity shareholders of the Company and JISPL have approved the Scheme of Amalgamation in their respective general meetings held on 17 March 2023. The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") has admitted the company's petition for approval of the Scheme of Amalgamation, which is posted for hearing on the 15 June 2023. The requisite regulatory and other approvals are awaited. Accordingly, no impact is given on account of this in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

50. Pursuant to the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the Resolution Plan submitted by the Company for Bhushan Power and Steel Limited ('BPSL') was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide order dated 5 September 2019 and subsequently an appeal preferred by the Company has been allowed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ('NCLAT') vide its order dated 17 February 2020. The erstwhile promoters of BPSL, certain operational creditors and the Directorate of Enforcement ('ED') preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the NCLAT Order which are pending for adjudication.

On 26 March 2021 the Company has completed the acquisition of BPSL by implementing the resolution plan approved under IBC Code basis an agreement entered with erstwhile committee of creditors that provides an option/right to the Company to unwind the transaction in case of unfavorable ruling on certain specified matters by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

On Implementation of Resolution Plan, the Company has also entered an arrangement with JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited ('JSLPL') through which the Company and JSLPL holds equity of Piombino Steel Limited ('PSL') in the ratio of 49% and 51% respectively giving joint control of PSL to the Company and JSLPL.

The Company has invested ₹ 980 crores, ₹ 4,100 crores and ₹ 7 crores in equity shares, Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD) and share warrants respectively. PSL has received additional equity contribution from JSLPL amounting to ₹ 1,027 crores (including share warrants) and raised further debt. PSL has invested ₹ 8,550 crores in Makler Private Limited ('Makler') and Makler has raised further debt and paid ₹ 19,350 crores to the financial creditors of BPSL in accordance with approved Resolution Plan. Pursuant to merger of Makler with BPSL in accordance with Resolution Plan, BPSL had become wholly owned subsidiary of PSL. Post this transaction, Piombino Steel Limited had become joint venture of the Company in the previous year.

Pursuant to the Subscription and Shareholders agreement between the Company, with JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited ('JSLPL') and Piombino Steel Limited ('PSL'), the Company had subscribed to certain Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures ('OFCDs') of PSL. As per the terms of OFCDs, including revisions, the Company had the option to convert the OFCDs into equity shares at any time at the option of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has exercised the option of conversion of 410,00,00,000 OFCDs held by the Company in PSL into 410,00,00,000 equity shares of PSL of face value of ₹ 10/- each on 1 October 2021. Pursuant to the conversion, the Company holds 83.28% equity in PSL and JSLPL holds 16.72% equity in PSL.

Consequent to the aforesaid conversion, PSL has become a Subsidiary of the Company and the Company is controlling and managing Bhushan Power & Steel Limited ('BPSL') through PSL w.e.f. 1 October 2021.

BPSL operates a 3.5 MTPA integrated steel plant located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and also have downstream manufacturing facilities at Kolkata, West Bengal and Chandigarh, Punjab.

51. On 1 October 2021, the Company acquired 80% shareholding in Neotrex Steel Private Limited ('NSPL') by way of acquisition of equity shares and Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures ('CCDs') from Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary Neotrex Steel Wires Private Limited at a value of ₹ 11.45 crores and infused a further sum of ₹ 32.55 crores in NSPL towards subscription money and has been allotted, Equity Shares and Zero-Coupon CCDs of NSPL at par value.

Consequent to the aforesaid acquisition, NSPL is a subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. 1 October 2021.

52. In accordance with the Share Subscription agreement entered into with JSW Paints Private Limited on 23 July 2021, the Company has agreed to invest ₹ 750 crores in JSW Paints Private Limited. During the year, the Company has invested additional ₹ 200 crores (previous year ₹ 300 crores) and has been allotted 58,47,953 equity shares (previous year 16,216,215 equity shares). The total equity investment approximates to 9.9% (previous year 7.5%) of the issued and paid-up equity capital of JSW Paints Private Limited. The Investment has been fair valued at ₹ 744 crores as on 31 March 2023 (previous year ₹ 554 crores).

53. The Company does not have material transactions with the struck off companies during the current & previous year.

54. Previous year figures have been re-grouped /re-classified wherever necessary including those as required in keeping with revised Schedule III amendments.

55. Exceptional Items:

Subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2022, a subsidiary company in USA had received a final arbitration order on its dispute with the lessors of coking coal mining lease and Plant lease and consequential notice of termination of lease. Accordingly, an impairment provision of ₹ 722 crores was recorded towards the value of the loans given to overseas subsidiary.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

56. Ratios:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	Variance	Reasons for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.00	1.03	(3.2%)	Current ratio has decreased to 1.00 primarily on account of decrease in inventories and trade receivables.
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Borrowings	Total Equity	0.87	0.79	9.0%	Debt equity ratio has decreased to 0.87 mainly due to reduced increase in equity on account of decrease in current year's profit.
Debt service coverage ratio	Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Net Finance Charges	Net Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled 'principal repayments (excluding prepayments/ refinancing) 'during the year) (Net Finance Charges : Finance Costs - Interest Income - Net Gain /(Loss) on sale of current investments	1.89	3.78	(50.1%)	Debt service coverage ratio has decreased to 1.89 mainly due to decrease in current year's profit.
Return on Equity	Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's equity	7.77%	30.24%	(74.3%)	Return on equity has decreased mainly due to decrease in current year's profit.
Inventory Turnover (no. of days)	Average inventory	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories + Mining premium and royalties + Power and fuel + Stores & spares consumed + Repairs & Maintenance + Job work charges + Labour charges + MDO cost	71	75	(5.2%)	
Trade receivables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade receivables	Sale of products	17	15	15.2%	
Trade payables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade payables	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories	133	137	(3.2%)	
Net capital turnover	Net Sales	Current assets - Current liabilities	(680.83)	86.55	"+ ve" to "- ve"	Decrease is primarily on account of increase in current liabilities in the current year.
Net Profit Margin (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	3.75%	14.06%	(73.3%)	Decrease is primarily on account of decrease in profit in the current year.
Return on capital employed	Profit before Tax after Exceptional Items, Finance cost	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	9.65%	24.03%	(59.8%)	Decrease is primarily on account of decrease in profit in the current year.
Return on Investment	Profit on sale of investments	Cost of Investments	-	0.26%	100%	There were no sale of investment during the current year hence the variance.

Borrowings excludes lease liabilities.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

57. Below are the details of the funds loaned to related parties 'Intermediaries' which have been further advanced to another related parties who is the 'Ultimate Beneficiaries':

₹ in crores

Intermediaries					Ultimate beneficiaries				
Name of party	**Relationship**	**Registered Address**	**Date**	**Amount**	**Name of party**	**Relationship**	**Registered Address**	**Date**	**Amount**
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc	Subsidiary	1500 Commercial St, Mingo Junction, OH 43938-1096, United States	03-Nov-22	58	JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc	Subsidiary	1500 Commercial Ave, Mingo Junction, OH 43938, United States	03-Nov-22	58
			22-Dec-22	99				22-Dec-22	99
			21-Feb-23	46				21-Feb-23	46
			13-Mar-23	41				14-Mar-23	41
Inversioua E Limitada	Subsidiary	Juan Franciscvo Gonzalez 562, Sector Placilla, Morales Copiapo, Chile	26-May-22	#	Santa Fe Mining S.A.	Subsidiary	Juan Franciscvo Gonzalez 562, Sector Placilla, Morales Copiapo, Chile	26-May-22	#
			10-Aug-22	#				16-Aug-22	#
JSW Natural Resources Limited	Subsidiary	C/o, International Financial Limited, IFS Court, Twenty Eight Cybercity Ebene Mauritius	22-Aug-22	1	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada	Subsidiary	Av. Julius Nyerere, Building no. 931, Flat 21, Maputo	31-Aug-22	#
			11-Nov-22	#				17-Nov-22	#
			21-Mar-23	#				27-Mar-23	#
Periama Holdings LLC	Subsidiary	2711, Centreville Road, Suite 400, City of Wilminton Country of New Castle Delaware 19808	19-May-22	96	Planck Holdings, LLC	Subsidiary	407 Prosperity Road, Prosperity, WV, 25909	19-May-22	96

represents amount less than ₹ 0.50 crore

No borrowed funds has been loaned/ invested in intermediaries which has been passed on to the ultimate beneficiaries during the year.

58. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Further, amounts aggregating to ₹ 0.11 crore, is held in abeyance due to dispute/ pending legal cases.

59. Events occurring after balance sheet:

On 19 May 2023 the board of directors recommended a final dividend of ₹ 3.40 per equity share be paid to shareholders for financial year 2022-23, which is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 28 July 2023. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outflow of ₹ 822 crores.

60. Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies: The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific. This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates: The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognise a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognise on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iv) Ind AS 103 – Common control Business Combination The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination. It requires to disclose the date on which the transferee obtains control of the transferor. There is no significant impact on the Company.

61. Additional information

A) C.I.F. value of imports:

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Capital goods	1,057	713
Raw materials (including power and fuel)	45,849	30,208
Stores & spare parts	1,296	967

B) Expenditure in foreign currency:

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest and finance charges	2,057	1,330
Ocean freight	783	1,619
Technical know-how	105	83
Commission on sales	29	35
Legal & professional fees	5	41
Others	47	41

C) Earnings in foreign currency:

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
F.O.B. value of exports	10,731	23,238
Interest Income	596	305

As per our report of even date
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May 2023

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **JSW Steel Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of JSW Steel Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associate and joint ventures, comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associate and joint ventures as at March 31, 2023, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associate and joint ventures 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 consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recoverability of Goodwill, Property plant and Equipment, Capital work in progress, Right-of-use assets and Advances related to certain business *(as described in note 49 of the consolidated financial statements)*	
As at March 31, 2023, the Group has carrying amount of: • Goodwill of ₹ 116 crores, • Property plant and Equipment, capital work in progress, advances and license fees of ₹ 7,835 crores • Right-of-use assets ₹ 75 crores • Investment in equity and preference shares ₹ 760 crores • Loan and interest receivable from related party ₹ 312 crores Related to certain businesses incurring losses or where projects are on hold. Assessment of the recoverable amount of Goodwill, Property plant and Equipment, Capital work in progress, Right-of-use assets and Advances related to certain businesses has been identified as a key audit matter due to: • Significance of the carrying amount of these balances. • The assessment requires management to make significant estimates concerning the estimated future cash flows, qualitative assessments of the status of the project and its future depending on balance work to be performed or approvals to be received, associated discount rates and growth rates based on management's view of future business prospects. • Changes to any of these assumptions could lead to material changes in the estimated recoverable amount, impacting both potential impairment charges and potential reversals of impairment taken in prior years.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We obtained and read management's assessment for impairment. • We performed test of controls over impairment process through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls. • We assessed the impairment model prepared by the management and the assumptions used, with particular attention to the following: » Benchmarking or assessing assumptions used in the impairment models, including discount rates, risk free rate of return, long term growth rate and other key assumptions against external and internal data; » assessing the cash flow forecasts through analysis of actual past performance and comparison to previous forecasts; » testing the mathematical accuracy and performing sensitivity analyses of the models; and » understanding the commercial prospects of the assets/projects, and comparison of assumptions with external data sources; • We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the experts used by management in the process of determining recoverable amounts. • We assessed the conclusions reached by management and those charged with governance on account of various estimates and judgements including possible impact of pandemic. • We assessed the compliance of the disclosures made in note 49 of the consolidated financial statements with the accounting standards.
Accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions and compliance with the provisions of Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ('SEBI (LODR) 2015') *(as described in note 45 of the consolidated financial statements)*	
We identified the accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions as set out in respective notes to the consolidated financial statements as a key audit matter due to: • the significance of transactions with related parties during the year ended March 31, 2023. • Related party transactions are subject to the compliance requirement under the Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015.	Our audit procedures in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions included the following: • We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the controls related to capturing of related party transactions and management's process of ensuring all transactions and balances with related parties have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. • We obtained an understanding of the Group's policies and procedures in respect of evaluating arms-length pricing and approval process by the audit committee and the board of directors. • We agreed the amounts disclosed with underlying documentation and read relevant agreements, evaluation of arms-length by management, on a sample basis, as part of our evaluation of the disclosure. • We assessed management evaluation of compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015. • We evaluated the disclosures through reading of statutory information, books and records and other documents obtained during the course of our audit.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation *(as described in note 46 of the consolidated financial statements)*	
The Group has disclosed in note 46 of the consolidated financial statements contingent liabilities of ₹ 4,318 crores in respect of disputed claims/ levies under various tax and legal matters and ₹ 4,123 crores towards Claims related to Forest development tax/ fee. In addition, the Group has assessed several claims as 'Remote' and hence are not required to be disclosed as contingent liabilities. Taxation and litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to: ▸ Significance of these amounts and large number of disputed matters with various authorities. ▸ Significant judgement and assumptions required by management in assessing the exposure of each case to evaluate whether there is a need to set up a provision and measurement of exposures as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. We focused on this matter because of the potential financial impact on the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, the treatment of taxation and litigation cases require significant judgement due to the complexity of the cases, timescales for resolution and involvement of various authorities.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▸ We obtained understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls related to the identification, recognition and measurement of provisions for disputes, potential claims and litigation, and contingent liabilities. ▸ We obtained details of legal and tax disputed matters and evaluation made by the management and assessed management's position through discussions on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss. ▸ We read external legal opinions (where considered necessary) and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims. ▸ We involved tax specialists to assist us in evaluating tax positions taken by management. ▸ We assessed the relevant disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements for compliance in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its associate and joint ventures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective companies 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 the 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint ventures are responsible for assessing the ability of their respective companies to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint ventures are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of their respective companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Holding 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's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group, its associate and joint ventures 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 consolidated 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 Group, its associate and joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group, its associate and joint ventures of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

(a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of 25 subsidiaries, whose financial statements and other financial information include total assets of ₹ 39,174 crores as at March 31, 2023, and total revenues of ₹ 24,877 crores and net cash inflows of ₹ 690 crore for the year ended on that date. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss of ₹ 113 crores for the year ended March 31, 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 associate and 7 joint ventures, whose financial statements, other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

Certain of these subsidiaries and joint ventures are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries and joint ventures located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries and joint ventures located outside India is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

(b) The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss of ₹ 0.04 crores for the year ended March 31, 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 joint venture, whose financial statements, other financial information have not been audited and whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associate and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associate and joint ventures, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

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, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures, incorporated in India, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated 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 of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, associate and joint ventures, none of the directors of the Group's companies, its associate and joint ventures incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate and joint ventures incorporated in India, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(g) In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditors of the subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures incorporated in India, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(h) 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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, its associate and joint ventures in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 46 to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. The Group, its associate and joint ventures did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2023;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group. the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures, incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2023;

iv. a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 56 to the consolidated financial statements, 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 Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("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 respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 56 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures incorporated in India during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

As stated in note 54 to the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures, incorporated in India have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members of the respective companies at the respective ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable only w.e.f. April 1, 2023 for the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate and joint venture companies incorporated in India, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN: 23105938BGXGGV9852

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023

ANNEXURE 1

referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date Re: JSW Steel Limited ("the Company")

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:

(xxi) Qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are:

Entity Name	CIN	Subsidiary/ Joint Venture/ Associate	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
JSW Steel Limited	L27102MH1994PLC152925	Holding Company	(i) (c)
			(iii) (e)
			(iii) (f)
			(vii) (a)
Amba River Coke Limited	U23100MH1997PLC110901	Subsidiary	(iii) (e)
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	U27100DL1999PLC108350	Subsidiary	(i) (c)
Chandranitya Developers Private Limited	U70100PN1995PTC157442	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	U27106MH2007PLC170160	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	U40300MH2010PLC199844	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	U85110MH1995PTC293892	Subsidiary	(i) (c)
			(iii) (e)
			(vii) (a)
JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	U27310MH2007PLC171405	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	U27100MH1985PLC037346	Subsidiary	(i) (c)
			(iii) (e)
			(xvii)
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	U27209MH2017PLC301887	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Vallabh Tin Plate Private Limited	U28112MH1995PTC367236	Subsidiary	(vii) (a)
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	U27300MH2019PLC334944	Subsidiary	(i) (c)
			(ix) (d)
			(xvii)
Vardhman Industries Limited	U74899MH1984PLC377011	Subsidiary	(i) (c)
Ayena Innovations Private Limited	U74999JH2021PTC016163	Joint Venture	(xvii)
JSW One Distribution Limited	U51909MH2021PLC371909	Joint Venture	(xvii)
JSW One Platforms Limited	U51100MH2018PLC314290	Joint Venture	(xvii)
NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited	U37100MH2022PLC386072	Joint Venture	(xvii)
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	U10300DL2008PTC176675	Joint Venture	(xvii)

The audit report under Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 of these companies has not been issued till the date of our auditor's report:

Name	CIN	Holding company / subsidiary / associate/ joint venture
Gourangdih Coal Limited	U10100WB2009PLC139007	Joint Venture

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN: 23105938BGXGGV9852

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2023

ANNEXURE 2

to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the consolidated financial statements of JSW Steel Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of JSW Steel Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associate and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, its associate and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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 ("ICAI"). 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 the respective 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both, issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to consolidated 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated 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 with reference to consolidated 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements 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, the Group, its associate and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to these 20 subsidiaries, 6 joint ventures and 1 associate which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries and joint ventures incorporated in India.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN: 23105938BGXGGV9852

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 19 May, 2023

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

		Notes	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
I	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	97,699	92,952
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	21,921	16,756
	(c) Investment property	6	86	180
	(d) Right-of-use assets	7	4,699	4,715
	(e) Goodwill	8	128	119
	(f) Other intangible assets	9	1,840	1,914
	(g) Intangible assets under development	9(b)	245	149
	(h) Investments in joint ventures and associate	10	700	367
	(i) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	11	4,101	4,565
	(ii) Loans	12	130	125
	(iii) Derivative assets	19(a)	18	24
	(iv) Other financial assets	13	4,799	4,084
	(j) Current tax assets (net)		631	528
	(k) Deferred tax assets	26	539	-
	(l) Other non-current assets	14	5,392	4,633
	Total non-current assets		**142,928**	**131,111**
(2)	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	15	33,135	33,787
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	16	5	8
	(ii) Trade receivables	17	7,134	7,457
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	18(a)	15,424	8,808
	(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	18(b)	5,290	8,575
	(v) Loans	12	717	759
	(vi) Derivative assets	19(b)	460	426
	(vii) Other financial assets	13	1,701	1,289
	(c) Current tax assets (net)		3	7
	(d) Other current assets	14	4,277	4,250
	(e) Assets classified as held for sale		4	8
	Total current assets		**68,150**	**65,374**
	TOTAL - ASSETS		**211,078**	**196,485**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
(1)	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	20	301	301
	(b) Other equity	21	65,394	66,996
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**65,695**	**67,297**
	Non-controlling interests (NCI)		1,344	1,238
	Total equity		**67,039**	**68,535**
	Liabilities			
(2)	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	22	61,966	57,929
	(ia) Lease liabilities	7	1,594	1,582
	(ii) Derivative liabilities	23(a)	15	7
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	24	1,131	699
	(b) Provisions	25	1,395	1,481
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	7,936	7,621
	(d) Other non-current liabilities	27	39	1,080
	Total non-current liabilities		**74,076**	**70,399**
(3)	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	28	16,876	12,046
	(ia) Lease liabilities	7	417	680
	(ii) Trade payables	29		
	a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises		436	497
	b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		37,767	30,392
	(iii) Derivative liabilities	23(b)	405	115
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	30	7,976	8,415
	(b) Provisions	25	280	256
	(c) Other current liabilities	31	4,457	4,759
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		1,349	391
	Total current liabilities		**69,963**	**57,551**
	Total liabilities		**144,039**	**127,950**
	TOTAL – EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**211,078**	**196,485**

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

		Notes	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
I	**Revenue from operations**	32	165,960	146,371
II	Other income	33	1,030	1,531
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**166,990**	**147,902**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed		94,456	62,337
	Purchases of stock-in-trade		1,514	534
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	34	(2,636)	(3,601)
	Mining premium and royalties		7,457	13,894
	Employee benefits expense	35	3,915	3,493
	Finance costs	36	6,902	4,968
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	37	7,474	6,001
	Other expenses	38	42,707	30,707
	Total expenses		**161,789**	**118,333**
V	**Profit before share of profit / (loss) from joint ventures (net), exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**5,201**	**29,569**
VI	Share of profit / (loss) from joint ventures (net)		(137)	917
VII	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (V+VI)**		**5,064**	**30,486**
VIII	Exceptional items	48	(591)	741
IX	**Profit before tax (VII-VIII)**		**5,655**	**29,745**
X	**Tax expense/(credit)**	26		
	Current tax		1,499	4,974
	Deferred tax		17	3,833
	Total tax expense/(credit)		**1,516**	**8,807**
XI	**Profit for the year (IX-X)**		**4,139**	**20,938**
XII	**Other comprehensive income / (loss)**			
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	43	(19)	(83)
	b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(634)	2,435
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		84	(284)
	Total (A)		**(569)**	**2,068**
B	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) The effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instruments		(458)	(9)
	b) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)		(1,031)	(148)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		154	5
	Total (B)		**(1,335)**	**(152)**
	Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (A+B)		**(1,904)**	**1,916**
XIII	**Total comprehensive income/(loss) (XI+XII)**		**2,235**	**22,854**
	Total Profit /(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		4,144	20,665
	- Non-controlling interests		(5)	273
			4,139	**20,938**
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		(1,846)	1,937
	- Non-controlling interests		(58)	(21)
			(1,904)	**1,916**
	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		2,298	22,602
	- Non-controlling interests		(63)	252
			2,235	**22,854**
XIV	**Earnings per equity share of Re 1 each**	39		
	Basic (in ₹)		17.25	85.96
	Diluted (in ₹)		17.14	85.49

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

A. Equity share capital

₹ in crores

As at 1 April, 2021	Movement during 2021-22	As at 31 March, 2022	Movement during 2022-23	As at 31 March, 2023
302	(1)	301	@	301

@ - ₹ 0.39 crore

B. Other equity

₹ in crores

Particulars	Reserves and surplus							Other comprehensive income / (loss)			Attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Equity settled share based payment reserve	General reserve	Capital reserve on bargain purchase	FCTR	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges			
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	3,585	5,417	774	24,043	117	9,972	1,780	(816)	630	(194)	45,308	(619)	44,689
Profit for the year	-	-	-	20,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,665	273	20,938
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax (refer note 26)	-	-	-	(56)	-	-	-	(126)	2,124	(5)	1,937	(21)	1,916
Dividends	-	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,571)	-	(1,571)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	(515)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(515)	-	(515)
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	161
Acquisition of stake from NCI	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	(59)	(10)
Acquisition of business	-	-	-	-	-	-	962	-	-	-	962	1,648	2,610
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	(37)	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss of Control of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Investment by NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	3,585	5,417	774	42,615	241	10,009	2,742	(942)	2,754	(199)	66,996	1,238	68,234
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	**3,585**	**5,417**	**774**	**42,615**	**241**	**10,009**	**2,742**	**(942)**	**2,754**	**(199)**	**66,996**	**1,238**	**68,234**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,144	(5)	4,139
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax (refer note 26)	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	-	(973)	(556)	(304)	(1,846)	(58)	(1,904)
Dividends	-	-	-	(4,194)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,194)	-	(4,194)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	76
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	219	-	219
Disposal of subsidiary (refer note 52)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	165
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	(52)	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment by NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Others	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**3,585**	**5,417**	**774**	**42,627**	**408**	**10,061**	**2,742**	**(1,915)**	**2,198**	**(503)**	**65,394**	**1,344**	**66,738**

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

		For the year ended 31 March, 2023		For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**				
	Profit before tax		5,655		29,745
	Adjustments for:				
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	7,474		6,001	
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	60		107	
	Gain on sale of financial investments designated as FVTPL	@		(11)	
	Export obligation deferred income amortisation	(147)		(526)	
	Interest income	(643)		(580)	
	Dividend income	(21)		(25)	
	Interest expense	6,655		4,584	
	Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss (net)	2,293		388	
	Gain on financial instruments designated as FVTPL	(5)		(707)	
	Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(100)		(69)	
	Share based payment expense	219		161	
	Share of (profit) / loss from joint ventures (net)	137		(917)	
	Allowances for doubtful receivable and advances	11		56	
	Non – cash expenditure	2		-	
	Exceptional items	(591)		741	
	Gain on sale of Investment property	(8)		(35)	
	Gain on deemed dilution of stake in joint venture	(135)		-	
			15,201		**9,168**
	Operating profit before working capital changes		**20,856**		**38,913**
	Adjustments for:				
	Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	704		(15,593)	
	Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables	317		(1,884)	
	(Increase) in other assets	(2,812)		(2,884)	
	Increase in trade payable and other liabilities	4,965		13,013	
	(Decrease) / Increase in provisions	(69)		84	
			3,105		**(7,264)**
	Cash flow from operations		**23,961**		**31,649**
	Income taxes paid (net of refund received)		(638)		(5,379)
	Net cash generated from operating activities		**23,323**		**26,270**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities**				
	Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets (including under development and capital advances)		(14,784)		(10,091)
	Refund of capital advance		460		-
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		35		43
	Proceeds from sale of Investment property		112		135
	Cash outflow on acquisition of a subsidiary / acquisition of NCI		@		(20)
	Investment in joint ventures		(244)		(364)
	Equity investment in other related parties / others		(201)		(300)
	Inter corporate deposits		-		(149)
	Purchase of current investments		-		(4,140)
	Sale of current investments		5		4,153
	Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)		3,285		(5,870)
	Interest received		600		591
	Dividend received		21		25
	Net cash used in investing activities		**(10,711)**		**(15,987)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares	59	72
Payment for purchase of treasury shares	-	(591)
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	17,950	17,043
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(14,158)	(19,651)
Proceeds from / (repayment) of current borrowings (net)	1,792	(4,440)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(524)	(417)
Interest paid	(6,902)	(5,102)
Dividend paid (including corporate dividend tax)	(4,194)	(1,571)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(5,977)**	**(14,657)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	**6,635**	**(4,374)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	8,808	11,943
Add: Translation adjustment in cash and cash equivalents	(19)	(3)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents pursuant to business combinations	-	1,246
Less: Cash and cash equivalents upon loss of control of subsidiaries	@	(4)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**15,424**	**8,808**

Reconciliation forming Statement of Cash flows

₹ in crores

Particulars	1 April, 2022	Cash flows (net)	Foreign exchange difference	New leases	Others #	31 March, 2023
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 28)	**68,002**	3,792	3,206	-	75	**75,075**
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	**2,262**	(524)	-	270	3	**2,011**
Borrowings (current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	**1,973**	1,792	2	-	-	**3,767**

₹ in crores

Particulars	1 April, 2021	Cash flows (net)	Foreign exchange difference	Changes in fair values	New leases	Other #	31 March, 2022
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 28)	58,049	(2,608)	1,148	-	11,500	(87)	68,002
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	2,344	(417)	-	360	11	(36)	2,262
Borrowings (current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	6,334	(4,440)	79	-	-	-	1,973

Other comprises of upfront fees amortisation and interest cost accrual on preference shares and deferred sales tax loan.

Notes:

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

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

1. General Information

JSW Steel Limited ("the Company" or "the Parent") is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Iron and Steel Products.

The Parent and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") is an integrated manufacturer of diverse range of steel products with its manufacturing facilities located at Vijayanagar works in Karnataka, Dolvi works in Maharashtra and Salem works in Tamil Nadu and also in the United States of America and Italy. The Group also has a Plate and Coil mill Division in Anjar, Gujarat. The Group has entered into long term lease arrangements of iron ore mines located at Odisha and Karnataka.

The Company has also signed Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) for three coal mines. Sitanala coking coal block, Parbatpur Central coking coal block in Jharkhand and Banai & Bhalumuda coal block in Chhattisgarh.

JSW Steel Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India on 15 March 1994 under the Companies Act, 1956 and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

2. Significant Accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

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

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Consolidated Financial Statements which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated 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 "Consolidated Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 May 2023.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year as explained in the accounting policies below, and acquisition of subsidiaries where assets and liabilities are measured at fair values as at the date of acquisition in accordance with Ind AS 103.

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 Group takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, fair value of plan assets within scope the of Ind AS 19 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

The Financial Statement is presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest crores except when otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

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

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

III. Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Company:

- has power over the investee
- is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including;

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidation procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

IV. Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition date fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

In case of bargain purchase, before recognising gain in respect thereof, the Group determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. Thereafter, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognises any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment. The Group then reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts that Ind AS requires for the purposes of calculating the bargain purchase. If the gain remains after this reassessment and review, the Group recognises it in other comprehensive income and accumulates the same in equity as capital reserve. This gain is attributed to the acquirer. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the Group recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing, directly in equity as capital reserve.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Ind AS.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the financial year, the provisional amounts for which the accounting is incomplete shall be disclosed in the financial statements and provisional amounts recognised at the acquisition date shall be retrospectively adjusted during the measurement period. During the measurement period, the group shall also recognise additional assets or liabilities if the new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and if known,

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date. However, the measurement period shall not exceed the period of one year from the acquisition date.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control shall be accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

V. Investment Property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Group depreciates building component of investment property over 30 years from the date of original purchase.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of derecognition from the derecognition of investment properties the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

VI. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate and a joint venture is described at note 2(VII) below.

VII. Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate or a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale.

When a group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

VII. Revenue recognition

A. Sale of Goods

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

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

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

The Group recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer. In contracts where freight is arranged by the Group and recovered from the customers, the same is treated as a separate performance obligation and revenue is recognised when such freight services are rendered.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Group accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when delivered and measured based on the bilateral contractual arrangements.

Contract balances

i. Contract assets

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

ii. Trade receivables

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

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

iii. Contract liabilities

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

iv. Refund liabilities

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

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B. **Construction contracts**

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentives payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract cost incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

C. **Dividend and interest income**

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

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

IX. Leases

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

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases.

Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The Group as a lessee

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

Class of assets	Years
Leasehold land	75 to 99 Years
Buildings	3 to 30 years
Plant & Machinery	3 to 15 years

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

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

Lease liabilities

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below ₹ 5,00,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

X. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XXII) (C) (c));
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss on repayment of the monetary items; and

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into INR using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Goodwill, capital reserve on bargain purchase and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

XI. 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 are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

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

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asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

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

XII. Government grants

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

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

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest and effect of this favorable interest is treated as a government grant. The Loan or assistance is initially recognised at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and recognised to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss immediately on fulfillment of the performance obligations. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

XIII. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the Consolidated Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the Group recognises corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

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

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

XIV. Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 40.

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The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting year, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Company has created an Employee Benefit Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the Company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The Company treats Trust as its extension and shares held by the Trust are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from Equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in capital reserve. Share options exercised during the reporting year are satisfied with treasury shares.

XV. Taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group 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 recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise 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 year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

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

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

XVI. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets located in India, 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.

Class of assets	Years
Plant and equipment	8 to 40 years
Work-rolls (shown under Plant and equipment)	1 to 5 years

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

Freehold land and leasehold land where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost, are not depreciated.

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 Group 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.

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment of the Company's foreign subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities has been provided on straight-line method as per the estimated useful life of such assets as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Buildings	15 to 50 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 30 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
Vehicles and aircrafts	4 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years

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XVII. Intangible assets

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

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

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Computer software	3 to 5 years
Licenses	Over the period of license

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

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

XVII. Mining Assets

Acquisition Costs

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

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

Exploration and evaluation

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

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

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

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

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

Stripping cost

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

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

Other production stripping cost incurred are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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

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Site restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs:

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

The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology. Details of such provisions are set out in note 25.

XIX. Impairment of Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets 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 Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

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

XX. Inventories

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

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of semi-finished / finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of semi-finished / finished iron ore inventory includes a proportion of cost of mining, bid premium, royalties and other manufacturing overheads depending on stage of completion of related activities. Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Cost of semi-finished /finished iron ore inventory includes a proportion of cost of mining, bid premium, royalties and other manufacturing overheads depending on stage of completion of related activities.

XXI. Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation,

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its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

Onerous contracts

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

XXII. Financial Instruments

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

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

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

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

b) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit and loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

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

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Group recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

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are strategic investments and held for long term purposes are classified as FVTOCI.

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

d) Impairment

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

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

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

If the Group measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous year, but determines at the end of a reporting year that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous year, The Group again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and

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supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

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

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

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

e) Effective interest method

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group 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.

b) Equity instruments

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

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

c) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and

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

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

Other financial liabilities:

The Group enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Group at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in the nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as Acceptances (under trade payables) and arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as borrowings. Interest borne by the Group on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

C. Derivative instruments and hedge accounting

a) Derivative financial instruments

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

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedge item.

b) Embedded derivatives

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

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

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c) Hedge accounting

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

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

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

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

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedges

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

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

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

(iii) Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation

Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of foreign

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currency translation reserve. The gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

Gains and losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

XXIII. Segment reporting

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

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

XXIV. 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 Consolidated Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

XXV. Earnings per share:

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

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

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

ii) Impairment of investments in joint ventures and associate

Determining whether the investments in joint ventures and associate are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, the Directors have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations of the investee companies as more fully described in note 49. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are

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

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

iv) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the 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. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

v) Impairment of Goodwill

Determining whether the goodwill acquired in business combinations are impaired, requires an estimate of recoverable amount of the Group's cash Generating unit (or groups of cash generating units). In considering the recoverable value of cash generating unit, the management have anticipated the future benefits to arise from commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying unit. If the recoverable amount of cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any Impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

vi) Provision for site restoration

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

vii) Taxes

Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') subsequently amended in Finance Act issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on 20 September 2019 which is effective 1 April 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('New tax rate') subject to certain conditions.

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Group had made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and The Company and one of its subsidiaries decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit. Based on the detailed assessment carried out the management, deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences expected to reverse during the year in which the Company and one of its subsidiaries would be under the new tax regime and accordingly applied the new rate for measuring the said deferred tax liabilities in accordance with the requirements of IND AS 12 - "Income Taxes". This had resulted in reversal of deferred tax liabilities amounting to ₹ 2,225 crores. During the year, the Group has re-assessed the impact of the Ordinance and there is no significant change in the measurement arising of the said assessment.

viii) Net Realisable Value for Inventory of Mining Operations

Iron Ore inventory held for Captive use in the production are not written down below cost as finished products in which they will be consumed are expected to be sold at or above cost. Inventory which is expected to be sold to third party is only considered for provision which is computed by comparing Net realisable value and cost. The estimation for percentage of inventory used for captive purpose or to be sold to third party is made using latest trends of third party and captive sales, sales order on hand and management judgement.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In case of iron ore inventory from mining operations estimated cost includes any royalty and duties payable to the authorities.

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B) Critical accounting judgements

i) Control over JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited (RIPL)

RIPL has developed a residential township in Vijayanagar, Karnataka on the land taken on lease from the Company for a period of 30 years and provides individual housing units on rent to the employees of the Company or other group companies. RIPL is not allowed to sub-let or assign its rights under the arrangement without prior written consent of the Company. Though the Company does not hold any ownership interest in RIPL, the Company has concluded that the Company has practical ability to direct the relevant activities of RIPL unilaterally, considering RIPL's dependency on the Company for funding significant portion of its operation through subscription to 76.27% of preference share capital amounting to ₹ 355 crores issued by RIPL and significant portion of RIPL's activities.

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

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

iii) Joint control over JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (formerly known as Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited)

The consortium of JSW Steel Limited and AION Investments Private II Limited completed the acquisition of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited ("JSWISPL") through their jointly controlled entity Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") on 31 August 2018. The Company has made an investment in the year 2018-19 of ₹ 375 crores through equity and redeemable preference shares in CSSL to acquire joint control in JSWISPL and have an effective shareholding of 23.1% in JSWISPL.

As per the Shareholding agreement, all the relevant activities of CSSL that affect the Company's variable returns from its involvement with CSSL/ JSWISPL have to be decided unanimously by a Steering Committee on which the Company has representation and thus the Company has concluded that it has joint control over CSSL.

iv) Joint control over JSW One Platforms Limited (Formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited')

Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL), JSW Paints Private Limited (JPPL) and JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) have been jointly controlling JSW One Platforms Limited ('JOPL') (formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited'). During the year, Mitsui and Co., Ltd. (Mitsui), has acquired 8.2% stake in JOPL, resulting in dilution of JSWSL's stake in JOPL by 5.99%.

JSWSL has made an investment of Rs. 188 crores through equity shares having an effective shareholding of 69.01% in JOPL. As per the revised shareholder's agreement among JSWSL, JPPL, JSWCL and Mitsui, all the relevant activities of JOPL that affect its variable returns will continue to be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWSL, JSWCL & JPPL. However, Mitsui has certain protective rights under this shareholder's agreement. Thus, the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JOPL.

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v) Incentives under the State Industrial Policy

The Group units in Maharashtra and Karnataka are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy and have been availing incentives in the form of VAT deferral / CST refunds historically. The Company currently recognises income for such government grants based on the State Goods & Service Tax rates instead of VAT rates, in accordance with the relevant notifications issued by the State of Maharashtra and the State of Karnataka post implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST).

i) The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 & PSI 2013 Scheme. The Company completed the Phase 1 expansion of 3.3 MTPA to 5 MTPA at Dolvi, Maharashtra in May 2016 and has also received the eligibility certificate for the same basis which it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007 since then. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22 and the Company has received interim Eligibility Certificate for the investment relating to Phase 2 capacity expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA in FY 2022 – 23. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 649 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023.

ii) The State Government of Maharashtra (GOM) vide its Government Resolution (GR) dated 20 December 2018 issued the modalities for sanction and disbursement of incentives, under GST regime, and introduced certain new conditions / restrictions for accruing incentive benefits granted to the Group.

The management has evaluated the impact of other conditions imposed and has obtained legal advice on the tenability of these changes in the said scheme. Based on such legal advice, the Company has also made the representation to GOM and believes that said Incentives would continue to be made available to the Company under the GST regime, since the new conditions are not tenable legally and will contest these changes appropriately.

vi) Control over subcontractors

The Group enters into contracts with entities for supply of man power relating to plant operations, administrative activities and other business-related activities. These entities through their manpower perform activities as per the directions of the Group. The Group does not hold any ownership interest in these entities. The Group has carried out control assessment of these entities and concluded that the Group does not have practical ability to direct the relevant activities of these entities. Accordingly, the Group has concluded that it does not exercise control over these entities.

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4. Property, plant and equipment

₹ in crores

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles and aircrafts	Office equipment	Mining development and projects	Total
Cost / deemed cost								
At 01 April, 2021	**2,154**	**10,556**	**66,556**	**155**	**170**	**129**	**1,127**	**80,847**
Additions	59	2,374	21,483	17	51	25	4	24,013
Acquired pursuant to business combination	1,467	2,316	9,924	3	4	1	-	13,715
Deductions	-	23	324	1	18	1	-	367
Assets transfer to held for sale	-	(3)	(7)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Other adjustments (refer note b below)	-	316	1,859	-	-	-	-	2,175
Translation reserve	1	33	234	@	@	@	14	282
At 31 March, 2022	**3,681**	**15,569**	**99,725**	**174**	**207**	**154**	**1,145**	**120,655**
Additions	79	910	9,593	31	16	50	-	10,679
Deductions	2	3	380	4	10	2	1,082	1,483
Other adjustments (refer note b below)	-	27	604	-	-	-	-	631
Translation reserve	25	107	704	@	1	1	38	876
At 31 March, 2023	**3,783**	**16,610**	**110,246**	**201**	**214**	**203**	**101**	**131,358**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
At 01 April, 2021	**4**	**2,346**	**18,547**	**85**	**76**	**77**	**855**	**21,990**
Depreciation	-	476	4,927	16	18	18	7	5,462
Disposals	-	6	240	1	9	1	-	257
Asset transfer to held for sale	-	(3)	(6)	-	-	-	-	(9)
Impairment (refer note 48)	6	3	205	-	1	-	185	400
Translation reserve	@	11	98	@	@	@	8	117
At 31 March, 2022	**10**	**2,827**	**23,531**	**100**	**86**	**94**	**1,055**	**27,703**
Depreciation	-	631	6,249	17	22	26	-	6,945
Disposals	-	3	305	4	5	8	1,082	1,407
Translation reserve	1	33	354	-	1	1	28	418
At 31 March, 2023	**11**	**3,488**	**29,829**	**113**	**104**	**113**	**1**	**33,659**
Net book value								
At 31 March, 2023	**3,772**	**13,122**	**80,417**	**88**	**110**	**90**	**100**	**97,699**
At 31 March, 2022	**3,671**	**12,742**	**76,194**	**74**	**121**	**60**	**90**	**92,952**

@ - between ₹ (0.50) crore to ₹ 0.50 crore

Notes:

₹ in crores

Description		As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a) Freehold land and buildings which have been/agreed to be hypothecated/mortgaged to lenders of related parties	Deemed cost	101	70
b) Other adjustments comprises:			
Borrowing cost		446	1479
Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (net)		185	696

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c) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the group companies:

*bold figures represents current year figures

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**6** 6	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited	No	31-Mar-2000	Under dispute. Agreement to Sale is registered. However, sale deed is pending. Special Civil Suit for Specific performance filed.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land & Building	**27** 27	Loha Ispat Limited	No	28-Jan-2021	Liquidator is under process to take approvals for the transfer of title deed.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**3** 3	Ispat Metallics India Limited	No	31-Mar-2000	Under dispute. Case is pending in Tehsildar, Pen.
Right of Use	Land	**67** 67	Government of Karnataka	No	31-Mar-2007	Approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government).
Right of Use	Land	**18** 18	Government of Karnataka	No	19-May-2011	Application Submitted to lessor for execution of Absolute Sale deed on 30 June 2021.
Right of Use	Land	**7** 7	Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited	No	15-Dec-2011	Extension of lease deed in under process.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**1** 1	Oswal Hosiery Factory	No	26-May-1980	Acquired under NCLT proceedings, pending to be transferred by insolvency professional.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**44** 44	Pradeep Agarwal	No	2007 – 2010	Process for transfer initiated.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**1** 1	Ashwini Dharua	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**1** 1	Dasrath Parekh	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**5** 5	Durga Prasad Sasni N	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**@** @	Parmeshwar Kichhu	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**2** 2	Rajeev Kumar Mohanty	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**@** @	Rakesh Khandelwal	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**@** @	Ranjit Ghosh	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**3** 3	Rishi Pal	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**3** 3	Sanjay Mehta	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**7** 7	Saraswati Kuanr	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**@** @	Subhash Sharma	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**2** 2	Varinder Singh	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**@** @	Varinder Verma	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	**4** 4	Vikas Gupta	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name.

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore

d) Assets given on operating lease:

(i) The Group has entered into lease arrangements, for renting the following:

Category of Asset	Area	Period
Land at Vijayanagar	534.34 acres *	5 years to 30 years
Land at Dolvi along with certain buildings	78.945 acres	15 years to 20 years
Land at Palwal	6 acres	15 years
Office Premises at Mittal Tower	1,885 sq. feet	24 months
Office Premises at CBD Belapur	33,930 sq. feet	5 years
Building for Vijayanagar Sports Institute	1,96,647 sq. feet	10 years
Hospital premises at Vijayanagar	81,500 sq. feet	20 years
Land at Vasind	22,303 sq. mtr.	25 years
Land at Haryana	18,900 sq. mtr.	22 years
Land at Haryana	14,125 sq. mtr.	22 years
Office Premises at Grand Palladium	30,784 sq. feet	1 year

*includes 440 acres of land classified as right-of-use assets in note 7.

The agreements are renewable & cancellable by mutual consent of both parties. The rent paid on above is based on mutually agreed rates.

(ii) Disclosure in respect of assets given on operating lease included in following heads:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Land		
Cost/Deemed cost *	120	92
Building		
Cost/Deemed cost	174	174
Accumulated depreciation	32	27
Depreciation for the year	4	6

* includes ₹ 22 crores of land classified as right-of-use assets in note 7.

e) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowings, the details relating to which have been described in Note 22 and 28.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

f) Property, plant and equipment includes proportionate share (50%) of assets under joint operation as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and equipment
Cost / deemed cost		
At 31 March, 2021	**476**	**7**
Additions	6	-
At 31 March, 2022	**482**	**7**
Additions	-	-
At 31 March, 2023	**482**	**7**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 31 March, 2021	**96**	**4**
Depreciation expense	16	1
At 31 March, 2022	**112**	**5**
Depreciation expense	16	1
At 31 March, 2023	**128**	**6**
Net book value		
At 31 March, 2023	**354**	**1**
At 31 March, 2022	**370**	**2**

g) The Company has capitalised certain assets amounting to Rs. 355 crores with respect to storage facilities availed on lease. The Company has entered in Memorandum of Understanding for execution of lease with a related party. However, the lease agreement for the related land portion is still under execution.

5. Capital work in progress includes exchange fluctuation (regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs) to of ₹ 117 crores (previous year ₹ 263 crores) and borrowing cost (net off interest income) of ₹ 295 crores (previous year ₹ 583 crores), capitalised during the year.

CWIP ageing:

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	14,244	3,783	1,782	1,946	21,755
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	82	58	2	24	166
Total	**14,326**	**3,841**	**1,784**	**1,970**	**21,921**

For CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Projects				
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijayanagar works	-	632	-	-
- 5 to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Works	393	-	-	-
- Baytown, Phase-II	-	618	-	-
- Blast furnace III Upgradation at Vijayanagar works	-	737	-	-
- Rajpura Color Coating Line	185	-	-	-
- Others	359	439	-	-
Cost Reduction Projects			-	-
- Centre Coke Screening Project	28	13	7	2
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	2,288	-	-	-
- 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	12	-	-	-
- Augment Mining Capacity	691	6	-	-
- Others	329	3	3	-
Others	-	-	111	88
Total	**4,285**	**2,448**	**121**	**90**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	9,294	3,728	2,597	1,123	16,742
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	14	14
Total	**9,294**	**3,728**	**2,597**	**1,137**	**16,756**

For CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Project				
– 13 MTPA expansion at Vijayanagar works	708	-	-	-
– 5 to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Works	1,368	-	-	-
– Baytown, Phase-II	-	528	-	-
– Blast furnance III Upgradation at Vijayanagar works	-	-	737	-
– Tinplate Project Line – Tarapur	387	-	-	-
– Continuous Annealing Line – Vasind	554	-	-	-
– Others	861	20	97	-
Cost Reduction Projects				
– Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	1,507	1,507	-	-
– Centre Coke Screening Project	32	-	-	-
– 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	797	-	-	-
– Others	924	2	-	-
Others	11	131	66	-
Total	**7,149**	**2,188**	**900**	**-**

6. Investment property

₹ in crores

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost / deemed cost			
At 01 April, 2021	**30**	**256**	**286**
Additons	-	19	19
Disposals	-	91	91
Translation reserve	@	(4)	(4)
At 31 March, 2022	**30**	**180**	**210**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	106	106
Translation reserve	@	(2)	(2)
At 31 March, 2023	**30**	**72**	**102**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 31 March, 2021	**-**	**27**	**27**
Depreciation expense	-	4	4
Translation reserve	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 March, 2022	**-**	**30**	**30**
Depreciation expense	-	4	4
Disposals	-	17	17
Translation reserve	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 March, 2023	**-**	**16**	**16**
Net book value			
At 31 March, 2023	**30**	**56**	**86**
At 31 March, 2022	**30**	**150**	**180**

The Fair value of investment property as at 31 March, 2023 is ₹ 112 crores (as at 31 March, 2022 – ₹ 231 crores) which has been determined on the basis of valuation carried by independent valuer. The fair value for investment property has been categorised as level 2 based on the techniques used and inputs applied.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

7. Right-of-use assets and Lease Liability

₹ in crores

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Total
At 01 April, 2021	**787**	**19**	**3,010**	**3,816**
Additions	11	-	371	382
Acquired pursuant to business combinations	904	1	-	905
Depreciation	(16)	(5)	(325)	(346)
Impairment (refer note 48)	-	-	(42)	(42)
Translation reserve	-	-	@	@
At 31 March, 2022	**1,686**	**15**	**3,014**	**4,715**
Additions	54	-	285	339
Depreciation	(22)	(13)	(321)	(356)
Translation reserve	-	-	1	1
At 31 March, 2023	**1,718**	**2**	**2,979**	**4,699**

Leasehold land aggregating to ₹ 85 crores wherein the lease deed has expired and the Company has a right to convert the land into freehold land subject to complying with certain conditions. The Company has submitted application for execution of absolute sale deed which is pending with the Government of Karnataka.

Lease Liabilities

Particulars	₹ in crores
At 01 April, 2021	**2,344**
Additions	360
Acquired pursuant to business combinations	11
Interest accrued	259
Lease principal payments	(417)
Lease interest payments	(259)
Impairment (refer note 48)	(36)
Translation reserve	@
At 31 March, 2022	**2,262**
Additions	270
Interest accrued	236
Lease principal payments	(524)
Lease interest payments	(236)
Translation reserve	3
At 31 March, 2023	**2,011**

Breakup of lease liabilities:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Current	417	680
Non-current	1,594	1,582
Total	**2,011**	**2,262**

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Less than 1 year	595	975
1-5 years	1,486	1,283
More than 5 years	876	1,111
Total	**2,957**	**3,369**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

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

The Group has lease contracts for machinery that contains variable payments amounting to ₹ 766 crores (previous year ₹ 539 crores) shown under Cost of material consumed / other expenses.

The Group has recognised ₹ 88 crores (previous year ₹ 78 crores) as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognised as part of right-of-use asset.

8. Goodwill

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Cost / deemed cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**2,007**	**1,949**
Deletion	1,546	-
Translation reserve	125	58
Balance at the end of the year (a)	**586**	**2,007**
Accumulated impairment		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,888**	**1,613**
Impairment (refer note 33 and 48)	-	223
Deletion	1,546	-
Translation reserve	116	52
Balance at the end of the year (b)	**458**	**1,888**
Net book value (a-b)	**128**	**119**

Allocation of goodwill to Cash Generating Units (CGU's)

₹ in crores

CGU	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Steel plant at Mingo Junction, USA	107	99
Others	21	20
Total	**128**	**119**

Description of key assumptions considered for the value in use calculation

Steel plant at Mingo Junction, USA

The recoverable amount of steel plant is determined based on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the directors, and a pre-tax discount rate of 16.7% per annum (17.9% per annum for 31 March, 2022). The discount rate commensurate with the risk specific to the projected cash flow and reflects the rate of return required by an investor.

Cash flow projections during the budget period are based on estimated steel production till FY 2032-33 and future prices of steel prices. The projections do not consider growth rate in production and price in terminal year.

Considering past trend of movement in steel prices, the management believes that the following changes in these key estimates would result into carrying amount exceeding the recoverable amount:

a) Decrease in steel prices by 1% would result into change in recoverable value by ₹ 600 crores.

b) Decrease in production quantities by 5% would result into change in recoverable value by ₹ 469 crores.

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9. Other intangible assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	Computer software	Licences	Mining concession	Coal Linkage	Port concession	Total
Cost / deemed cost						
At 01 April, 2021	**215**	**52**	**1,696**	**-**	**1**	**1,964**
Additions (refer note a below)	29	3	391	-	-	423
Acquired pursuant to business combinations	2	-	-	28	-	30
Translation reserve	@	@	@	-	@	@
At 31 March, 2022	**246**	**55**	**2,087**	**28**	**1**	**2,417**
Additions (refer note a below)	39	1	38	-	-	78
Deletion	-	-	6	-	2	8
Translation reserve	2	2	@	-	1	5
At 31 March, 2023	**286**	**58**	**2,119**	**28**	**-**	**2,491**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
At 01 April, 2021	**135**	**31**	**148**	**-**	**1**	**315**
Amortisation	29	3	129	28	-	189
Translation reserve	@	@	(1)	-	@	(1)
At 31 March, 2022	**164**	**34**	**276**	**28**	**1**	**503**
Amortisation	34	2	133	-	-	169
Deletion	-	-	6	-	2	8
Translation reserve	1	1	(16)	-	1	(13)
At 31 March, 2023	**199**	**37**	**387**	**28**	**-**	**651**
Net book value						
At 31 March, 2023	**87**	**21**	**1,732**	**-**	**-**	**1,840**
At 31 March, 2022	**82**	**21**	**1,811**	**-**	**-**	**1,914**

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crore

a) Mining assets includes:

(i) Acquisition cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs have been capitalised as Intangible Assets.

(ii) Restoration liabilities estimated through a mining expert and accordingly the Company recognised assets and corresponding liability (Refer note 25).

b) Intangible assets under development include expenditure incurred on development of mining rights and other related costs for mines which are yet to be made operational and expenditure towards software upgrades.

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule is as below:

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	120	9	7	109	245
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**120**	**9**	**7**	**109**	**245**

For Intangibles under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Mining Assets	144	-	-	-	144

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	35	7	16	91	149
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**35**	**7**	**16**	**91**	**149**

For Intangibles under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Mining Assets	118	-	-	-	118

10. Investments in joint ventures

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
Investment in equity shares accounted for using equity method					
Joint ventures					
Gourangdih Coal Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	2,450,000	2	2,450,000	2
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			@		@
			2		2
JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	130,615,385	150	130,615,385	150
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			44		36
			194		186
JSW Severfield Structures Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	197,937,940	198	197,937,940	198
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			(20)		(35)
			178		163
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	490,000	@@	490,000	@@
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			@@@		@@@
			-		-
Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	4,000	@@@@	4,000	@@@@
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			2		2
			2		2
Creixent Special Steels Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	4,800,000	255	4,800,000	255
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			(255)		(254)
			-		1
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	399	&	399	&
			&		&
JSW One Platforms Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	1,347,067	188	254,394	19
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			(96)		(6)
Add: Deemed gain on stake dilution (refer note 33)			135		-
			227		13

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	5,000,000	5	-	-
Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures	₹ 10 each	3,750,000	4	-	-
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			#		-
			9		-
Ayena Innovation Private Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	13,478	3	-	-
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			#		-
			3		-
Associate					
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	76,999,000	77	-	-
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			8		-
			85		-
Total			**700**		**367**
Unquoted					
Aggregate book value			700		367

@ - ₹ (0.30) crore (previous year ₹ (0.26) crore)

@@ - ₹ 0.49 crore

@@@ - ₹ (0.49) crore

@@@@ - ₹ 40,000/-

& - ₹ 3,990/-

- less than ₹ 0.50 crore

11. Investments (non-current)

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
A Investment in equity instruments					
Fully paid up					
Quoted (at fair value through other comprehensive income)					
JSW Energy Limited	₹ 10 each	101,605,500	2,447	101,605,500	3,071
SBI Infrastructure Fund	₹ 10 each	-	-	40,000	$
Unquoted (at fair value through other comprehensive income)					
JSW Paints Private Limited (refer note a below)	₹ 10 each	22,064,168	744	16,216,215	554
Tarapur Environment Protection Society	₹ 100 each	244,885	3	244,885	4
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	₹ 10 each	11,000,000	-	11,000,000	-
MJSJ Coal Limited	₹ 10 each	10,461,000	9	10,461,000	9
SICOM Limited	₹ 10 each	600,000	5	600,000	5
Kalyani Mukand Limited	₹ 1 each	480,000	$	480,000	$
Ispat Profiles India Limited	₹ 1 each	1,500,000	$	1,500,000	$
Vallabh Steels Limited	₹ 10 each	295,000	$	295,000	$
Geo Steel LLC	10% equity interest in the capital		48		45
Caparo Power Limited	₹ 10 each	3,823,781	18	3,823,781	18

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2023 No. of shares	As at 31 March, 2023 ₹ in crores	As at 31 March, 2022 No. of shares	As at 31 March, 2022 ₹ in crores
B Investments in preference shares					
Fully paid up					
Joint ventures					
Unquoted (at fair value through profit or loss)					
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited					
1% non-cumulative preference shares	₹ 10 each	23,642,580	-	23,642,580	-
1% Series-A non-cumulative preference shares	₹ 10 each	7,152,530	1	7,152,530	1
1% Series-B non-cumulative preference shares	₹ 10 each	2,780,886	3	2,317,686	2
Unquoted (at amortised cost)					
Creixent Special Steels Limited					
0.01% Redeemable preference shares I	₹ 10 each	171,969,200	156	171,969,200	260
0.01% Redeemable preference shares II	₹ 10 each	198,300,410	287	198,300,410	259
0.01% Non-convertible debentures (refer note b below)	₹ 1,000,000	1,863	317	1,863	281
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.01% compulsorily convertible, non-cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each	601	@@	601	@@
Others					
Unquoted (at fair value through profit or loss)					
JSW Investments Private Limited	8% Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Preference shares ₹ 10 each	100,000,000	56	100,000,000	51
Caparo Power Limited	₹ 10 each	3,200,000	3	3,200,000	2
Unquoted (at cost)					
Metal interconnector SCPA	EUR 1 each	1,192,771	9	1,192,771	8
C Investments in government securities (unquoted- Others) (at amortised cost)					
National Savings Certificates (pledged with commercial tax department)			@		@
Total			**4,106**		**4,570**
Less: Aggregate amount of provision for impairment in the value of investments			(5)		(5)
Total			**4,101**		**4,565**
Quoted					
Aggregate book value			2,447		3,071
Aggregate market value			2,447		3,071
Unquoted					
Aggregate book value (net of impairment)			1,654		1,494
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			3,274		3,706
Investment at fair value through profit and loss			58		51
Investment at amortised cost			769		808

$ ₹ 1, @ - ₹ 0.15 crore, @@ - ₹ 6,010/-

Note:

(a) In accordance with the Share Subscription agreement entered into with JSW Paints Private Limited on 23 July, 2021, the Company has agreed to invest ₹ 750 crores in JSW Paints Private Limited. During the year, the Company has invested ₹ 200 crores (previous year – ₹ 300 crores) and has been allotted 58,47,953 equity shares (previous year 16,216,215 equity shares) which approximates to 9.9% (previous year 7.5%) of the issued and paid-up equity capital of JSW Paints Private Limited. The Investment has been fair valued at ₹ 744 crores as on 31 March, 2023 (previous year ₹ 554 crores).

(b) The Company in the previous year had purchased non-convertible debentures amounting to ₹ 269 crores issued by Crexient Special Steels Limited ('CSSL') from a third party.

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

12. Loans (unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023 Non-current	As at 31 March, 2023 Current	As at 31 March, 2022 Non-current	As at 31 March, 2022 Current
Loans				
to related parties	130	212	125	317
to other body corporates	9	505	9	442
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	(9)	-	(9)	-
Total	**130**	**717**	**125**	**759**
Notes:				
Loans Receivable Considered good	130	717	125	759
Loans Receivable which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans Receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to other body corporate	9	-	9	-

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

13. Other financial assets (unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023 Non-current	As at 31 March, 2023 Current	As at 31 March, 2022 Non-current	As at 31 March, 2022 Current
Security deposits	1,023	46	831	177
Export benefits and entitlements	27	99	5	208
Advance towards equity share capital / preference shares	1	-	1	-
Bank balances with maturity more than 12 months (margin money)	42	-	107	-
Receivable for coal block development expenditure	116	-	116	-
Indirect tax balances refund due	-	8	-	22
Government grant incentive income receivable	3,318	1,197	2,499	690
Interest receivable on loan to related parties	-	121	@	99
Others	274	344	525	196
Less: Allowance for doubtful balances	(2)	(114)	-	(103)
Total	**4,799**	**1,701**	**4,084**	**1,289**
Notes:				
Considered good	4,799	1,701	4,084	1,289
Considered doubtful, provided				
Export benefits and entitlements	-	19	-	15
Others	2	95	-	88

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore

The Company has provided interest bearing security deposit to Sapphire Airlines Private Limited for availing charter hire services in future. The security deposit carries an interest rate of 10%.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

14. Other assets (unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advances	936	-	1,663	-
Less: Allowances for doubtful advances	(43)	-	(2)	-
(A)	**893**	**-**	**1,661**	**-**
Advances to suppliers	263	2,286	259	1,592
Export benefits and entitlements	62	11	56	18
Security deposits	96	332	102	74
Indirect tax balances/ recoverable /credits (refer note a below)	4,084	1,361	2,712	2,208
Prepayments and others	284	411	107	386
Less: Allowances for doubtful advances	(290)	(124)	(264)	(28)
(B)	**4,499**	**4,277**	**2,972**	**4,250**
Total (A+B)	**5,392**	**4,277**	**4,633**	**4,250**
Notes:				
Capital advances				
Considered good	893	-	1,661	-
Considered doubtful, provided	43	-	2	-
Other advances				
Considered good	4,499	4,277	2,972	4,250
Considered doubtful, provided				
Advance to suppliers	248	-	248	-
Prepayments and others	39	123	13	28
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	3	1	3	-

(a) Maharashtra Electricity Regulation Commission (MERC) had approved levy of additional surcharge of ₹ 1.25/kWh w.e.f. 1 September, 2018 to all the consumers sourcing power from Captive power plants. Group had contested the demand and got a favorable judgement from Appellate tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL') in March 2019. MERC then filed special leave petition ('SLP') in the Honourable Supreme Court against APTEL's decision. The Honourable Supreme Court passed an order in favour of the Company on 10 December, 2021 confirming that the captive users are not liable to pay the additional surcharge leviable under Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003. The Group has been adjusting the amount paid under dispute towards 50% of the monthly transmission charges payable by the Company.

Accordingly, ₹ 78 crores has been classified as current and remaining ₹ 588 crores has been classified as non-current assets.

15. Inventories

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Raw materials (at cost)	15,363	18,916
Work-in-progress (at cost)	1,446	1,000
Semi-finished/ finished goods (at cost or net realisable value)	12,672	10,464
Production consumables, fuel stock and stores and spares (at cost)	3,653	3,388
Traded goods	1	19
Total	**33,135**	**33,787**
Notes:		
Details of stock-in-transit		
Raw materials	4,247	6,850
Semi-finished/ finished goods	90	62
Production consumables and stores and spares	500	367
Total	**4,837**	**7,279**

Value of inventories above is stated after write down to net realisable value of ₹ 222 crores (31 March, 2022 – ₹ Nil). These were recognised as an expense and included in cost of materials consumed and changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade.

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, the details relating to which have been described in note 22 and 28.

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

16. Investments (current)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Mutual funds (quoted)	5	8
Total	**5**	**8**
Quoted		
Aggregate book value	5	8
Aggregate market value	5	8

17. Trade receivables

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Trade receivables considered good – Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good – Unsecured	7,122	7,447
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	195	158
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(183)	(148)
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	91	125
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(91)	(125)
Total	**7,134**	**7,457**

Ageing as at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	›3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables considered good	61	5,331	1,670	31	14	13	2	7,122
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	7	2	1	4	8	22
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	2	11	5	1	55	74
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	173
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	(9)	(13)	(6)	(5)	(241)	(274)
Total	**61**	**5,331**	**1,670**	**31**	**14**	**13**	**14**	**7,134**

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

Ageing as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	›3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables considered good	39	5,226	2,091	59	19	8	5	7,447
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired		-	16	6	4	31	30	87
Disputed trade receivables – considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	158
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	1	21	16	38
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	(16)	(6)	(5)	(52)	(194)	(273)
Total	**39**	**5,226**	**2,091**	**59**	**19**	**8**	**15**	**7,457**

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security. The Group charges interest on receivable beyond credit period in case of certain customers.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Before accepting any new customer, the Group uses an external credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed once a year.

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

Trade receivable have been given as collateral towards borrowings, the details relating to which has been described in note 22 and 28.

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 44 (I).

Trade receivables from related party has been disclosed in note 45.

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

18 (a) Cash and cash equivalents

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,208	1,973
In term deposit accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception	13,115	6,760
Cheques on hand	100	74
Cash on hand	1	1
Total	**15,424**	**8,808**

18 (b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Earmarked balances in current account		
In current accounts	209	253
Balance with banks		
In term deposit accounts		
with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	4,626	7,107
with maturity more than 12 months at inception	27	29
In margin money	428	1,186
Total	**5,290**	**8,575**

Earmarked bank balances are restricted in use and it relates to unclaimed dividend and balances with banks held as margin money for security against the guarantee.

19. Derivative assets

a. Non-current

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Interest rate swaps	-	24
Currency options	18	-
Total	**18**	**24**

b. Current

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Forward contracts	77	160
Commodity contracts	244	58
Currency options	139	208
Total	**460**	**426**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

20. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Share Capital				
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of the par value of Re. 1 each	60,15,00,00,000	60,15,00,00,000	6,015	6,015
(b) Issued and subscribed				
(i) Outstanding at the beginning of the year fully paid up	2,41,72,20,440	2,41,72,20,440	242	242
(ii) Less: Treasury shares held under ESOP trust (refer note a below)	(1,28,64,021)	(1,67,16,857)	(1)	(2)
(iii) Outstanding at the end of the year fully paid up	2,40,43,56,419	2,40,05,03,583	240	240
(c) Equity shares forfeited (amount originally paid-up)			61	61
Total			**301**	**301**

a) Shares Held Under ESOP Trust:

The Company has created an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) for providing share-based payment to its employees. ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the company and its subsidiaries in India. For the purpose of the scheme, the Company purchases shares from the open market under ESOP trust. The Company treats ESOP trust as its extension and shares held by ESOP trust are treated as treasury shares.

For the details of shares reserved for issue under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) of the Company (refer note 40).

Movement in treasury shares

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up held under ESOP Trust	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Equity shares as at 1 April	1,67,16,857	1,14,54,094	2	1
Changes during the year	(38,52,836)	52,62,763	*	1
Equity shares as at 31 March	**1,28,64,021**	**1,67,16,857**	**1**	**2**

@ - ₹ (0.39) crore.

b) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Attached to Equity Shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Shareholders Holding more than 5% Share in the Company are Set Out Below

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	% of shares	No. of shares	% of shares
Equity shares				
JFE Steel International Europe BV	36,25,83,070	15.00%	36,25,83,070	15.00%
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	26,45,96,120	10.95%	26,45,96,120	10.95%
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50%	18,14,02,230	7.50%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	18,04,55,904	7.47%	14,64,13,832	6.06%
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.93%	14,33,70,690	5.93%

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

d) Promoters' shareholding

Promoter Name	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		% Change during the
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	26,45,96,120	10.95%	26,45,96,120	10.95%	0.00%
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50%	18,14,02,230	7.50%	0.00%
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.93%	14,33,70,690	5.93%	0.00%
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	11,20,67,860	4.64%	11,20,67,860	4.64%	0.00%
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	8,45,50,760	3.50%	8,45,50,760	3.50%	0.00%
Jtpm Metal Traders Private Limited	7,35,17,548	3.04%	6,40,79,700	2.65%	0.39%
JSW Energy Limited	7,00,38,350	2.90%	7,00,38,350	2.90%	0.00%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	6,03,68,250	2.50%	6,03,68,250	2.50%	0.00%
Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd	4,54,86,370	1.88%	4,54,86,370	1.88%	0.00%
Jsl Overseas Limited	2,10,26,090	0.87%	2,10,26,090	0.87%	0.00%
Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Deve	90,79,520	0.38%	90,79,520	0.38%	0.00%
Tarini Jindal Handa	49,93,890	0.21%	49,93,890	0.21%	0.00%
Tanvi Shete	49,63,630	0.21%	49,63,630	0.21%	0.00%
Beaufield Holdings Limited	42,27,970	0.17%	42,27,970	0.17%	0.00%
Mendeza Holdings Limited	42,18,090	0.17%	42,18,090	0.17%	0.00%
Nacho Investments Limited	42,07,380	0.17%	42,07,380	0.17%	0.00%
Estrela Investment Company Limited	41,60,070	0.17%	41,60,070	0.17%	0.00%
Parth Jindal	17,70,000	0.07%	18,20,000	0.08%	0.01%
Seema Jindal	17,50,000	0.07%	17,65,000	0.07%	0.00%
Arti Jindal	3,12,130	0.01%	2,27,550	0.01%	0.00%
Urmila Bhuwalka	2,95,000	0.01%	2,90,000	0.01%	0.00%
Saroj Bhartia	2,37,110	0.01%	2,37,110	0.01%	0.00%
Nirmala Goel	1,73,000	0.01%	1,71,900	0.01%	0.00%
Deepika Jindal	1,48,650	0.01%	1,48,650	0.01%	0.00%
Savitri Devi Jindal	75,300	0.00%	75,300	0.00%	0.00%
South West Mining Limited	61,300	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
S K Jindal And Sons Huf.	58,000	0.00%	58,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sminu Jindal	55,970	0.00%	55,970	0.00%	0.00%
Sarika Jhunjhnuwala	55,000	0.00%	55,000	0.00%	0.00%
Tripti Jindal	50,660	0.00%	50,660	0.00%	0.00%
P R Jindal Huf.	45,550	0.00%	45,550	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal	31,000	0.00%	31,000	0.00%	0.00%
Naveen Jindal (Huf)	27,790	0.00%	27,790	0.00%	0.00%
Naveen Jindal	27,200	0.00%	27,200	0.00%	0.00%
JSW Projects Limited	21,300	0.00%	21,300	0.00%	0.00%
Hexa Tradex Limited	13,620	0.00%	13,620	0.00%	0.00%
Aiyush Bhuwalka	10,000	0.00%	10,000	0.00%	0.00%
JSW Investments Private Limited	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Reynold Traders Private Limited	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sangita Jindal	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Parth Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal Lineage Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sangita Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Tanvi Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Tarini Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Prithavi Raj Jindal	-	-	84,580	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**1,09,74,96,998**	**45.40%**	**1,08,80,57,750**	**45.01%**	

e) Shares alloted as fully paid-up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the Balance Sheet

Nil

f) The Company has 3,00,00,00,000 authorised preference shares of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 3,000 crores as on 31 March, 2023 (₹ 3,000 crores in 31 March 2022).

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

21. Other equity

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
General reserve	10,061	10,009
Retained earnings	42,627	42,615
Other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	2,198	2,754
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(503)	(199)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(1,915)	(942)
Other reserves		
Equity settled share based payment reserve	408	241
Capital reserve	3,585	3,585
Capital redemption reserve	774	774
Capital reserve on bargain purchase	2,742	2,742
Securities premium reserve	5,417	5,417
Total	**65,394**	**66,996**

(i) General reserve

Under the erstwhile Indian Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10.0% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year.

Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn and the Company can optionally transfer any amount from the surplus of profit or loss account to the general reserves. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Group 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Group.

(iii) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This amount will be reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of equity instrument.

(iv) Effective portion of cash flow hedges

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

(v) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Indian rupees) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Gains and losses on hedging instruments that are designated as hedging instruments for hedges of net investments in foreign operations are included in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve (in respect of translating both the net assets of foreign operations and hedges of foreign operations) are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(vi) Equity settled share based payment reserve

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

(vii) Capital reserve

Reserve is created primarily on amalgamation as per statutory requirement. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(viii) Capital redemption reserve

Reserve is created on redemption of preference shares as per statutory requirement. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(ix) Capital reserve on bargain purchase

The excess of fair value of net assets acquired over the consideration paid in a business combination is recognised as capital reserve on bargain purchase. The reserve is not available for distribution.

(x) Securities Premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

22. Borrowings

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Bonds (unsecured)	22,196	-	20,489	3,790
Debentures (secured)	8,000	1,340	11,840	330
Debentures (unsecured)	2,375	-	-	-
Term loans:				
Secured	13,889	8,099	11,885	2,876
Unsecured	15,080	3,539	13,496	1,848
Acceptances for capital projects with maturity more than 1 year				
Secured	-	-	-	609
Unsecured	12	238	5	707
Deferred government loans (unsecured)	671	@	629	2
Other loans:				
Preference shares (unsecured)	33	-	29	-
Others	82	-	-	-
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing	(359)	(107)	(441)	(89)
Fair value hedge adjustment (refer note 44 (G))	(13)	-	(3)	-
Total	**61,966**	**13,109**	**57,929**	**10,073**
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt clubbed under Short term borrowings (refer note 28)	-	(13,109)	-	(10,073)
Total	**61,966**	**-**	**57,929**	**-**

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Details of securities and terms of repayment:

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
A.Bonds/Debentures					
Bonds (Unsecured)					
4,111	-	3,790	-	5.05% Repayable on 5 April, 2032	
4,111	-	3,790	-	3.95% Repayable on 5 April, 2027	
3,288	-	3,033	-	5.375% Repayable on 4 April, 2025	
4,111	-	3,790	-	5.95% Repayable on 18 April, 2024	
-	-	-	3,790	Repaid in FY 2022-23	
6,246	-	5,783	-	5.95% Repayable on 19 April, 2026	
329	-	303	-	3.50% Repayable on 1 December, 2051	
22,196	**-**	**20,489**	**3,790**		
Debentures (secured)					
1,000	-	1,000	-	8.76% secured NCD of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 3 May, 2031	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out), both present and future
1,000	-	1,000	-	8.90% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in four tranches a. ₹ 250 crores on 23 January, 2027 b. ₹ 250 crores on 23 January, 2028 c. ₹ 250 crores on 23 January, 2029 and d. ₹ 250 crores on 23 January, 2030.	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to Cold Rolling Mill 1 and 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out), both present and future
2,000	-	2,000	-	8.79% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in four tranches a. ₹ 500 crores on 18 October, 2026 b. ₹ 500 crores on 18 October, 2027 c. ₹ 500 crores on 18 October, 2028 and d. ₹ 500 crores on 18 October, 2029.	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out), both present and future
4,000	-	4,000	-	8.5% secured NCD of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 12 October, 2027, with provision of put/call option on 10 October, 2025	First Pari Passu Charge on property, plant and equipments of the following: – Salem Works, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1,000 crores – Cold Rolling Mill #1 & #2 complex situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1,000 crores – Upto 3.8 MTPA Steel Plant" at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 2,000 crores (other than specifically carved out).
-	340	340	330	10.34% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable on 18 January, 2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 2.8 mtpa capacity located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out), both present and future and a flat at Vasind, Maharashtra.
-	1,000	1,000	-	10.02% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in two tranches a. ₹ 500 crores on 20 May, 2023 b. ₹ 500 crores on 19 July, 2023	First pari passu charge on 3.8 mtpa property, plant and equipment located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out), both present and future and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.
-	-	2,500	-	9% NCB's is repayable on 22 March, 2024	Pari passu with any other unsecured and unsubordinated creditors of the Company.
8,000	**1,340**	**11,840**	**330**		

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
Debentures (Unsecured)					
875	-	-	-	8.25% unsecured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 23 December, 2027 with provision for put option on 23 December 2025 and call option on 21 March, 2025 and 23 December, 2025	
1,500	-	-	-	7.85% unsecured NCDs of ₹ 1,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 8 April, 2024	
2,375	**-**	**-**	**-**		
Term Loans (secured)				**Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2023 is 8.39%**	
1,000	-	500	-	16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2025 - 31 March, 2029 12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30 June, 2029 - 31 March, 2032	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out), both present and future
490	-	250	-	16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.25 crores each from 30 June, 2025 - 31 March, 2029 12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 24.5 crores each from 30 June, 2029 - 31 March, 2032	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out), both present and future
1,000	-	1,000	-	23 quarterly instalments of ₹ 41.67 crores each from 30 June, 2024 - 31 December, 2029 1 quarterly instalments of ₹ 41.59 crores on 31 March, 2030	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to Cold Rolling Mill 1 and Cold Rolling Mill 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out), both present and future
1,057	282	218	16	7 quarterly instalments of ₹ 70.71 crores each from 30 June, 2023 - 31 December, 2024 1 instalment of ₹ 69.16 crores each from on 31 March, 2025 14 quarterly instalments of ₹ 55.19 crores each from 30 June, 2025 - 30 September, 2028 1 instalments of ₹ 2.28 crores each from on 31 December, 2028	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable properties on the Project assets (other than specifically carved out), both present and future. Project assets vis. i) Upgradation of the existing steel making facilities by 1 MTPA, from 12 MTPA to 13 MTPA at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka ii) Installation of pellet plant with a production capacity of 6.5 MTPA, at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka iii) Installation of coke oven plant with a capacity of 1.5 MTPA along with common infrastructure and allied facilities for 3 MTPA. , at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka;
1,000	-	250	-	16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 62.5 crores each from 1 July, 2025 - 1 April, 2029	First pari passu charge on the moveable and immovable fixed assets (other than those specifically excluded/carved out), both present and future, of the 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM2) of the borrower situated at Vijaynagar in the State of Karnataka for loan amount of ₹ 250 crores. First pari passu charge on the moveable and immovable fixed assets (other than those specifically excluded/ carved out), both present and future, of the 5 MTPA Steel plant of the borrower situated at Dolvi works in the State of Maharashtra for loan amount of ₹ 750 crores.
475	25	225	-	20 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 31 March, 2024 - 31 December, 2028	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM 2) at Vijayanagar Works in Karnataka
278	88	366	32	2 quarterly installments of ₹ 15.92 crores each from 30 May, 2023-30 August, 2023 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 27.86 crores each from 30 November, 2023-30 August, 2026	First pari passu charge over property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) situated at the Salem Works, Tamil Nadu , both present and future

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
182	86	268	86	12 equal quarterly installments of ₹ 21.43 crores each from 30 June, 2023 to 31 March, 2026 and last installment of ₹ 11.06 crores on 30 June, 2026	Loan in books of JSW Steel Limited pursuant to merger with appointed date being 1 April, 2019. First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment of 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra, both present and future
275	100	375	75	4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2023-31 March, 2024 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 31.25 crores each from 30 June, 2024-31 March, 2025 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 37.50 crores each from 30 June, 2025-31 March, 2026	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM 2) at Vijayanagar Works in Karnataka
125	100	225	94	9 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2023 - 30 June, 2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out), both present and future
100	100	200	100	8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 15 May, 2023 – 15 February, 2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to new 5 mtpa Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) (other than specifically carved out), both present and future at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
140	120	260	120	4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 30 crores each from 30 June, 2023 to 31 March, 2024 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 35 crores each from 30 June, 2024 to 31 March, 2025	Loan in books of JSW Steel Limited pursuant to merger with appointed date being 1 April, 2019. First charge on entire immovable and movable fixed assets located at Salav works (erstwhile JSW Steel Salav Limited), Maharashtra.
100	100	200	100	8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2023 – 31 March, 2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) situated at Salem Works, Tamil Nadu, both present and future
102	256	358	256	5 quarterly instalments of ₹ 64 crores each from 30 June, 2023 - 30 June, 2024 1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 38.35 crores on 30 September, 2024.	First pari passu charge on entire movable and immovable property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding those specifically carved out), both present and future.
25	100	125	100	5 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2023-30 June, 2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out), both present and future.
-	375	375	375	4 Quarterly instalments of ₹ 93.75 crores each from 30 April, 2023 - 31 January, 2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding those specifically carved out), both present and future.
-	419	419	169	1 quarterly instalments of ₹ 43.75 crores each on 30 June, 2023 2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 187.5 crores each from 30 September, 2023-31 December, 2023	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out), both present and future.
-	-	-	263	Repaid in FY 22-23	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA).
375	100	-	-	9 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2023 to 30 June, 2025 8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 31.25 crores each from 30 September, 2025 to 30 June, 2027	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situated at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
413	50	-	-	5 quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.5 crores each from 30 June, 2023 to 30 June, 2024 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 18.75 crores each from 30 September, 2024 to 30 June, 2025 8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 September, 2025 to 30 June, 2027 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 31.25 crores each from 30 September, 2027 to 30 June, 2028	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
887	113	-	-	16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 37.5 crores each from 30 September, 2023 to 30 June, 2027 8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30 September, 2027 to 30 June, 2029	First ranking pari passu charge on movable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
500	-	-	-	23 quarterly installments of ₹ 20.84 crores each from 30 September, 2024 to 31 March, 2030 One quarterly installment of ₹ 20.68 crores on 30 June, 2030	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
778	222	-	-	17 quarterly installments of ₹ 55.56 crores each from 30 June2023 to 30 June, 2027 One quarterly installment of ₹ 55.48 crores on 30 September, 2027	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
800	200	-	-	14 quarterly instalments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30 June, 2023 - 30 September, 2026 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 75 crores each from 31 December, 2026 - 30 September, 2027	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
500	-	-	-	20 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 28 February, 2025 to 30 November, 2029	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
475	25	-	-	20 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 31 March, 2024 to 31 December, 2028	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
667	83	-	-	17 quarterly instalments of ₹ 41.66 crores each from 31 December, 2023 to 31 December, 2027 One quarterly installment of ₹ 41.78 crores on 31 March, 2028	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
-	96	339	97	3 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 26.42 crores each from 30 June 2023 to 31 December, 2023. One instalment of ₹ 16.78 crores on 31 March, 2024. Prepaid ₹ 273 crores on 30 March, 2023	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01 April, 2019. First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment of 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra
10	27	38	46	Repayable in equal monthly instalments of 10 years.	Secured by way of equitable mortgage by deposit of tittle deeds of project assets and by way of mortgage of Phase III of JSW township at Basapur village site, extension of mortgage of phase I and II of housing colony at Toranagallu, assignment of receivables from the property financed and comfort letter from the parent for loan repayment.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
-	4,500	4,500	-	Repayable on 25 March, 2024	First pari passu charge on immovable properties situated at Odisha, Kolkata and Chandigarh and also first pari passu charge on the entire moveable fixed assets of the respective subsidiary, both present and future. Second charge on the entire current assets consisting of receivables, book debts and inventories both present and future alongwith the insurance contracts on the inventories. First charge on the escrow account and the residual assets, both present and future.
-	-	191	106	Prepaid on 31 May, 2022	First charge by way of legal mortgage on 2400sq feet land at Toranagallu village in the state of Karnataka. First pari passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar both present and future.
-	-	-	460	Repaid in FY 22-23	First pari passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar both present and future.
16	67	83	67	5 quarterly instalments of ₹ 16.67 crores each from 31 May 2023 to 31 May 2024	First pari passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Tarapur (other than those specifically carved out), both present and future.
450	50	500	-	4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.5 crores each from 30 June, 2023 to 31 March, 2024 16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 28.12 crores each from 30 June, 2024 to 31 March, 2028	First pari passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Tarapur (other than those specifically carved out), both present and future.
171	15	63	-	12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 15.5 crores each payable from 31 March, 2024 to 31 March, 2027	First pari passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Tarapur (other than those specifically carved out), both present and future.
188	50	-	-	(i) 9 quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.50 crores each from 30 June 2023 to 30 June, 2025. (ii) 8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 15.625 crores each from 30 September 2025 to 30 June, 2027.	First paripassu charge on the entire moveable and immovable fixed assets (other than those excluded), both present and future located at Vasind in the state of Maharashtra.
375	-	-	-	15 quarterly instalments of ₹ 23.81 crores from 1 April, 2025 to 1 October, 2028 and 1 instalment of ₹ 17.85 crores on 1 January, 2029	First paripassu charge on the entire moveable and immovable fixed assets (other than those excluded), both present and future located at Vasind in the state of Maharashtra.
344	-	192	-	36 monthly instalments USD 1.163 million each (₹ 9.56 crores) from 22 January, 2025 to 21 December, 2027	First ranking pari passu charge over all fixed assets of Borrower both present and future. First ranking priority charge over the Project Accounts.
456	-	42	-	102 monthly instalments USD 0.544 million each (₹ 4.47 crores) from 29 October, 2023 to 27 March, 2032	First ranking pari passu charge over all fixed assets of Borrower both present and future. First ranking priority charge over the Project Accounts.
@	1	1	1	21 varying instalments commencing from April 2023 to December 2024	Secured against equipment for its preparation plant
-	349	322	313	1 instalment of USD 42.50 million (equivalent ₹ 349.42 crores) payable in August 2023	Secured against the property, plant and equipment (as on the date of agreement i.e. August 2018) located at Mingo Junction, Ohio, USA

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₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
55	-	-	-	27 quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.97 crores commencing from 30 June, 2024 to 31 December, 2030 and 1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 1.95 crores on 31 March, 2031.	1. First paripassu charge on immovable property, plant and equipment both present and future including mortgage of leasehold land rights related to project 2. First paripassu charge on all the project / borrower's movable property, plant and equipment / properties including plant and machinery, machine spares, tools, and accessories, furniture's, fixtures, vehicles and other movable assets both (current and future)
55	-	-	-	27 quarterly instalments of ₹ 1.965 crores commencing from 30 June, 2024 to 31 December, 2030 and 1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 1.945 crores on 31 March, 2031.	First paripassu charge on all property, plant and equipment both present and future assets of the company
25	-	-	-	6 quarterly instalments of ₹ 3.9275 crores commencing from 31 December, 2024 to 31 March, 2026 and 1 instalment of ₹ 1.435 crores on June 30, 2026	1. First paripassu charge on immovable property, plant and equipment both present and future including mortgage of leasehold land rights related to project 2. First paripassu charge on all the project / borrower's movable property, plant and equipment / properties including plant and machinery, machine spares, tools, and accessories, furniture's, fixtures, vehicles and other movable assets both (current and future)
13,889	**8,099**	**11,885**	**2,876**		
Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured)				**Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March, 2023 is 6.70%**	
-	-	300	-	Prepaid on 28 March, 2023	
258	40	256	34	15 equal semi-annual instalment of ₹ 19.84 crores from 31 August, 2023 to 31 August, 2030	
193	32	191	27	14 equal semi-annual instalment of ₹ 16.09 crores from 31 August, 2023 to 28 February, 2030	
152	25	148	22	14 equal semi-annual instalment of ₹ 12.64 crores from 30 June, 2023 to 31 December, 2029	
320	58	341	52	13 equal semi-annual instalment of ₹ 29.05 crores from 30 June, 2023 to 30 June, 2029	
122	23	140	22	12 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 5.78 crores from 25 June, 2023 to 25 December, 2028 and 1 instalment of ₹ 4.06 crores on 25 June, 2029 12 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 5.67 crores from 25 June2023 to 25 December, 2028 and 1 instalment of ₹ 3.75 crores on 25 June, 2029	
272	50	276	51	12 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 12.04 crores from 27 September, 2023, to 27 March, 2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 7.14 crore on 27 September, 2029. 12 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 13.36 crores from 27 September, 2023 to 27 March, 2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 10.15 crores on 27 September, 2029.	
29	10	37	9	8 semi annual instalments of ₹ 4.89 crores each from 31 July, 2023 to 31 January, 2027	
190	40	204	37	11 installments of ₹ 20.32 from 08 August, 2023 till 08 August, 2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 6.56 crores on 08 February, 2029	

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
166	28	142	33	1 installment of ₹ 10.63 crores on 25 June, 2023, 10 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 17.91 crores from 25 December 2023 to 25 June, 2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 4.29 crores on 25 December, 2028	
28	23	48	21	2 half yearly instalments of ₹ 3.70 crores each from 31 July, 2023 to 31 January, 2024 3 half yearly instalments of ₹ 1.49 crores each from 30 April, 2023 to 30 April, 2024 6 semiannual instalments of ₹ 2.47 crores each from 25 September, 2023 to 25 March, 2026 6 semiannual instalments of ₹ 1.98 crores each from 25 September, 2023 to 25 March, 2026 7 semiannual instalments of ₹ 1.74 crores each from 25 June, 2023 to 25 June, 2026	
1,370	685	1,895	-	2 annual instalments of ₹ 685.09 crores from 19 March, 2024 to 19 March, 2025 and 1 installment of ₹ 685.23 crores on 19 March, 2026	
30	15	42	14	6 semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.14 crores each from 23 July, 2023 to 23 January, 2026 6 semi annual instalments of ₹ 2.41 crores each from 6 August, 2023 to 7 February, 2026	
644	322	896	-	1 installment of ₹ 301.52 crores on 28 December, 2023 2 annual installments of ₹ 301.43 crores from 28 December, 2024 to 28 December, 2025 for USD Loans 3 installment of ₹ 20.60 crores from 22 January, 2024 to 22 January, 2026 for JPY loans	
308	154	426	142	3 equal instalments of ₹ 154 crores from 19 October, 2023 to 19 October, 2025	
514	257	711	237	3 equal annual installments of ₹ 256.93 crores from 16 July, 2023 to 16 July, 2025	
165	82	227	76	3 equal annual installments of ₹ 82.22 crores from 12 July, 2023 to 12 July, 2025	
11	11	20	10	3 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.62 crores each from 25 September, 2023 to 25 September, 2024 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 5.02 crores on 25 March, 2025	
35	40	71	37	3 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.61 crores each from 9 July 2023 to 9 July, 2024 and 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 4.95 crores on 9 January, 2025 3 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 14.18 crores each from 9 July, 2023 to 9 July, 2024 and 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 10.27 crores on 9 January, 2025	
432	432	796	398	2 annual instalments of ₹ 431.64 crores from 12 October, 2023 to 12 October, 2024	
822	-	683	-	Repayable on 15 February, 2027	
-	57	53	93	1 instalments of ₹ 43.70 crores on 29 April, 2023 2 instalments of ₹ 6.65 crores on 18 September, 2023 to 18 March, 2024	

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023 Non-Current	As at 31 March, 2023 Current	As at 31 March, 2022 Non-Current	As at 31 March, 2022 Current	Terms of Repayments	Security
-	16	15	15	2 equal half yearly instalments of ₹ 7.87 crores each from 30 September, 2023 to 31 March, 2024	
-	-	14	14	Prepaid on 28 February, 2023	
-	78	75	80	2 equal half yearly instalments of ₹ 15.98 crores each from 19 July, 2023 to 19 January, 2024. 1 instalment of ₹ 26.20 crore on 19 July, 2023 and 1 instalment of ₹ 19.89 crores on 19 January, 2024.	
-	11	10	10	2 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.35 crores each from 15 June, 2023 to 15 December, 2023.	
601	40	568	-	16 half yearly instalments of ₹ 40.08 crores each from 1 November, 2023 to 1 May, 2031	
822	-	758	-	Repayable on 5 April, 2024	
822	-	759	-	2 instalments of ₹ 411.08 crores each from 30 April. 2024 to 30 April, 2025	
1,069	-	986	-	2 annual installments of ₹ 356.24 crores from 30 July, 2024 to 30 July, 2025 and 1 annual installment of ₹ 356.34 on 30 July, 2026	
781	-	-	-	2 annual instalments of ₹ 390.50 crores from 28 September, 2026 and 28 September, 2027	
-	179	169	106	4 quarterly instalment of Euro 5 million (equivalent – ₹ 44.71 crores) from 21 April, 2023 to 21 January, 2024	
205	205	379	-	2 annual instalments of USD 25 each (equivalent ₹ 205.54 crores) payable on 14 May, 2023 and 14 May, 2024	
-	137	126	126	1 annual instalments of USD 16.67 million each (equivalent ₹ 137.06 crores) payable on 13 March, 2024	
247	-	-	-	2 equal annual instalments of USD 15 million each (equivalent ₹ 123.33 crores) payable on 18 January, 2027 and 18 January, 2028	
536	-	-	-	2 equal annual instalments of Euro 30 million each (equivalent ₹ 268 crores) payable on 18 September, 2026 and 18 September, 2027	
894	-	-	-	2 equal annual instalments of Euro 50 million each (equivalent ₹ 448.04 crores) payable from 1 March, 2027 and 1 March, 2028	
-	-	-	84	Repaid in FY 22-23	
-	-	-	2	Repaid in FY 22-23	
-	35	32	57	1 semi annual instalment of USD 4.25 million each (equivalent ₹ 34.94 crores) on 27 August, 2023	
274	137	379	-	3 equal semi annual instalment of USD 16.67 million each (equivalent ₹ 137.06 crores) from 23 October, 2023 to 23 October, 2024	
16	-	18	-	16 quarterly instalment of Euro 0.11 million (equivalent – ₹ 0.99 crores)	

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₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023 Non-Current	As at 31 March, 2023 Current	As at 31 March, 2022 Non-Current	As at 31 March, 2022 Current	Terms of Repayments	Security
932	288	1,125	13	2 annual instalments of USD 1.67 million each (equivalent ₹ 13.73 crores) from 28 March, 2024 to 28 March, 2025 3 annual instalments of USD 6.67 million each (equivalent ₹ 54.84 crores) from 19 April, 2023 to 19 April, 2025 3 annual instalments of USD 10.0 million each (equivalent ₹ 82.22 crores) from 11 July, 2023 to 11 July, 2025 3 annual instalments of USD 6.67 million each (equivalent ₹ 54.84 crores) from 9 October, 2023 to 9 October, 2025 3 annual instalments of USD 3.33 million each (equivalent ₹ 27.38 crores) from 11 January, 2024 to 11 January, 2026 3 annual instalments of USD 6.67 million each (equivalent ₹ 54.84 crores) from 29 January, 2024 to 29 January, 2026 3 annual instalments of USD 15.0 million each (equivalent ₹ 123.33 crores) from 12 April, 2024 to 12 April, 2026	
176	29	180	26	14 semi annual instalments of USD 1.78 million each (equivalent ₹ 14.64 crores) from 30 June, 2023 to 31 December, 2029	
1,644	-	-	-	1 instalment of USD 200 million (equivalent ₹ 1,644.34 crores) on 21 December, 2027	
15,080	**3,539**	**13,496**	**1,848**		
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year					
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year (Secured)					
-	-	-	585	Repaid in FY 22-23	First pari passu charge on movable fixed assets of 1.5 MTPA Coke Oven Plant (Phase 2) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra.
-	-	-	24	Repaid in FY 22-23	Secured against specific first charge over the capital goods covered under the LC's
-	**-**	**-**	**609**		
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year (Unsecured)					
-	-	-	127	Repayment of 23 cases in 2022-23 - ₹ 126.76 crores on various dates	
-	3	2	474	Repayment of 2 cases in 2023-24 - ₹ 2.55 crores on various dates	
12	235	3	-	Repayment on 215 case in FY 2023-24 - ₹ 235 crores on various dates Repayment on 04 case in FY 2024-25 - ₹ 12 crores on various dates	
-	-	-	106	Repaid in FY 22-23	
12	**238**	**5**	**707**		
Deferred Payment Liabilities					
665	-	623	-	Interest free loan Payable after 14 years by 31 March, 2032 – 31 March, 2036	
-	-	-	2	Interest free loan and payable in 42 varying monthly instalments starting from 12 April, 2018 to 12 September, 2022	
6	@	6	@	6 varying annual instalments starting after 12 years of disbursement till July, 2031	
671	**@**	**629**	**2**		

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
Other Loans					
82	-	-	-	Repayable in June, 2025	
82	**-**	**-**	**-**		
Preference Shares					
33	-	29	-	10% non-cumulative, Redeemable at their face value after 15 years from the date of allotment at 20% per annum on or before 31 March of every year starting from the 16th year and ending on or before 31 March of the 20th year	
33	**-**	**29**	**-**		
Unamortised Upfront Fees on Borrowing					
(359)	(107)	(441)	(89)		
Fair value hedge adjustment					
(13)	-	(3)	-		
61,966	**13,109**	**57,929**	**10,073**		

@- less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

23. Derivative liabilities

a. Non-current

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Interest rate swaps	15	7
Total	**15**	**7**

b. Current

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Forward contract	176	112
Commodity contract	229	-
Interest rate swaps	-	3
Currency options	@	-
Total	**405**	**115**

@- less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

24. Other financial liabilities (non-current)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Non -current	Current	Non -current	Current
Rent and other deposits	66	73	71	158
Retention money for capital projects	1,058	691	622	979
Other payables	7	31	6	-
Total	**1,131**	**795**	**699**	**1,137**
Less: Amount clubbed under other financial liabilities (refer note 30)	-	(795)	-	(1,137)
Total	**1,131**	**-**	**699**	**-**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

25. Provisions

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Non -current	Current	Non -current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for compensated absences (refer note 43)	52	68	237	58
Provision for gratuity (refer note 43)	436	69	379	52
Provision for long term service award	9	4	10	2
Provision for COVID assistance	8	3	8	3
Other provisions				
Restoration liabilities	880	36	843	49
Provision for onerous contracts	-	93	-	84
Others	10	7	4	8
Total	**1,395**	**280**	**1,481**	**256**

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Restoration liabilities #		
Balance at the beginning of the year	892	486
Created / (discharged) during the year	(18)	387
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	53	19
Movement on account of disposal of subsidiaries	(11)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**916**	**892**
Provision for onerous contracts		
Balance at the beginning of the year	84	126
Movement during the year	93	84
Utilisation/ reversal of provision during the year	(84)	(126)
Balance at the end of the year	**93**	**84**
Others		
Balance at the beginning of the year	12	22
Movement during the year	5	(10)
Balance at the end of the year	**17**	**12**

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

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

26. Income Tax

India

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. For each fiscal year, the respective entities profit or loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess with tax benefits or 22% plus a surcharge and education cess without tax benefits.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2022-23 is 15% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

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

United States of America (USA)

Some of the subsidiaries of the Group are a C corporation for federal tax purposes and files a consolidated tax return. The subsidiaries records income taxes pursuant to the liability method and the applicable tax rate is 21%.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Italy

The subsidiaries in Italy records income taxes pursuant to the liability method. The nominal tax rates in Italy are 24% for the Income Tax of the Companies (IRES) and 3.9% for the Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP), calculated on a different tax base.

a) Income tax expense/(benefit)

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Current tax		
Current tax (including earlier years reversal/ adjustments)	1,499	4,974
Total	**1,499**	**4,974**
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax	540	1,583
MAT credit entitlement	130	2,212
(Restoration)/Reversal of MAT credit entitlement relating to earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	(92)	9
Deferred tax assets recognised on temporary deductible difference not recognised previously (refer note a below)	(645)	-
Deferred tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	84	29
Total	**17**	**3,833**

Note:

(a) Pursuant to the order of Mumbai Bench of Hon'ble NCLT dated 5 January, 2023 which was made effective on 24 February, 2023, the step-down subsidiaries namely, Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited (ACCIL) and Hasaud Steel Limited (HSL) has amalgamated with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (JSCPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has recognised deferred tax asset of ₹ 645 crores to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised in accordance with Ind AS 12 on Income Taxes.

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Profit before tax	**5,655**	**29,745**
Enacted tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	**1,976**	**10,394**
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	59	91
Income exempt from taxation / taxable separately	(225)	(143)
Tax holiday allowances	(388)	(631)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries	210	(251)
Deferred tax assets not recognised / Utilisation of losses on which deferred was not recognised	498	(735)
Tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	20	51
Deferred tax assets recognised on temporary deductible difference not recognised previously	(645)	-
Others	11	31
Total	**1,516**	**8,807**
Effective tax rate	**26.81%**	**29.61%**

a) Wherever the Group has a present obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, such amounts have been adequately provided for, and the Group does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 46).

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

b) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) balances presented in the balance sheet:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities	(7,936)	(7,621)
Deferred tax assets	539	-
Total	**(7,397)**	**(7,621)**

Significant component of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) and movement during the year are as under:

₹ in crores

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2023			As at 31 March, 2023
		Recognised / (reversed) through profit and loss	Recognised in / (reclassified) from OCI	Others	
Property, plant and equipment	(10,984)	(241)	-	-	(11,225)
Carried forward business loss / unabsorbed depreciation	507	561	-	10	1,078
Provision for employee benefit / loans and advances	1,912	(317)	6	-	1,601
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	573	(38)	-	-	535
Cashflow hedges / Fair value of financial instruments	(286)	-	227	-	(59)
Lease liabilities	505	(335)	-	-	170
Others	152	353	5	(7)	503
Total	**(7,621)**	**(17)**	**238**	**3**	**(7,397)**

₹ in crores

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2022			As at 31 March, 2022
		Recognised / (reversed) through profit and loss	Recognised in / (reclassified) from OCI	Others	
Property, plant and equipment	(9,676)	(1,312)	-	4	(10,984)
Carried forward business loss / unabsorbed depreciation	516	(11)	-	2	507
Provision for employee benefit / loans and advances	1,508	373	31	-	1,912
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	2,794	(2,221)	-	-	573
Cashflow hedges / Fair value of financial instruments	111	(130)	(267)	-	(286)
Lease liabilities	662	(157)	-	-	505
Others	576	(375)	(43)	(6)	152
Total	**(3,509)**	**(3,833)**	**(279)**	**-**	**(7,621)**

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and relates to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax assets on carry forward business loss/ unabsorbed depreciation have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset at respective entities.

The deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries which have not been recognised aggregate to ₹ 3,610 crores (31 March, 2022: ₹ 1,557 crores), where the Group 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.

Expiry schedule of losses on which deferred tax assets is not recognised is as under:

₹ in crores

Expiry of losses (as per local tax laws)	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Beyond 5 years	Indefinite	Total
I. Business losses	133	101	96	55	110	-	8,977	9,472
II. Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,108	13,108
III. Long term capital losses	-	2,025	-	-	-	256	27	2,308
IV. Short term capital losses	-	654	-	-	-	-	-	654
Total	**133**	**2,780**	**96**	**55**	**110**	**256**	**22,112**	**25,542**

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

27. Other non-current liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Advance from customer #	-	1,024
Others	39	56
Total	**39**	**1,080**

Advance from customer pertains to amount outstanding relating to a five year Advance Payment and Supply Agreement ("APSA") agreement with Duferco S.A. for supply of Steel Products. In March 2018, Duferco S.A had provided an interest bearing advance amount of US $ 700 million under this agreement. The advance and interest will be adjusted by export of steel products to Duferco S.A. Current portion of ₹ 1,023 crores (as at 31 March 2022 – ₹ 1,010 crores) has been included in note 31.

28. Borrowings (current) (at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Loan repayable on demand		
Working capital loans from banks (secured)		
Rupee loans	-	541
Foreign currency loans	1,955	1,202
Acceptances relating to capital projects (Unsecured)	1,812	230
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 22)	13,109	10,073
Total	**16,876**	**12,046**

Borrowing have been drawn at following rate of interest

Particulars	Rates of interest
Working capital loans from banks (including rupee loans from banks)	0.25% p.a. to 8% p.a.

a) Working capital loans from banks of ₹ 1,955 crores (31 March, 2022 – ₹ 1,743 crores) are secured by:

(i) pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of stocks of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-process, consumables (stores and spares) and book debts / receivables of the Company and the respective subsidiary, both present and future.

(ii) pari passu second charge on movable properties and immovable properties forming part of the property, plant and equipment of the Company and respective subsidiary, both present and future except such properties as may be specifically excluded.

b) The quarterly returns/ statements read with subsequent revisions filed by the Company and the respective subsidiary with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

29. Trade payables

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	436	497

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Principal amount due outstanding as at end of year (refer note (i) below)	523	670
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	2	12
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	@	1
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	87	70
Interest due and payable for the year of delay	1	1
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crore, *Under legal valuation

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i) It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 30 relating to payable for capital projects amounting to ₹ 87 crores as at 31 March, 2023 (₹ 173 crores as at 31 March, 2022).

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Acceptances	25,739	16,519
Other than acceptances	12,028	13,873
Total	**37,767**	**30,392**

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Unbilled *	Due date of payment					
		Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Acceptances	-	25,739	-	-	-	-	25,739
Other than acceptances							
MSME	132	264	40	-	-	-	436
Others	7,376	450	3,354	155	20	66	11,421
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – Others	419	-	13	11	14	150	607
Total	**7,927**	**26,453**	**3,407**	**166**	**34**	**216**	**38,203**

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Unbilled *	Due date of payment					
		Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Acceptances	-	16,519	-	-	-	-	16,519
Other than acceptances							
MSME	115	294	88	-	-	-	497
Others	7,816	2,436	2,889	141	32	80	13,394
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – Others	309	-	11	10	12	137	479
Total	**8,240**	**19,249**	**2,988**	**151**	**44**	**217**	**30,889**

*includes liabilities towards stock in transit

Acceptances include credit availed by the Group from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Group. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within one year.

Payables other than acceptances payables are normally settled within 180 days.

Trade payables to related parties has been disclosed in note 45.

30. Other financial liabilities (current)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Current dues of other financial liabilities (refer note 24)	795	1,137
Payables for capital projects	2,366	1,563
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,309	1,262
Payables for bid premium and royalty	1,869	2,498
Payables to employees	354	439
Unclaimed matured debentures and accrued interest thereon	@	@
Unclaimed dividends	57	45
Unclaimed amount of sale proceeds of fractional shares	-	3
Refund liabilities (refer note 32)	1,117	1,233
Others	109	235
Total	**7,976**	**8,415**

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

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31. Other current liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Advances from customers	2,338	2,133
Statutory liabilities	1,703	2,491
Export obligation deferred income	267	125
Deposits	126	-
Others	23	10
Total	**4,457**	**4,759**

Advance from customer includes current portion ₹ 1,023 crores (as at 31 March 2022 – ₹ 1,010 crores relating to APSA. Refer note 27.

Export obligation deferred income represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and accounted in revenue on fulfillment of export obligation.

32. Revenue from operations

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Sale of products	**163,646**	**143,829**
Other operating revenues		
Government grant income		
Grant income recognised under PSI 1993, 2007 and 2013 scheme (refer note a below)	785	631
Deferred Income GST government / Sales Tax Loan	608	424
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	147	526
Export benefits and entitlements income	172	444
Unclaimed liabilities written back	44	86
Miscellaneous income*	558	431
Total Revenue from operations	**165,960**	**146,371**

*includes income from scrap sales, CST incentive etc.

Notes:

a) The Group units in Maharashtra and Karnataka are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy and have been availing incentives in the form of VAT deferral / CST refunds historically. The Company currently recognises income for such government grants based on the State Goods & Service Tax rates instead of VAT rates, in accordance with the relevant notifications issued by the State of Maharashtra and the State of Karnataka post implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST).

i) The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 & PSI 2013 Scheme. The Company completed the Phase 1 expansion of 3.3 MTPA to 5 MTPA at Dolvi, Maharashtra in May 2016 and has also received the eligibility certificate for the same basis which it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007 since then. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22 and the Company has received interim Eligibility Certificate for the investment relating to Phase 2 capacity expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA in FY 2022-23. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 649 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

ii) The State Government of Maharashtra (GOM) vide its Government Resolution (GR) dated 20 December, 2018 issued the modalities for sanction and disbursement of incentives, under GST regime, and introduced certain new conditions / restrictions for accruing incentive benefits granted to the Group.

The management has evaluated the impact of other conditions imposed and has obtained legal advice on the tenability of these changes in the said scheme. Based on such legal advice, the Company has also made the representation to GOM and believes that said Incentives would continue to be made available to the Company under the GST regime, since the new conditions are not tenable legally and will contest these changes appropriately.

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b) Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

The Group has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 42).

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Revenue from contracts with customer – Sale of products (including shipping services)	163,646	143,829
Other operating revenue	2,314	2,542
Total revenue from operations	**165,960**	**146,371**
India	105,456	100,558
Outside India	60,504	45,813
Total revenue from operations	**165,960**	**146,371**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	165,960	146,371
Total revenue from operations	**165,960**	**146,371**

Product wise turnover

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
MS slabs	1,153	107
Hot rolled coils/steel plates/sheets	57,755	47,194
Galvanised coils/sheets	20,664	21,445
Color Coated Galvanised and Galvalume coils/sheets	13,315	12,987
Cold rolled coils/sheets	19,153	18,291
Steel billets & blooms	387	1,358
Long rolled products	32,967	25,999
Plates and pipes	8,757	6,875
Iron ore	2,956	3,412
Others	6,539	6,161
Total	**163,646**	**143,829**

Contract Balances

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Trade Receivables (refer note 17)	7,134	7,457
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 27 and 31)	2,339	3,157

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

As at 31 March, 2023, ₹ 274 crores (previous year: ₹ 273 crores) was recognised as provision for allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables.

Contract liabilities include long term and short term advances received for sale of goods. The outstanding balances of these accounts increased in due to the continuous increase in the customer base. Long term advances are detailed in note 27.

Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹ 2,133 crores (previous year: ₹ 1,984 crores) and performance obligations satisfied in previous years is ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil).

Out of total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March, 2023 ₹ 2,338 crores (previous year ₹ 2,133 crores) will be recognised by 31 March, 2024 and remaining thereafter.

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Refund liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Arising from volume rebates and discount (included in Other financial liabilities – Note 30)	1,117	1,233

The Group does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

33. Other income

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as FVTPL		
Loans to related parties	94	221
Bank deposits	484	328
Others	65	31
Dividend income from non-current investments designated as FVTOCI	21	25
Deemed gain on stake dilution (refer note a below)	135	-
Gain on sale of current investments designated as FVTPL	@	11
Fair value gain on financial instruments designated as FVTPL (refer note b below)	5	707
Guarantee commission	1	27
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	100	69
Gain on sale of investment property (refer note c below)	8	35
Miscellaneous income (insurance claim received, rent income etc.)	117	77
Total	**1,030**	**1,531**

(a) Represents gain towards change in ownership interest of the Company in a joint venture in accordance with Ind AS 28 on Investment in Associates and Joint ventures.

(b) Includes Nil (previous year ₹ 702 crores) fair value gain on Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of Piombino Steel Limited.

(c) Gain on sale of investment property for the previous year is net of goodwill impairment of ₹ 24 crores.

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

₹ in crores

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Opening stock:			
Semi-finished /finished goods/stock-in-trade		10,483	5,218
Work-in-progress		1,000	556
	A	11,483	5,774
Acquired pursuant to business combination:			
Semi-finished /finished goods/stock-in-trade		-	1,879
Work-in-progress		-	229
	B	-	2,108
Closing stock:			
Semi-finished /finished goods/stock-in-trade		12,673	10,483
Work-in-progress		1,446	1,000
	C	14,119	11,483
Total	D=A+B-C	**(2,636)**	**(3,601)**

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35. Employee benefits expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,147	2,861
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 43)	361	333
Gratuity expense	22	2
Expense on employees stock ownership plan	212	154
Staff welfare expenses	173	143
Total	**3,915**	**3,493**

The Company in FY 2020 launched a one-time scheme ('Samruddhi') applicable only for certain permanent employees (Eligible Employee) of the Group. The Eligible Employee can purchase the Equity Shares from the open market by availing a loan provided by a bank / non-banking financial institution ("Lending Agency") identified by the Company to facilitate acquisition of Equity Shares by the Eligible Employees under the Plan. The plan provides that the Group shall service 75% of the total interest liability owed to the Lending Agency and the balance 25% will be borne by the Eligible Employee. The interest expense recognised in the financial statements during the year was ₹ Nil crores. (₹ 5 crores in 31 March, 2022). The scheme has been completed in September 2021.

36. Finance costs

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Interest expense		
on bonds and debentures	1,559	1,466
Others	4,392	2,463
Interest on lease liabilities	236	259
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	73	86
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	202	378
Other borrowing costs	395	302
Interest on income tax	45	14
Total	**6,902**	**4,968**

37. Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6,945	5,462
Depreciation of Investment property	4	4
Amortisation of intangible assets	169	189
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	356	346
Total	**7,474**	**6,001**

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38. Other expenses

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Stores and spares consumed	7,083	5,032
Power and fuel	17,452	11,289
Rent	88	78
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and equipment	1,875	1,513
Buildings	101	75
Others	120	79
Insurance	382	269
Rates and taxes	436	92
Carriage and freight	7,916	7,222
Jobwork and processing charges	1,380	1,360
Commission on sales	112	118
Net loss / (gain) on foreign currency transactions and translation	2,026	472
Donation and contributions	2	@
Mining and development cost	292	551
Subcontractors cost	495	405
Miscellaneous expenses	2,876	1,989
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	11	56
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	60	107
Total	**42,707**	**30,707**

@ less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

39. Earnings per share

₹ in crores

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (A) (₹ in crores)		4,144	20,665
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)		**2,402,298,076**	**2,403,942,787**
Effect of dilution :			
Weighted average number treasury shares held through ESOP trust		14,922,364	13,277,653
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)		**2,417,220,440**	**2,417,220,440**
Earnings per share of Re. 1 each			
Basic (₹)	(A / B)	17.25	85.96
Diluted (₹)	(A / C)	17.14	85.49

For details regarding treasury shares held through ESOP trust (refer note 20(a) and 40).

40. Employee share based payment plans

ESOP SCHEME 2016

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 29 January, 2016, formulated the JSWSL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN 2016 ("ESOP Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

ESOP 2016 is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the company and its subsidiaries in India.

Three grants have been made under ESOP plan 2016 to eligible employees on the rolls of the company as at 1 April, 2016, 1 April, 2017 and 1 April, 2018.

During the earlier years the Company has made supplementary grants under the JSWSL Employee stock ownership Plan 2016 to its permanent employees who are on the rolls of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries as on 5 December, 2019 and the same was approved by the ESOP committee in its meeting held on 5 December, 2019.

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The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price would be determined by the ESOP committee as a certain discount to the primary market price on the date of grant.

A total of 28,687,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 3,163,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

The outstanding position as at 31 March, 2023 is summarised below:

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st grant (L-16 and above Grade)	2nd grant (L-16 and above Grade)	3rd grant (L-16 and above Grade)
Date of grant			
- original grant	17 May 2016	16 May 2017	14 May 2018
- supplementary grant	5 December 2019	5 December 2019	5 December 2019
Share Price on date of grant			
- original grant	129.56	201.70	329.05
- supplementary grant	259.80	259.80	259.80
Average fair value on date of grant			
- original grant	67.48	104.04	167.15
- supplementary grant	91.07	92.55	98.63
Outstanding as on 01 April, 2021	**2,837,440**	**3,651,998**	**3,170,958**
Transfer out	17,185	27,732	25,823
Exercised during the year	8,21,502	14,97,602	5,97,916
Outstanding as on 31 March, 2022	**19,98,753**	**21,26,664**	**25,47,219**
Transfer in	-	43,990	-
Transfer out	14,570	10,912	219,164
Forfeited\ lapsed during the year	-	-	38,064
Exercised during the year	1,267,991	673,623	987,496
Outstanding as on 31 March, 2023	716,192	1,486,119	1,302,495
Vested outstanding options	716,192	1,486,119	1,302,495
Unvested outstanding options	-	-	-
Vesting Period - Original	17 May 2016 till 31 March 2019 (for 50% of the grant) and 17 May 2016 to 31 March 2020 (for remaining 50% of the grant)	16 May 2017 till 31 March 2020 (for 50% of the grant) and 16 May 2017 to 31 March 2021 (for remaining 50% of the grant)	14 May 2018/ 5 December 2019 till 31 March 2021 (for 50% of the grant) and 14 May 2018/ 5 December 2019 to 31 March 2022 (for remaining 50% of the grant)
- Supplementary	5 December 2019 to 6 December 2020 for the subsequent grants	5 December 2019 to 6th December 2020 for 50% of the options granted and upto 31 March, 2021 for remaining 50% of the options granted	
Exercise period		4 years from vesting date	
Weighted average remaining contract life			
- original grant	6 months	18 months	30 months
- Supplementary grant	21 months	23 months	30 months
Exercise Price			
- Original grants	103.65	161.36	263.24
- Supplementary grants	207.84	207.84	207.84
Weighted average share price for shares exercised during the year	696.17	696.17	696.17

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st grant (L-16 and above Grade)	2nd grant (L-16 and above Grade)	3rd grant (L-16 and above Grade)
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used in the above are:
Expected volatility	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.
Original grants	The volatility used for valuation is 39.23 % for options with 3 year vesting and 39.62 % with 4 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 33.76 % for options with 3 year vesting and 37.43 % with 4 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 33.23 % for options with 3 year vesting and 33.28% with 4 years vesting
Supplementary grants	The volatility used for valuation is 32.30 % for options with 1 year vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 32.30 % for options with 1 year vesting and 32.10 % with 1.32 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 32.10 % for options with 1.32 years vesting and 32.21 % with 2.32 years vesting
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be midway between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option Term)/2	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option Term)/2	The expected option life is assumed to be midway between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option Term)/2
Expected dividends			
– Original grants	₹ 1.10 per share	₹ 0.75 per share	₹ 2.25 per share
– Supplementary grants	₹ 4.10 per share	₹ 4.10 per share	₹ 4.10 per share
Risk-free interest rate	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option
Original grants	The rate used for calculation is 7.36% (for 3 years vesting) & 7.44%(for 4 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 6.87% (for 3 years vesting) & 6.96%(for 4 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 7.85% for options with 3 year vesting and 7.92% for options with 4 years vesting
Supplementary grants	The rate used for calculation is 5.67% (for 1 year vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 5.67% (for 1 years vesting) & 5.76% (for 1.32years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 5.76% (for 1.32 years vesting) & 6.02% (for 2.32 years vesting)
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise;	Black-Scholes Options pricing model		
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and	The following factors have been considered: a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life e) Dividend Yield		
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.			

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

ESOP PLAN 2021

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 21 May 2021, formulated the Shri OP Jindal Employees Stock Ownership Plan ("OPJ ESOP Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Three grants would be made under OPJ ESOP plan 2021 to eligible present and future employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the first year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at Re. 1 per share.

A total of 47,00,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 3,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 21 May 2021, formulated the Shri OP Jindal Samruddhi Plan ("OPJ Samruddhi Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

Samruddhi plan is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Single grants would be made under OPJ Samruddhi plan 2021 to eligible employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at Re. 1 per share.

A total of 67,00,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 13,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

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The outstanding position as at 31 March, 2023 is summarised below:

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Date of grant	7 August 2021	7 August 2021
Share Price on date of grant	750.70	750.70
Average fair value on date of grant	716.46	722.67
Opening balance as on 1 April 2021	-	-
Granted during the year	79,09,150	13,32,585
Transfer In	-	-
Transfer Out	15,050	-
Forfeited during the period	3,28,300	15,850
Outstanding as on 31 March 2022	**75,65,800**	**13,16,735**
Granted during the year	15,700	16,21,484
Exercised during the year	-	1,59,942
Forfeited during the period	7,62,100	2,26,691
Outstanding as on 31 March 2023	**68,19,400**	**25,51,586**
of above - vested outstanding options	4,200	3,300
of above - unvested outstanding options	68,15,200	25,48,286
Vesting Period	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 2nd year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 3rd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 4th year (third tranche) from the date of grant respectively.	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 1 year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 2nd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 3rd year (third tranche) from the date of grant respectively.
Exercise Period	4 years from the date of vesting.	4 years from the date of vesting.
Weighted average remaining contract life	4 years from the date of vesting.	4 years from the date of vesting.
Exercise price	Re.1	Re.1
Weighted average share price for shares exercised during the year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:
Expected volatility	Volatility has been calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price for the expected life of the option for each tranche. The volatility used for vesting year 2nd Year – 39.17% 3rd Year – 37.47% 4th Year – 36.72%	Volatility has been calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price for the expected life of the option for each tranche The volatility used for year wise 1st Year – 41.99% 2nd Year – 39.17% 3rd Year – 37.47%
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 4 years, second tranche is 5 years, and third tranche is 6 years.	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3 years, second tranche is 4 years, and third tranche is 5 years
Expected dividends	₹ 6.50 per share	
Risk-free interest rate	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise	Black-Scholes Options pricing model	
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield	
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition		

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41. Research and development activities

The manufacturing and other expenses include ₹ 45 crores (previous year – ₹ 39 crores) in respect of research and development activities undertaken during the year. Depreciation expenditure includes ₹ 14 crores (previous year – ₹ 14 crores) in respect of research and development activities undertaken during the year.

42. Segment reporting

The Group is in the business of manufacturing steel products having similar economic characteristics, primarily with operations in India and regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker for assessment of Group's performance and resource allocation. The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed below:

Information about geographical revenue and non-current assets

a) Revenue from operations

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023			For the year ended 31 March, 2022		
	Within India	Outside India	Total	Within India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from operations	105,465	60,495	165,960	100,558	45,813	146,371

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

b) Non-current assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023			As at 31 March, 2022		
	Within India	Outside India	Total	Within India	Outside India	Total
(a) Property, plant and equipment	91,695	6,004	97,699	87,056	5,896	92,952
(b) Capital work-in-progress	21,098	823	21,921	16,152	604	16,756
(c) Investment property	27	59	86	27	153	180
(d) Right-of-use assets	4,661	38	4,699	4,676	39	4,715
(e) Goodwill	12	116	128	12	107	119
(f) Other intangible assets	1,811	29	1,840	1,880	34	1,914
(g) Intangible assets under development	239	6	245	145	4	149
(h) Investment in joint ventures	700	-	700	367	-	367
(i) Other non-current assets	5,249	143	5,392	4,528	105	4,633
(j) Current tax assets (net)	631	-	631	528	-	528
(k) Deferred tax assets	539	-	539	-	-	-
(l) Financial assets			9,048			8,798
Total non-current assets	**126,662**	**7,218**	**142,928**	**115,371**	**6,942**	**131,111**

Non-current assets have been allocated on the basis of their physical location.

43. Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plan

The Group operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Group in funds under the control of trustees. Where employees leave the plans prior to full vesting of the contributions, the contributions payable by the Group are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

Group's contribution to provident fund, family pension scheme and 401 (K) plan recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss is ₹ 164 crores (previous year: ₹ 145 crores) (included in note 35).

b) Defined benefit plans

The Group sponsors funded defined benefit plans for qualifying employees. The defined benefit plans are administered by a separate Fund that is legally separated from the entity.

The gratuity plan is covered by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days' salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 58, 60 and 62, without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for gratuity as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years.

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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. At the rate of daily salary, as per current accumulation of leave days.

The plans in India typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities and debt instruments.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March, 2023 by independent qualified actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(i) Gratuity

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023		For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
a) Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet				
i) Present value of obligation				
Opening balance	**519**	**21**	**345**	**14**
Service cost	32	1	28	2
Interest cost	37	1	25	1
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligation	14	2	82	@
Benefits paid	(36)	(1)	(28)	(1)
Demographic adjustments	(1)	-	1	-
Experience adjustments	3	-	2	-
Transfer on business combination	6	(6)	64	-
Liability In	-	1	-	5
Liability transfer	-	-	@	-
Closing balance	**574**	**19**	**519**	**21**
Less:				
ii) Fair value of plan assets				
Opening balance	**109**	**-**	**91**	**-**
Expected return on plan assets less loss on investments	7	-	7	-
Actuarial (loss)/gain on plan assets	(2)	-	(1)	-
Transfer on business combination	-	-	31	-
Employers' contribution	2	-	2	-
Fund transfer	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(28)	-	(21)	-
Closing balance	**88**	**-**	**109**	**-**
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet (refer note 25)	**486**	**18**	**410**	**21**
b) Expenses during the year				
Service cost	32	1	28	2
Interest cost	37	1	25	1
Expected return on plan assets	(7)	-	(7)	-
Transferred to preoperative expenses	-	-	-	-
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in statement of profit & loss (a)	**62**	**2**	**46**	**3**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023		For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability				
– Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	15	1	82	@
– Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	1	-	1	-
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income (b)	**16**	**1**	**83**	**@**
Total (a+b)	**78**	**3**	**129**	**3**
c) Actual return on plan assets	6	-	6	-
d) Break up of plan assets:				
(i) ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.				
Balanced Fund	5	-	3	-
Debt Fund	1	-	4	-
Short Term Debt Fund	1	-	@	-
(ii) HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.				
Defensive Managed Fund	8	-	11	-
Secure Managed Fund	8	-	12	-
(iii) SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd. – Cap Assured Fund	20	-	31	-
(iv) LIC of India – Insurer Managed Fund	40	-	43	-
(v) Kotak – Group Bond fund	@	-	@	-
(vi) Bajaj Allianz Fund	4	-	4	-
(vii) PNB Metlife	1	-	1	-

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

The fair values of the above equity and debt instruments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets.

e) Principal actuarial assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023		For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Discount rate	7.27% -7.46%	6.44% - 7.52%	6.80%-6.98%	6.8%-7.31%
Expected return on plan assets	6.87%-7.46%	-	6.80%-6.98%	-
Expected rate of increase in salaries	6.00% - 9.40%	6.00% - 9.00%	5.10%-9.00%	6.00%-9.00%
Attrition rate	2.00% - 10.00%	2.00% - 10.00%	2.00%- 4.00%	2.00%-9.00%

Based on India's standards mortality table with modifications to reflect expected changes in mortality.

f) Experience adjustments

₹ in crores

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Defined benefit obligation	593	540	360	368	315
Plan assets	88	109	91	93	97
Surplus / (deficit)	(505)	(431)	(269)	(275)	(218)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities – loss/(gain)	16	72	(33)	23	19
Experience adjustments on plan assets – gain/(loss)	(2)	(1)	@	@	@

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

g) The Group expects to contribute ₹ 138 crores (previous year ₹ 114 crores) to its gratuity plan for the next year.

h) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8 years (31 March, 2022: 8 years).

i) In assessing the Group's post retirement liabilities, the Group monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables, the base being the Indian assured lives mortality (2006-08) ultimate.

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

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k) 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.

l) 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.

The amount included in the financial statements arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Defined benefit obligation	593	540
Plan assets	88	109
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**505**	**431**

Sensitivity Analysis

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(32)	35	(35)	40
Future salary growth (1% movement)	35	(32)	39	(35)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	(3)	3	(3)	4

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

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

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

Category of assets average percentage allocation fund wise

Particulars	SBI	HDFC	ICICI	Bajaj Allianz	Kotak	PNB	LIC
Government securities	-	47.75%	33.96%	64.61%	63.92%	31%	20.00%
Debt	87.70%	38.49%	35.38%	26.25%	26.62%	21.8%	Balance invested in approved investments as specified in Schedule I of IRDA guidelines
Equity	6.87%	10.35%	13.49%	-	0.36%	28.2%	
Others	5.43%	3.42%	17.16%	9.14%	9.10%	19%	

Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation

₹ in crores

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 March, 2023				
Projected benefit payable	84	243	576	903
As at 31 March, 2022				
Projected benefit payable	66	202	650	918

Each year an Asset-Liability-Matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analyzed in terms of risk and return profiles.

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(iii) Other long term benefits:

(a) Compensated absences

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment is payable to certain 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.

The Group also has leave policy for certain employees to compulsorily encash unavailed leave on 31st December every year at the current basic salary.

(b) Long Service Award

The Company has a policy to recognise the long service rendered by employees and celebrate their long association with the Company. This scheme is called - Long Association of Motivation, Harmony & Excitement (LAMHE). The award is paid at milestone service completion years of 10, 15, 20 and 25 years.

44. Financial instruments

A. Capital management

The Group being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Group's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Group has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

The Group monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Long term borrowings	61,966	57,929
Short term borrowings	16,876	12,046
Total borrowings	**78,842**	**69,975**
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,424	8,808
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5,290	8,575
Current investments	5	8
Net debt	**58,123**	**52,584**
Total equity	**67,039**	**68,535**
Gearing ratio	**0.87**	**0.77**

(i) Equity includes capital and all reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.

(ii) Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as described in notes 22 and 28.

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B. Categories of financial instruments

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

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relations	Total Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Loans	847	-	-	-	847	847
Other financial assets	6,500	-	-	-	6,500	6,500
Trade receivables	7,134	-	-	-	7,134	7,134
Cash and cash equivalents	15,424	-	-	-	15,424	15,424
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5,290	-	-	-	5,290	5,290
Derivative assets	-	-	358	120	478	478
Investments	768	3,274	64	-	4,106	4,106
Total financial assets	**35,963**	**3,274**	**422**	**120**	**39,779**	**39,779**
Financial liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	61,966	-	-	-	61,966	60,938
Lease liabilities	2,011	-	-	-	2,011	2,112
Short-term borrowings	16,876	-	-	-	16,876	16,876
Trade payables	38,203	-	-	-	38,203	38,203
Derivative liabilities	-	-	136	284	420	420
Other financial liabilities	9,107	-	-	-	9,107	9,107
Total financial liabilities	**128,163**	**-**	**136**	**284**	**128,583**	**127,656**

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relations	Total Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Loans	884	-	-	-	884	884
Other financial assets	5,373	-	-	-	5,373	5,373
Trade receivables	7,457	-	-	-	7,457	7,457
Cash and cash equivalents	8,808	-	-	-	8,808	8,808
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8,575	-	-	-	8,575	8,575
Derivative assets	-	-	117	333	450	450
Investments	808	3,706	59	-	4,573	4,586
Total financial assets	**31,905**	**3,706**	**176**	**333**	**36,120**	**36,133**
Financial liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	57,929	-	-	-	57,929	57,854
Lease liabilities	2,262	-	-	-	2,262	2,411
Short-term borrowings	12,046	-	-	-	12,046	12,046
Trade payables	30,889	-	-	-	30,889	30,889
Derivative liabilities	-	-	21	101	122	122
Other financial liabilities	9,114	-	-	-	9,114	9,114
Total financial liabilities	**112,240**	**-**	**21**	**101**	**112,362**	**112,436**

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C. Financial risk management

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

The risk management policies aim to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk and
- Liquidity risk

D. Market risk

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

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

E. Financial currency risk management

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

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Group's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Group having incurred additional debt and favorable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Group's receivables in foreign currency. In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Group has a policy to hedge cash flows up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts and hedges. At any point in time, the Group hedges its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of forecast sales over the following 6 months. In respect of imports and other payables, the Company hedges its payables as when the exposure arises. Short term exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity.

The Group has also considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness. The Group continues to believe that there is no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

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

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Type	US$ Equivalent (millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)	MTM (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2023	Assets	35	Buy	421	3,460	10
		26	Sell	52	426	1
	Liabilities	239	Buy	2,795	23,009	(164)
		23	Sell	85	700	(2)
31 March, 2022	Assets	46	Buy	717	5,438	21
		88	Sell	1,186	8,987	93
	Liabilities	90	Buy	1,282	9,716	(82)
		34	Sell	541	4,097	(18)

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US$ Equivalent (millions)	INR equivalent (crores)	MTM of Option (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2023	Assets	60	954	7,844	157
	Liabilities	4	78	643	@
31 March, 2022	Assets	63	1,354	10,264	208
	Liabilities	1	20	152	@

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

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

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	INR	USD	Euro	JPY	Others	Total
Financial assets						
Investments	4,048	49	9	-	-	4,106
Loans	847	-	-	-	-	847
Trade receivables	4,975	1,301	858	-	-	7,134
Cash and cash equivalents	15,062	205	157	-	-	15,424
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5,266	24	-	-	-	5,290
Derivative assets	-	478	-	-	-	478
Other financial assets	6,442	6	52	-	-	6,500
Total financial assets	**36,640**	**2,063**	**1,076**	**-**	**-**	**39,779**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	33,224	41,450	3,653	515	-	78,842
Trade payables	9,083	28,094	959	64	3	38,203
Derivative liabilities	30	389	1	-	-	420
Lease liabilities	1,971	-	40	-	-	2,011
Other financial liabilities	7,574	1,172	301	27	33	9,107
Total financial liabilities	**51,882**	**71,105**	**4,954**	**606**	**36**	**128,583**

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As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	INR	USD	Euro	JPY	Others	Total
Financial assets						
Investments	4,520	45	8	-	-	4,573
Loans	884	-	-	-	-	884
Trade receivables	4,733	1,502	1,044	-	178	7,457
Cash and cash equivalents	8,712	41	55	-	-	8,808
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8,512	63	-	-	-	8,575
Derivative assets	21	429	-	-	-	450
Other financial assets	5,329	7	37	-	-	5,373
Total financial assets	**32,711**	**2,087**	**1,144**	**-**	**178**	**36,120**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	26,788	41,290	1,443	417	37	69,975
Trade payables	8,685	21,353	780	38	33	30,889
Derivative liabilities	6	116	-	-	-	122
Lease liabilities	2,221	-	41	-	-	2,262
Other financial liabilities	7,188	1,432	398	53	43	9,114
Total financial liabilities	**44,888**	**64,191**	**2,662**	**508**	**113**	**112,362**

The year-end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

a) Amounts receivable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	US$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)	US$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)
Trade receivables	132	1,086	235	1,779

b) Amounts payable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	US$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)	US$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)
Borrowings	3,278	26,949	3,514	26,637
Trade payables and acceptances	21	175	204	1,548
Payables for capital projects	46	377	81	611
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	67	554	61	461

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

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Impact on Profit / (loss) for the year for a 1% change:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Increase		Decrease	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
USD /INR	527	659	(527)	(659)
EURO/INR	67	29	(67)	(29)
YEN/INR	6	5	(6)	(5)

F. Commodity price risk

The Group's revenue is exposed to the market risk of price fluctuations related to the sale of its steel products. Market forces generally determine prices for the steel products sold by the Group. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs (including the costs of raw material inputs) and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may reduce the revenue that the Group earns from the sale of its steel products.

The Group is subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of iron ore, coking coal, ferro alloys, zinc, scrap and other raw material inputs. The Group purchased primarily all of its iron ore and coal requirements in the open market at prevailing price during the year ended 31 March, 2023.

The Group aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices. Similarly, the Group procures key raw materials like iron ore and coal based on prevailing market rates as the selling prices of steel prices and the prices of input raw materials move in the same direction.

Commodity hedging is used primarily as a risk management tool to secure the future cash flows in case of volatility by entering into commodity forward contracts.

Hedging commodity is based on its procurement schedule and price risk. Commodity hedging is undertaken as a risk offsetting exercise and, depending upon market conditions hedges, may extend beyond the financial year. The Group is presently hedging maximum up to 100% of its consumption.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% movement in the input price of iron ore and coking coal net of hedge accounting impact. The sensitivity analysis includes only 5% change in commodity prices for quantity sold or consumed during the year, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the commodity prices decrease by 5%. For a 5% reduction in commodity prices, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Impact on Profit / (loss) for the year for a 5% change:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Increase for the year ended		Decrease for the year ended	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Iron ore	(1,101)	(1,161)	1,101	1,161
Coal/Coke	(2,433)	(1,398)	2,433	1,398
Zinc	(88)	(61)	88	61

The commodity forward and option contracts entered into by the Group and outstanding at the year-end are as under:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Commodity Name	Quantity (Iron Ore, Coking Coal, Zinc - MT) (Brent Crude - Million Barrels)	US$ Equivalent of notional value (million)	INR equivalent (crores)	MTM of Commodity contract (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2023	Assets	20	Iron Ore	880,000	81	667	223
		8	Natural Gas	2,712,398	24	195	13
		5	Zinc	13,800	41	336	7
	Liabilities	4	Iron Ore	400,000	42	346	(44)
		43	Natural Gas	18,140,000	84	692	(177)
		3	Zinc	13,800	41	339	(7)
31 March, 2022	Assets	7	Natural Gas	3,795,000	14	108	52
	Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

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G. 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 Group is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Group are principally denominated in rupees and US dollars with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Group hedges its US dollar interest rate risk through interest rate swaps to reduce the floating interest rate risk. The Group hedges up to 20% of interest risk in US dollars. The Group has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate and LIBOR rates. The Group uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like non-convertible bonds and short term loans. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, and by the use of interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Fixed rate borrowings	36,710	37,655
Floating rate borrowings	42,611	32,853
Total borrowings	**79,321**	**70,508**
Total borrowings	78,842	69,975
Add: Upfront fees	466	530
Add: Fair value adjustment on interest rate swap	13	3
Total gross borrowings	**79,321**	**70,508**

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

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were being constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 31 March, 2023 would decrease / increase by ₹ 426 crores (for the year ended 31 March, 2022: decrease / increase by ₹ 312 crores). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US$ Equivalent of notional value (million)	MTM of IRS (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2023	Assets	-	-	-
	Liabilities	-	-	-
31 March, 2022	Assets	7	110	24
	Liabilities	10	110	(8)

The following table details the nominal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts to hedge against fluctuations in fair value of borrowing outstanding at the year-end.

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US$ Equivalent of notional value (millions)	MTM of IRS (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2023	Assets	-	-	-
	Liabilities	8	650	(15)
31 March, 2022	Assets	1	25	@
	Liabilities	6	575	(1)

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

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Interest rate benchmark reform

The Group is exposed to LIBORs through various financial instrument including borrowings and derivatives. Existing LIBOR-referencing contracts that mature beyond their respective LIBOR cessation dates are generally expected to be transitioned to Alternative Reference Rates (ARRs). The company is closely monitoring the market and managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates.

Progress towards implementation of alternative benchmark interest rates:

As a part of the company's risk management policy for transition, the following measures have been initiated:

- New contracts/facilities are being linked to the relevant ARRs or other benchmarks like EURIBOR that are not expected to cease.
- The existing facilities/ contracts are a mix of fixed and floating rates denominated in USD, EUR and JPY.
  1. The Group's USD floating rate exposure is primarily linked to USD 6 month LIBOR and these exposures are proposed to be transitioned to SOFR (the ARR recommended for USD exposures) for contracts/ facilities that mature beyond 30 June, 2023 (cessation date for the 6 month USD LIBOR).
  2. The JPY facility was linked to JPY LIBOR and has already been transitioned to Tokyo Term Risk Free Rate (TORF), the term RFR applicable for JPY currency.
  3. The EUR facilities are linked to EURIBOR, which is presently not expected to be phased out.
- Derivative contract: Interest rate swap linked to LIBOR 3 months' Derivative contract will be transition as per International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") protocol.

The tables below show the company's exposure to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to RFRs as at 31 March, 2023. The tables exclude exposures to IBOR that will expire before IBOR settings cease to be provided by administrator or no longer be representative.

₹ in crores

Interest Rate Benchmark	Derivative financial liabilities
USD LIBOR (6 Months)	
External Commercial Borrowings / Loans	11,058
USD LIBOR (1 Months)	
Advance Payment and Supply Agreement	686

H. Equity Price risk:

The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from equity investments (other than subsidiaries and joint ventures, which are carried at cost).

Equity price sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices of the quoted investments increase/ decrease by 5%, other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March, 2023 would increase/ decrease by ₹ 164 crores (As at 31 March, 2022 – ₹ 185 crores).

I. Credit risk management

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

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

Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Group's business, trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of the trade receivables in any of the years presented. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Group does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Group's counterparties. The assessment is carried out considering the segment of customer, impact seen in the demand outlook of these segments and the financial strength of the customers in respect of whom amounts are receivable. Basis this assessment, the allowance for doubtful trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 is considered adequate.

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Movements in allowances for bad and doubtful debts

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2021	205
Movement during the year	68
As at 31 March 2022	**273**
Movement during the year	1
As at 31 March 2023	**274**

For current investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. This, therefore, results in diversification of credit risk for Group's mutual fund and bond investments. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 39,779 crores as at 31 March, 2023 and, ₹ 36,120 crores as at 31 March, 2022, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, current investments, loans and other financial assets.

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

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Group's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. The Group based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables and hence no provision is deemed necessary on account of expected credit loss ('ECL').

The credit quality of the Group's is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Group uses simplified approach for (i.e. lifetime expected credit loss model) impairment of trade receivable / contract assets. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Group actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

For all other financial assets, if credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used.

J. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Group requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects The Group generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investments provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Group has acceptances due to reverse factoring arrangements which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers. The Group has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

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

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	5	-	4,101	4,106
Trade receivables	7,134	-	-	7,134
Cash and cash equivalents	15,424	-	-	15,424
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5,290	-	-	5,290
Loans	717	130	-	847
Derivative assets	460	18	-	478
Other financial assets	1,701	4,600	199	6,500
Total	**30,731**	**4,748**	**4,300**	**39,779**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	50,805	11,161	61,966
Short term borrowings	16,876	-	-	16,876
Trade payables (including acceptances)	38,203	-	-	38,203
Derivative liabilities	405	15	-	420
Lease liabilities	417	626	968	2,011
Other financial liabilities	7,976	1,124	7	9,107
Total	**63,877**	**52,570**	**12,136**	**128,583**

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	8	-	4,565	4,573
Trade receivables	7,457	-	-	7,457
Cash and cash equivalents	8,808	-	-	8,808
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8,575	-	-	8,575
Loans	759	31	94	884
Derivative assets	426	24	-	450
Other financial assets	1,289	4,076	8	5,373
Total	**27,322**	**4,131**	**4,667**	**36,120**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	44,142	13,787	57,929
Short term borrowings	12,046	-	-	12,046
Trade payables (including acceptances)	30,889	-	-	30,889
Derivative liabilities	115	7	-	122
Lease liabilities	680	812	770	2,262
Other financial liabilities	8,415	692	7	9,114
Total	**52,145**	**45,653**	**14,564**	**112,362**

The amount of guarantees given included in Note 46(i) represents the maximum amount the Group could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement.

Collateral

The Group has pledged part of its trade receivables, short term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Group. There is obligation to return the securities to the Group once these banking facilities are surrendered (refer note 22 and 28).

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

K. Level wise disclosure of financial instruments

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	Level	Valuation technique and key inputs
Quoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTOCI	2,447	3,071	I	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Quoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTPL	5	8	I	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Derivative assets	478	450	II	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Derivative liabilities	420	122	II	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Unquoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTOCI	12	13	III	Net asset value of share arrived has been considered as fair value.
Unquoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTOCI	744	554	III	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on projections discounted at a rate that reflects market risks Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Unquoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTOCI	71	68	III	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value.
Non-current investments in unquoted Preference shares measured at FVTPL	63	56	III	Discounted cash flow- Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, 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.

A significant part of the financial assets is classified as Level 1 and Level 2. The fair value of these assets is marked to an active market or based on observable market data which factors the uncertainties arising out of COVID-19. The financial assets carried at fair value by the Company are mainly investments in equity instruments, debt securities and derivatives, accordingly, any material volatility is not expected.

Sensitivity analysis of Level III:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investments in unquoted Preference shares	DCF method	Discounting Rate 9.00%	0.50%	0.50% Increase / (decrease) in the discount would decrease / (increase) the fair value by ₹ 2 crores / (₹ 2 crores)
Investments in unquoted equity shares	DCF and CCM method	Discounting Rate of 25%	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 4 crores (₹ 4 crores)
Investments in unquoted equity shares	NAV method	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value	-	No sensitivity in the fair value of the investments.

Reconciliation of Level III fair value measurement:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Opening balance	691	129
Purchases / (sale) (net)	200	300
Gain / (loss) recognised in the Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss	7	4
Gain / (loss) recognised in the Consolidated other comprehensive income	(8)	258
Closing balance	**890**	**691**

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	Level	Valuation technique and key inputs
Long term borrowings				Discounted cash flow method - Future cash flows are
Carrying value	75,075	68,002	II	discounted by using rates which reflect market risks.
Fair value	74,047	67,927		
Investments				Discounted cash flow method - Future cash flows are
Carrying value	768	807	II	discounted by using rates which reflect market risks.
Fair value	773	820		
Loans – financial assets				Discounted cash flow method - Future cash flows are
Carrying value	847	884	II	discounted by using rates which reflect market risks.
Fair value	847	884		

There have been no transfers between level I and level II during the year.

The Asset and Liability position of various outstanding derivative financial instruments is given below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	As at 31 March, 2023			As at 31 March, 2022		
			Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value	Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value
Cash Flow Hedges								
Designated and effective Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	2	(2)	-	29	(18)	11
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-
Interest rate Swap	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	-	-	-	24	(8)	16
Commodity Contract	Purchase of Iron ore	Price Risk	223	(46)	177	-	-	-
Commodity Contract	Purchase of Zinc	Price Risk	7	(7)	-	-	-	-
Commodity Contract	Purchase of Natural Gas	Price Risk	14	(178)	(164)	52	-	52
Options contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	108	-	108	161	-	161
Designated and Ineffective Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	@	@	@	64	(5)	59
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long term Foreign Currency Borrowing	Exchange rate movement risk	@	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Fair Value Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payable and acceptances	Exchange rate movement risk	9	(129)	(120)	26	(79)	(53)
Interest rate swaps	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	-	(15)	(15)	@	(1)	(1)
Non Designated Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	1	(30)	(29)	-	@	@
Options Contract	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	8	@	8	24	@	24
Options Contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	40	-	40	23	-	23
			412	**(410)**	**2**	**403**	**(111)**	**292**
Receivable/ payable from cancelled/ settled derivative contracts			66	(10)	56	47	(11)	36
Total			**478**	**(420)**	**58**	**450**	**(122)**	**328**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Details of non-derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments outstanding as at:

Cash Flow hedges	31 March, 2023		31 March, 2022	
	USD in million	Fair Value ₹ in crores	USD in million	Fair Value ₹ in crores
Long term borrowings	2,338	(863)	558	(317)
Acceptances	-	-	138	(53)
	2,338	**(863)**	**696**	**(370)**

Movement in cash flow hedge:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Opening Balance	**306**	**298**
FX recognised in other comprehensive Income	911	(34)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in P&L	(3)	24
Amount Reclassified to P&L during the year	(447)	18
Closing balance	**767**	**306**

45. Related party disclosures

A List of related parties

1) Joint ventures

- Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited
- Rohne Coal Company Private Limited
- JSW Severfield Structures Limited
- Gourangdih Coal Limited
- JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
- JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited
- JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Center Private Limited (with effect from 24 May, 2021)
- Creixent Special Steels Limited
- JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (formerly known as Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited)
- Piombino Steel Limited (with effect from 27 March, 2021, upto 30 September, 2021)
- Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (with effect from 27 March, 2021, upto 30 September, 2021)
- JSW One Platforms Limited (with effect from 1 February, 2022)
- JSW One Distribution Limited (with effect from 1 February, 2022)
- NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (with effect from 5 December, 2022) (formerly known as JSW NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited)
- Ayena Innovations Private Limited (with effect from 10 March, 2023)

2) Associates

- JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (with effect from 9 April, 2022)

3) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

a) Non-Independent Executive Director

- Mr. Sajjan Jindal
- Mr. Seshagiri Rao M V S (upto 5 April, 2023)
- Dr. Vinod Nowal (upto 29 April, 2022)
- Mr. Jayant Acharya

b) Independent Non-Executive Director

- Dr. M.R.Ravi, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 January, 2022)
- Mr. K.P. Mohan Raj, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 October, 2021, upto 21 January, 2022)
- Dr. V. Ram Prasath Manohar, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 May, 2021, upto 21 October, 2021)
- Mr. M.S.Srikar, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (upto 21 May, 2021)
- Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa - Nominee Director, JFE Steel Corporation
- Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha
- Mr. Haigreve Khaitan
- Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam
- Mrs. Nirupama Rao
- Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala
- Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus (with effect from 27 May 2022)
- Mr. Marcel Fasswald (with effect from 21 October 2022)
- Mr. Malay Mukherjee (upto 29 January 2022)

c) Mr. Rajeev Pai - Chief Financial Officer

d) Mr. Lancy Varghese - Company Secretary

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

4)	**Relatives of KMP**
	Mrs. Savitri Devi Jindal
	Mr. Prithvi Raj Jindal
	Mr. Naveen Jindal
	Mrs. Nirmala Goyal
	Mrs. Urmila Bhuwalka
	Mrs. Seema Jajodia
	Mrs. Sarika Jhunjhnuwala
	Mrs. Saroj Bhartia
	Mrs. Sangita Jindal
	Mrs. Tarini Jindal Handa
	Mrs. Tanvi Shete
	Mr. Parth Jindal
	Mrs. Shanti Acharya
	Mrs. Esther Varghese
5)	**Other Related Parties**
	JSW Energy Limited
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
	JSW Future Energy Limited
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited
	JSW Renew Energy Limited
	JSW Neo Energy Limited
	Jindal Stainless Limited
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
	Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited
	Jindal Saw Limited
	JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited
	JITF Commodity Tradex Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Visakhapatnam) Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
	Jindal Rail Infrastructure Limited
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited
	India Flysafe Aviation Limited
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
	JSW Infrastructure Limited
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
	South West Port Limited
	JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited
	JSW Paradip Terminal Private Limited
	Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited
	Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited
	JSW Cement Limited
	JSW Green Cement Private Limited
	JSW Cement, FZE
	South West Mining Limited
	JSW Projects Limited
	BMM Ispat Limited
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
	Reynold Traders Private Limited

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	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited
	Jindal Industries Private Limited
	JSW Foundation
	Inspire Institute of Sports
	Jindal Technologies & Management Services Private Limited
	Epsilon Carbon Private Limited
	Nyri Coal Tar Pitch Private Limited
	Epsilon Carbon Ashoka Private Limited
	Epsilon Aerospace Private Limited
	JSW Living Private Limited
	JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited
	JSW Paints Private Limited
	Toshiba JSW Power System Private Limited
	MJSJ Coal Limited
	JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited (formerly known as Utkarsh Advisory Services Private Limited)
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited (upto 30 September, 2021)
	JSW Minerals Trading Private Limited
	Khaitan & Company
	Eurokids International Private Limited
	J Sagar Associates
	Shiva Cement Limited
	Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Projects Limited
	Encorp Powertrans Private Limited (upto 29 April, 2022)
	Nourish Organic Foods Private Limited
	Brahmani River Pellets Limited
	Danta Enterprises Private Limited
	Glebe Trading Private Limited
	JSW Holdings Limited
	JSW Investments Private Limited
	JSW Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited
	JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
	Sahyog Holdings Private Limited
	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited
	S K Jindal and Sons HUF
	P R Jindal HUF
	JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
	OPJ Trading Private Limited
	Jindal Coke Limited
	Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited
	IUP Jindal Metals & Alloys Limited
	iCom Analytics Limited
	Asia Society India Centre
	Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited
	JSW Ventures Fund Managers LLP
	Global Mineral Trading Limited
	Ganga Ferros Alloys Private Limited
	JB Fabinfra Private Limited
6)	**Post-Employment Benefit Entity**
	JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust
	JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund
	JSW Steel (Salav) Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

B) Transactions with related parties

₹ in crores

Particulars	Associates		Joint ventures		Other related parties #		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Party's Name								
Purchase of Goods / Power & fuel / Services / Branding expenses								
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	3,189	2,418	3,189	2,418
JSW International Tradecorp PTE Limited	-	-	-	-	2,995	35,907	2,995	35,907
Others	148	-	1,104	2,235	5,621	4,368	6,873	6,603
Total	**148**	**-**	**1,104**	**2,235**	**11,805**	**42,693**	**13,057**	**44,928**
Reimbursement of Expenses incurred on our behalf by								
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	4
JSW Cements Limited	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	2
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-
Others	-	-	@	-	3	-	3	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**@**	**1**	**22**	**6**	**22**	**7**
Sales of Goods/Power & Fuel/ Services/Assets								
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	1,166	968	-	-	1,166	968
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	-	-	-	1,296	-	-	-	1,296
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	3,249	1,534	3,249	1,534
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1,035	846	1,035	846
Others	1	-	1,469	940	3,238	2,201	4,708	3,141
Total	**1**	**-**	**2,635**	**3,204**	**7,522**	**4,581**	**10,158**	**7,785**
Other income/ Interest income/ Dividend Income								
Piombino Steel Limited	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	123
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	27	48	-	-	27	48
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	20	26	20	26
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	25	27	25	27
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	21
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	22	3	22	3
Others	@	-	10	9	35	33	45	42
Total	**@**	**-**	**37**	**180**	**123**	**110**	**160**	**290**
Purchase of assets								
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	530	141	-	-	530	141
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	374	159	374	159
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	90	94	90	94
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	275	258	275	258
Others	-	-	2	-	50	2	52	2
Total	**-**	**-**	**532**	**141**	**789**	**513**	**1,321**	**654**
Capital / revenue advances received back								
JSW Dharamatar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	-
JSW Paints Private Limited				-	-	70	-	70
Total			**-**	**-**	**200**	**70**	**200**	**70**
Security deposits given								
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	53
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	32	90	32	90
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	191	147	191	147
Others	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**243**	**290**	**243**	**290**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	Associates		Joint ventures		Other related parties #		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Lease and other deposit received back								
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	7	11	7	11
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**11**	**7**	**11**
Loan given received back								
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	105	90	105	90
Others	-	-	2	-	-	10	2	10
Total	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**105**	**100**	**107**	**100**
Loan given								
Creixent Special Steels Limited	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	1
Piombino Steel Limited	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Total	**-**	**-**	**4**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**5**
Donation/ CSR expenses								
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	321	264	321	264
Inspire Institute of sports	-	-	-	-	@	-	@	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**321**	**264**	**321**	**264**
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their Behalf								
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	27	17	27	17
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	110	96	110	96
JSW International Trade Corp PTE Limited	-	-	-	-	8	149	8	149
Others	@	-	1	3	25	43	26	46
Total	**@**	**-**	**1**	**3**	**170**	**305**	**171**	**308**
Investments / Share Application Money given during the period								
JSW One Platform Limited	-	-	156	8	-	-	156	8
JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	83
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	200	300	200	300
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	77	-	-	-	-	-	77	-
Others	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-
Total	**77**	**-**	**166**	**91**	**200**	**300**	**443**	**391**
Interest expenses								
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**8**
Lease interest cost								
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	41	75	41	75
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	112	118	112	118
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	27	27	27	27
Others	-	-	-	-	15	17	15	17
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**195**	**237**	**195**	**237**
Lease liabilities								
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	318	285	318	285
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	57	51	57	51
Others	-	-	-	-	44	41	44	41
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**419**	**377**	**419**	**377**

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₹ in crores

Particulars	Associates		Joint ventures		Other related parties #		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Loan refunded								
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	**3**	-	**3**
Dividend paid								
JSW Holdings Limited	-	-	-	-	*	118	*	118
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	*	172	*	172
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	*	73	*	73
Others	-	-	-	-	*	121	*	121
Total	-	-	-	-	*	**484**	*	**484**
Contribution to post employment benefit entities								
JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	**3**	-	**3**

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

- includes relatives of KMP and post-employment benefit entities

* pursuant to amendment in related party transactions definition as per SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 as amended subsequently, payment of dividend is not shown as related party transaction with effect from 1 April, 2022.

Notes:

1. The transactions are inclusive of taxes wherever applicable.
2. The transactions are disclosed under various relationships (i.e. associates, joint ventures and other related parties) based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.
3. The Group gives or receives trade advances during normal course of business. The transactions against those trade advances are part of above-mentioned purchases or sales and accordingly, such trade advances have not been shown separately.
4. During the year, the Company has transferred land to JSW Foundation by way of a gift amounting to ₹ 1.77 crores (previous year gift of hospital amounting to ₹ 73 crores) for no consideration.
5. During the year, the Company has entered in Memorandum of Understanding with JSW Jaigarh Port Limited for execution of land lease (refer note 4(g)).

Compensation to Key Management Personnel

₹ in crores

Nature of transaction	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Short-term employee benefits	100	153
Post-employment benefits	2	1
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	**102**	**154**

Notes:

1. As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.
2. The Company has recognised an expenses of ₹ 31.46 crores (previous year ₹ 2 crores) 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.
3. Dividend paid to KMP is ₹ 0.97 crores (FY 2021-22: ₹ 0.28 crores), not included above.
4. The Independent Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. The commission payable to the Non-Executive Directors (in case of Nominee Director, the commission is paid to the respective institution to which the Nominee Director represents) is based on the number of meetings of the Board attended by them and

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their Chairmanship/Membership of Audit Committee during the year, subject to an overall ceiling of 1% of the net profits approved by the Members. The Company pays sitting fees at the rate of ₹ 50,000 for meeting of the Board, Audit, NRC Hedging and Project Review-committees and ₹ 25,000 for meetings of the other committee. attended by them. The amount paid to them by way of commission and sitting fees during current year is ₹ 4 crores (previous year ₹ 3 crores), which is not included above.

Terms and conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March, 2023, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

Purchases:

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

The transactions other than mentioned above are also in the ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis.

C) Amount due to or from related parties

₹ in crores

Particulars	Associates		Joint ventures		Other related parties		Total	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Party's Name								
Trade payables								
JSW Ispat Special Steels Limited	-	-	362	119	-	-	362	119
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	252	384	252	384
JSW International Trade Corp PTE Limited	-	-	-	-	180	5,434	180	5,434
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	43	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
Others	-	-	143	62	885	861	1,028	923
Total	**43**	**-**	**505**	**181**	**1,317**	**6,679**	**1,865**	**6,860**
Advance received from customers								
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	10	4	-	-	10	4
JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	-	-	-	-	6	5	6	5
Brahmani River Pellet Limited	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Others	-	-	@	1	2	3	2	4
Total	**-**	**-**	**10**	**5**	**8**	**15**	**18**	**20**
Lease & other deposits received								
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	13
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-		4	4	4	4
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
Others	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Total	**-**	**-**	**13**	**13**	**26**	**39**	**39**	**52**
Trade receivables								
JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	-	-	64	71	-	-	64	71
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	333	192	-	-	333	192
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	201	74	201	74
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-		-	11	124	11	124
Nyri Coal Tar Pitch Private Limited	-	-	-	-	104	-	104	-
Others	-	-	16	24	95	13	111	37
Total	**-**	**-**	**413**	**287**	**411**	**211**	**824**	**498**

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₹ in crores

Particulars	Associates		Joint ventures		Other related parties		Total	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Share application money given								
Gourangdih Coal Limited	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**
Capital / revenue advances (including other receivables)								
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	-	-	16	28	-	-	16	28
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	49	49	49	49
JSW Dharamatar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-
Others	-	-	11	38	15	11	26	49
Total	**-**	**-**	**27**	**66**	**75**	**260**	**102**	**326**
Lease and other deposits given								
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	300	300	300	300
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	163	171	163	171
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	337	147	337	147
Others	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**810**	**618**	**810**	**618**
Security and other deposits taken								
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	126	92	126	92
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**126**	**92**	**126**	**92**
Loan and advances given								
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	215	215	-	-	215	215
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	120	225	120	225
Others	-	-	5	4	-	-	5	4
Total	**-**	**-**	**220**	**219**	**120**	**225**	**340**	**444**
Interest receivable								
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	92	68	-	-	92	68
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	23	2	23	2
Others	-	-	@	@	6	1	6	1
Total	**-**	**-**	**92**	**68**	**29**	**30**	**121**	**98**
Lease liabilities								
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	194	512	194	512
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	889	946	889	946
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	266	298	266	298
Others	-	-	-	-	153	239	153	239
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,502**	**1,995**	**1,502**	**1,995**

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

Note:

The Group maintains gratuity trust for the purpose of administering the gratuity payment to its employees (JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust and JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund). As on 31 March, 2023, the fair value of plan assets was as ₹ 57 crores (As at 31 March, 2022: ₹ 79 crores).

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46. Contingent liabilities:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(i) Guarantees	23	34
(ii) Disputed claims/levies (excluding interest, if any), in respect of:		
Excise duty	448	481
Custom duty	494	760
Income tax	193	181
Sales tax / VAT / Special entry tax / Electricity duty	1,851	1,674
Service tax / Good and Service tax	352	328
Levies by local authorities – Statutory	115	137
Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations	33	31
Claims by suppliers, other parties and Government	809	795

a) Excise duty cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of CENVAT credit, valuation methodologies, classification of gases under different chapter heading.

b) Custom duty cases includes disputes pertaining to import of Iron ore fines and lumps under different chapter headings, utilisation of SHIS licences for clearance of imported equipment, payment of customs duty Steam Coal through Krishnapatnam Port and anti-dumping duty on Met Coke used in Corex.

c) Sales Tax/ VAT/ Special Entry tax cases includes disputes pertaining to demand of special entry tax in Karnataka and demand of cess by department of transport in Goa.

d) Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of service tax credit on ineligible services, denial of credit distributed as an ISD, service tax on railway freight not taken as per prescribed documents.

e) Income Tax cases includes disputes pertaining to transfer pricing and other matters.

f) Levies by local authorities - Statutory cases includes disputes pertaining to payment of water charges and enhanced compensation.

g) Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations cases includes disputes pertaining to uninterrupted power charges by Karnataka Power Transmission Company Limited, belated payment surcharge, claims for the set off of renewable power obligations against the power generated in its captive power plants and dues relating to additional surcharge imposed on captive consumption by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited.

h) Claims by Suppliers, other parties and Government includes quality/ shortfall claims issues raised by suppliers and others. Refer note 47 (d) for demand relating to MDPA shortfall.

i) There are several other cases which has been determined as remote by the Company and hence not been disclosed above.

j) The Deputy Commissioner of GST State Tax (Enforcement Unit, Orissa) (GST Authorities) had issued show cause notices (SCN) in the previous years for the period up to March 22, alleging that the Company has wrongfully and illegally transferred the unutilised Input Tax Credit to the Company's ISD registration in Mumbai. The Company filed its reply to the SCN, however, the GST Authorities raised demand for tax of ₹ 3,004 crores including interest and penalty thereon. The Company filed an appeal before the Additional Commissioner of State Tax (First Appellate Authority) and the First Appellate Authority has confirmed the order passed by the GST Authorities and disposed off, two of the three appeals. Aggrieved by the said appellant order, the Company has submitted a letter of Intent to file appeal before the Appellate Tribunal. The Company, basis the legal opinion obtained, has evaluated the matter and concluded that the outflow of resources is remote and accordingly, no provision is made in the consolidated financial statements. Interest of ₹ 217 crores is considered possible and included above.

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k) During the year, the Company has received show cause notices (SCNs) followed by Demand Notices from Deputy Director of Mines, Joda & Deputy Director of Mines, Koira in relation to its mining operations at Odisha alleging loss of royalty, mining premium and other levies aggregating to ₹ 702 crores inter-alia alleging drop in grade of iron ore mined during the previous year and current year, compared with mining plan. The Company believes that the mining operations are carried out in compliance with the extant mining laws and regulations. The Company has contested the said demand by filing revision applications before the Revisionary Authority, Ministry of Mines, Government of India. The Revisionary Authority has directed the State Government not to take any coercive measures in relation to demand notices until a para wise response is provided by the State Government. The Company, basis the legal opinion obtained, has evaluated the matter and disclosed the matter as contingent liability and no provision is made in the consolidated financial statements.

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(iii) Claims related to Forest Development Tax / Fee	4,123	3,710
Amount paid under protest	920	920

In response to a petition filed by the iron ore mine owners and purchasers (including the Company) contesting the levy of Forest Development Tax (FDT) on iron ore on the ground that the State does not have jurisdiction to legislate in the field of major minerals which is a central subject, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka vide its judgement dated 3 December, 2015 directed refund of the entire amount of FDT collected by Karnataka State Government on sale of iron ore by private lease operators and National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC). The Karnataka State Government has filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India ("SCI"). SCI has not granted stay on the judgement but stayed refund of FDT. The matter is yet to be heard by SCI. Based on merits of the case and supported by a legal opinion, the Company has not recognised provision for FDT of ₹ 1,043 crores (including paid under protest – ₹ 665 crores) and treated it as a contingent liability.

The State of Karnataka on 27 July, 2016, has amended Section 98-A of the Forest Act retrospectively substituting the levy as Forest Development Fee (FDF) instead of FDT. In response to the writ petition filed by the Company and others, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka has vide its order dated 4 October, 2017, held that the amendment is ultra-vires the Constitution of India and directed the State Government to refund the FDF collected. The State Government has filed an appeal before the SCI, and based on merits of the case duly supported by a legal opinion and a favorable order from the High Court, the Company has not recognised provision for FDF amount of ₹ 3,080 crores (including paid under protest - ₹ 255 crores) pertaining to the private lease operators & NMDC and treated it as contingent liability.

47. Commitments

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	17,495	19,322
Other commitments		
a) The Group has imported capital goods under the export promotion capital goods scheme to utilise the benefit of a zero or concessional customs duty rate. These benefits are subject to future exports. Such export obligations at year end aggregate to	7,780	2,747
b) The Group has given guarantees to Commissioner of Customs in respect of goods imported.	1,203	130

c) In March 2018, the Company had entered into a five-year Advance Payment and Supply Agreement ("APSA") agreement with Duferco S.A. ("DSA") for supply of Steel Products. Duferco S.A provided an interest bearing advance amount of US $ 700 million under this agreement, secured by committed export of steel products to Duferco S.A. Out of this US $ 149 million is pending towards fulfilment.

d) The Group has entered into annual purchase agreements with certain overseas vendors wherein the Group has committed purchase of certain quantities of raw materials. The prices for such contracts are linked to underlying commodity indices and the Group may incur penalties incase of shortfall in purchases against such committed quantities.

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e) On 29 March, 2023, the Company has entered Coal Mine Development Production Agreement (CMDPA) for Parbhatpur Central Coal Mine and Sitanala Coal Mine in Jharkhand under 16th Tranche of CM(SP) Act, 2015.

The Company under CMDPA has following obligation for compliance with the eligibility conditions

₹ in crores

Particulars	Performance Security / Guarantee	Upfront Payment	Fixed Amount
Parbatpur Central Coal Mine	221	296	138
Sitanala Coal Mine	20	100	28
Banai Bhalumuda Coal Mine	1,061	500	176
Total	**1,302**	**896**	**342**

48. Exceptional items for the year ended 31 March 2023 consist of:

a) Income recognised amounting to ₹ 256 crores in relation to compensation received / receivable in accordance with provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, against a subsidiary's claim pertaining to expenditure incurred on deallocated coal mine vide Supreme Court order dated 24 September, 2014.

b) Net gain amounting to ₹ 335 crores pursuant to sale of entire 70% stake in Santa Fe Mining ("SFM") in Chile by a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, primarily pertaining to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR) balances of ₹ 492 crores recycled to statement of profit and loss, de-recognition of net liabilities of ₹ 8 crores and de-recognition of non-controlling interests of ₹ 165 crores carried in the consolidated financial statements as on the date of disposal of subsidiary (refer note 52).

Exceptional items for the year ended 31 March 2022 consist of:

a) Impairment provision of ₹ 710 crores recorded towards the value of Property, plant & equipment of ₹ 400 crores, goodwill of ₹ 199 crores, other assets and accrual of resultant liabilities of ₹ 111 crores pertaining to Caretta Minerals LLC ('Caretta'), a subsidiary in USA which, subsequent to year end, received a final arbitration order on its dispute with the lessors of coking coal mining lease and Plant lease and consequential notice of termination of lease.

b) Impairment provision CWIP of ₹ 31 crores relating to Integrated Steel Complex at Ranchi, Jharkhand on the basis of current status of the project.

49. In assessing the carrying amounts of Goodwill, PPE, Capital work in progress (CWIP), Investment Property, ROU, and advances (net of impairment loss / loss allowance) aggregating to ₹ 9,098 crores (₹ 8,762 crores as at 31 March, 2022) relating to certain businesses (listed below), the Company considered various factors as detailed there against and concluded that they are recoverable.

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

The financial projections basis which the future cash flows have been estimated consider reassessment of the discount rates, revisiting the growth rates factored while arriving at terminal value and subjecting these variables to sensitivity analysis.

i. PPE (including CWIP and advances) of ₹ 4,466 crores (₹ 4,200 crores as at 31 March, 2022) relating to steel operations at Baytown, USA - Estimate of values of the businesses and assets by independent external valuers based on cash flow projections at a pre-tax discount rate of 12.4%. The said assessment includes significant assumptions such as discount rate, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure and future margins on the said operations.

ii. PPE (including CWIP) of ₹ 1,847 crores (₹ 1,776 crores as at 31 March, 2022) and goodwill of ₹ 107 crores (₹ 99 crores as at 31 March, 2022) relating to steel operations at Ohio, USA - Estimate of values of the businesses and assets by independent external valuers based on cash flow projections at a pre-tax discount rate of 16.7%. The said assessment includes significant assumptions such as discount rate, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure and future margins.

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iii. PPE (including CWIP) of ₹ 493 crores (₹ 465 crores as at 31 March, 2022) relating to steel operations at Piombino, Italy - Estimate of values of the businesses and assets by independent external valuers based on cash flow projections at a pre-tax discount rate ranging from 9.2% to 13.9%. The said assessment includes significant assumptions such as discount rate, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure and future margins.

iv. Integrated Steel Complex at Salboni, Bengal [PPE ₹ 197 crores (₹ 204 crores as at 31 March, 2022), CWIP ₹ 14 crores (₹ 14 crores as at 31 March, 2022), ROU assets ₹ 75 crores (₹ 76 crores as at 31 March, 2022) and advances ₹ 148 crores (₹ 148 crores as at 31 March 2022)] - Evaluation of current status of the integrated Steel Complex (including power plant) to be implemented in phases at Salboni of district Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal, evaluation of land and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.

v. Integrated Steel Complex at Ranchi, Jharkhand [PPE ₹ 45 crores (₹ 45 crores as at 31 March, 2022), CWIP ₹ Nil (₹ Nil crores as at 31 March, 2022) and Advances ₹ 1 crore (₹ 1 crore as at 31 March, 2022)] - Evaluation of current status of the integrated Steel Complex to be implemented in phases at Ranchi, Jharkhand, underlying valuation of Land and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.

vi. PPE ₹ 115 crores including mining development and projects ₹ 103 crores (₹ 104 crores including mining development and projects ₹ 93 crores as at 31 March, 2022) and goodwill ₹ 9 crores (₹ 8 crores as at 31 March 2022) relating to coal mines at Mozambique - Assessment of mineable reserves by independent experts based on plans to commence operations after mining lease arrangements are in place for which application has been submitted to regulatory authorities and infrastructure is developed.

vii. PPE (including CWIP and capital advance) of ₹ 509 crores (₹ 535 crores as at 31 March, 2022) of a subsidiary JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited, - Estimates of value of business based on the cash flow projections approved by the Management. The assessments include significant assumptions relating to operational performance, expansion, rentals and other charges, inflation and terminal value.

viii. Investment in equity shares (net of share of profits), preference shares and non-convertible debentures of Creixent Special Steels Limited, a joint venture, ₹ 760 crores (₹ 800 crores as at 31 March, 2022) and loans and interest receivable (including of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited) of ₹ 312 crores (previous year ₹ 287 crores) – Valuation of business and Property, Plant and Equipment by an independent expert.

50. Associates

Details of the Group's material associates are as follows:

Name of the Associates	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (w.e.f. 9 April 2022)	India	26%	-	Producing renewable energy

The above associates are accounted using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's, material associates are set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in associates financial statements prepared in accordance with the local GAAP (adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes).

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Financial information of associate as at 31 March, 2023

Name of the Associates	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited
Current Assets	208
Non-current Assets	1,660
Current liabilities	149
Non-current liabilities	923
The above amount of assets and liabilities include the following:	
Cash and cash equivalents	88
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	141
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	896
Revenue	141
Profit / (loss) for the period / year	32
Other comprehensive income for the period / year	@
Total comprehensive income for the period / year	32
Dividends received from the associate during the period / year	-
The above profit / (loss) for the period / year include the following:	
Depreciation and amortisation	36
Interest income	2
Interest expense	68
Income tax expense (income)	5
Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associate recognised in the consolidated financial statements:	
Net assets of the associate	795
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the associate	26%
Other adjustments	(471)
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate	85

51. Joint ventures

Details of the Group's material joint ventures are as follows:

Name of the Joint venture	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	India	50%	50%	Design, fabrication and erection of structural steel works
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	India	33.33%	33.33%	Manufacturing of Metal Deckings
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	India	49%	49%	Coal mining company
JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	India	50%	50%	Steel service center
JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Center Private Limited (w.e.f. 24 May, 2021)	India	50%	50%	Steel service center
Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited	India	40%	40%	Supply of iron ore
Gourangdih Coal Limited	India	50%	50%	Coal mining company
Creixent Special Steels Limited (refer note 55)	India	48%	48%	Investment in steel related & allied businesses and trading in steel products
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (refer note 55)	India	23.10%	23.10%	Manufacturing & marketing of sponge iron, steel & Ferro alloys
NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (w.e.f. 5 December, 2022)	India	50%	-	Scrap shredding facility
JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited) (w.e.f 1 February, 2022)	India	69.01%	75%	E-commerce platform for dealing in steel, cement paint and their allied products and providing management and technical consultancy services for
JSW One Distribution Limited (w.e.f 1 February, 2022)	India	69.01%	75%	Trading in steel, cement, paint and other products
Piombino Steel Limited (w.e.f 27 March, 2021 and upto 30 September, 2021)	India	-	-	Investment in steel related & allied businesses and trading in steel products
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (w.e.f 27 March, 2021 and upto 30 September, 2021)	India	-	-	Manufacturing of iron and steel products
Ayena Innovations Private Limited (w.e.f. 10 March, 2023)	India	31%	-	Assembly of Modular kitchen

The above joint ventures are accounted using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's, material joint ventures are set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in joint ventures financial statements prepared in accordance with the local GAAP (adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes).

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a) Financial information of joint ventures as at 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	Creixent Special Steels Limited	JSW One Platforms Limited
Current Assets	1,113	339	2,539	387
Non-current Assets	275	533	3,283	20
Current liabilities	1,010	233	2,599	55
Non-current liabilities	11	245	3,057	25
The above amount of assets and liabilities include the following:				
Cash and cash equivalents	11	57	199	54
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	270	84	1,183	24
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	7	222	3,044	24
Revenue	1,384	936	5,173	337
Profit / (loss) for the period / year	32	19	(498)	(84)
Other comprehensive income for the period / year	@	(1)	(3)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period / year	32	18	(501)	(84)
Dividends received from the joint venture during the period / year	-	-	-	-
The above profit / (loss) for the period / year include the following:				
Depreciation and amortisation	27	13	241	3
Interest income	2	5	18	1
Interest expense	57	10	383	2
Income tax expense (income)	5	17	(1)	-
Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognised in the consolidated financial statements:				
Net assets of the joint venture	356	395	(276)	328
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	50%	50%	48%	69%
Other adjustments	-	(3)	-	-
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture	178	195	-	227

b) Financial information of joint ventures as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	Creixent Special Steels Limited	JSW One Platforms Limited
Current Assets	1,005	285	1,805	16
Non-current Assets	288	386	3,440	19
Current liabilities	939	140	1,473	17
Non-current liabilities	19	153	3,107	1
The above amount of assets and liabilities include the following:				
Cash and cash equivalents	23	114	59	6
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	151	37	527	4
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	15	139	3,090	-
Revenue	1,122	748	6,061	16
Profit / (loss) for the period / year	20	22	(78)	(28)
Other comprehensive income for the period / year	-	(1)	(2)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period / year	20	21	(80)	(28)
Dividends received from the joint venture during the period / year	-	-	-	-
The above profit / (loss) for the period / year include the following:				
Depreciation and amortisation	21	11	221	1
Interest income	1	3	-	-
Interest expense	38	5	358	-
Income tax expense (income)	3	16	(1)	-
Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognised in the consolidated financial statements:				
Net assets of the joint venture	325	378	14	17
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	50%	50%	48%	75%
Other adjustments	-	(3)	-	-
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture	163	186	1	13

@- between ₹ (0.50) crore to ₹ 0.50 crore.

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

c) Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2023
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interest in these joint ventures	16	4
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations	@	@
Post tax profit / (loss) from continuing operations	@	@
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	@	@

@ - between ₹ (0.50) crore to ₹ 0.50 crore.

52. Subsidiaries

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Name of the subsidiary	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	Netherlands	100%	100%	Acquisition and investment in steel related & allied businesses and trading in steel products
JSW Steel Italy S.r.L.	Italy	100%	100%	Trading in steel products and Holding company of JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A., Piombino Logistics S.p.A. – A JSW Enterprise and GSI Lucchini S.p.A.
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	Italy	100%	100%	Produces & distributes special long steel products
Piombino Logistics S.p.A. – A JSW Enterprise	Italy	100%	100%	Manages the logistic infrastructure of Piombino's port area
GSI Lucchini S.p.A.	Italy	100%	100%	Producer of forged steel balls
Periama Holdings, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Holding company of JSW Steel (USA) Inc. and West Virginia operations
JSW Steel (USA) Inc.	United States of America	90%	90%	Manufacturing plates, pipes and double jointing
Purest Energy, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Holding company
Meadow Creek Minerals, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Mining company
Hutchinson Minerals, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Mining company
R.C. Minerals, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC) (refer note (c) below)	United States of America	-	-	Mining company
Keenan Minerals, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC) (refer note (c) below)	United States of America	-	-	Mining company
Peace Leasing, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC) (refer note (c) below)	United States of America	-	-	Mining company
Prime Coal, LLC (merged with Periama Holdings, LLC) (refer note (c) below)	United States of America	-	-	Management company
Planck Holdings, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Holding company
Rolling S Augering, LLC (merged with Planck Holdings, LLC) (refer note (c) below)	United States of America	-	-	Mining company
Periama Handling, LLC (merged with Planck Holdings, LLC) (refer note (c) below)	United States of America	-	-	Coal loading company
Lower Hutchinson Minerals, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Mining company
Caretta Minerals, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Mining company
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc	United States of America	100%	100%	Investment in steel related and steel allied businesses
JSW Steel (USA) Ohio, Inc.	United States of America	100%	100%	Manufacturing of slabs and hot rolled coils.
JSW Panama Holdings Corporation	Republic of Panama	100%	100%	Holding company for Chile based companies and trading in iron ore
Inversiones Euroush Limitada	Chile	100%	100%	Holding company (LLP) of Santa Fe Mining

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Name of the subsidiary	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	
Santa Fe Mining (refer note (a) below)	Chile	-	70%	Mining company and Holding company of Santa Fe Pureto S.A.
Santa Fe Puerto S.A. (refer note (a) below)	Chile	-	70%	Port company
JSW Natural Resources Limited	Republic of Mauritius	100%	100%	Holding company of JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada and JSW Mali Resources SA
JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada	Mozambique	100%	100%	Mining company
JSW ADMS Carvao Limitada	Mozambique	100%	100%	Mining company
JSW Steel (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%	Investment in steel related and steel allied businesses
JSW Steel Global Trade Pte Limited (w.e.f 27 January, 2022)	Singapore	100%	100%	Trading in steel and allied activities
Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited	Singapore	100%	100%	Mining company
Erebus Limited (refer note (d) below)	Republic of Mauritius	-	-	Mining company
Arima Holdings Limited (refer note (d) below)	Republic of Mauritius	-	-	Mining company
Lakeland Securities Limited (refer note (d) below)	Republic of Mauritius	-	-	Mining company
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
Hasaud Steel Limited (refer note (b) below)	India	-	100%	Investment in steel related activities
Asian Color Coated Ispat limited (refer note (b) below)	India	-	100%	Steel plant
Vardhman Industries Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
JSW Vallabh Tin Plate Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
Amba River Coke Limited	India	100%	100%	Coke oven and Pellet plant
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Production of gaseous and liquid form of oxygen, nitrogen, argon and other products recoverable from separation of air
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	India	98.76%	98.76%	Steel plant
JSW Natural Resources India Limited	India	98.76%	98.76%	Mining related company
JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	India	98.76%	98.76%	Power plant
JSW Natural Resources Bengal Limited	India	98.76%	98.76%	Mining related company
JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant and mining
Peddar Realty Limited (formerly known as Peddar Realty Private Limited)	India	100%	100%	Real estate
Chandranitya Developers Limited (formerly known as Chandranitya Developers Private Limited) (w.e.f. 4 November, 2022)	India	100%	-	Real estate
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	India	0%	0%	Construction and development of residential township
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited) (upto 31 January, 2022)	India	-	-	E-commerce platform for dealing in steel, cement paint and their allied products and providing management and technical consultancy services for

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Name of the subsidiary	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	
JSW One Distribution Limited (w.e.f. 22 November, 2021 and upto 31 January, 2022)	India	-	-	Trading in steel, cement, paint and other products
Piombino Steel Limited (upto 26 March, 2021 and w.e.f 1 October, 2021)	India	83.28%	83.28%	Trading in steel products
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited (w.e.f 1 October, 2021)	India	83.28%	83.28%	Steel plant
Neotrex Steel Private Limited (w.e.f. 1 October, 2021)	India	80%	80%	Steel plant
JSW Retail and Distribution Limited (w.e.f. 15 March, 2021)	India	100%	100%	Trading in steel and allied products
NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (w.e.f. 5 July, 2022 and upto 4 December, 2022)	India	-	-	Scrap shredding facility
West Waves Maritime and Allied Services Private Limited (w.e.f. 24 November, 2021) (merged with Piombino Steel Limited w.e.f 1 December, 2022)	India	-	-	Trading in steel and allied products

a) Inversiones Eurosh Limitada sold its 70% stake in Santa Fe Mining (including Santa Fe Pureto) on 31 August, 2022.

Particulars	₹ in crores
Sales consideration	@
FCTR balances recycled to consolidated statement of profit and loss	492
De-recognition of net liabilities	8
De-recognition of non-controlling interest	(165)
Net gain recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss (refer note 48)	335

b) During the year Hasaud Steel Limited and Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited w.e.f. 1 April, 2022. Since the merger is a common control transaction it does not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

c) During the previous year, as a part of the overall exercise and to consolidate its operations and holding structure the following wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company have been merged with their immediate parent effective 2 December, 2021

Name of the Company	Merged with
R.C. Minerals, LLC	Purest Energy LLC
Keenan Minerals, LLC	Purest Energy LLC
Peace Leasing, LLC	Purest Energy LLC
Prime Coal LLC	Periama Holdings LLC
Rolling S Augering, LLC	Planck Holdings LLC
Periama Handling, LLC	Planck Holdings LLC

Since the merger is a common control transaction it does not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

d) During the previous year, as a part of the overall exercise to simplify the group structure, three wholly owned overseas subsidiaries of the Company domiciled in the Republic of Mauritius namely Arima Holdings Limited, Erebus Limited and Lakeland Securities Limited have undergone winding up and liquidated effective 15 March, 2022.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's, material subsidiary that has non-controlling interests is set out below. The amount disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company elimination.

Financial information of non-controlling interest as on 31 March, 2023

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Limited	JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	Piombino Steel Limited (Consolidated)	Neotrex Steel Private Limited
Non-current assets	569	4,466	15,483	245
Current assets	67	2,219	8,716	116
Non-current liabilities	409	6,842	3,285	143
Current liabilities	102	1,246	9,527	95
Equity attributable to owners of the company	-	(779)	9,465	98
Non-controlling interest	125	(624)	1,922	25
Revenue	68	5,085	20,123	102
Expenses	83	4,965	20,493	99
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(7)	84	(116)	3
Profit / (loss) attributable to owners of the company	-	76	(97)	2
Profit / (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	(7)	8	(19)	1
Profit / (loss) for the year	(7)	84	(116)	3
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company	-	-	(2)	@
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	-	-	@	@
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(3)	@
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the company	-	76	(99)	2
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(7)	8	(20)	1
Total comprehensive income for the year	(7)	84	(119)	3
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	49	502	2,314	(95)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(25)	(243)	(1,389)	(52)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	(21)	(271)	(339)	148
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3	(12)	586	1

@- between ₹ (0.50) crore to ₹ 0.50 crore.

Financial information of non-controlling interest as on 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Limited	Santa Fe Mining (Consolidated)	JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	Piombino Steel Limited (Consolidated)
Non-current assets	591	@	4,200	15,287
Current assets	51	8	2,118	7,822
Non-current liabilities	407	@	6,093	7,204
Current liabilities	103	525	1,449	4,426
Equity attributable to owners of the company	-	(362)	(640)	9,538
Non-controlling interest	132	(155)	(584)	1,941
Revenue	61	-	3,408	11,768
Expenses	93	19	3,382	9,733
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(24)	(18)	(79)	1,808
Profit / (loss) attributable to owners of the company	-	(13)	(71)	1,506
Profit / (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	(24)	(5)	(8)	302
Profit / (loss) for the year	(24)	(18)	(79)	1,808
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company	-	-	-	7
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	@	-	-	2
Other comprehensive income for the year	@	-	-	9
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the company	-	(13)	(71)	1,513
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(24)	(5)	(8)	304
Total comprehensive income for the year	(24)	(18)	(79)	1,817
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	38	(2)	(564)	3,761
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(64)	-	(13)	(369)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	29	2	434	(5,153)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3	-	(143)	(1,761)

@- between ₹ (0.50) crore to ₹ 0.50 crore.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

53. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Further, amounts aggregating to ₹ 0.11 crore, is held in abeyance due to dispute/ pending legal cases.

54. Subsequent events

On 19 May, 2023, the board of directors recommended a final dividend of ₹ 3.40 (Rupees three and paise forty only) per equity share of ₹ 1 each to be paid to the shareholders for the financial year 2022-23, which is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 28 July, 2023. If approved, the dividend would result in cash outflow of ₹ 822 crores.

55. The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 27 May, 2022 considered and approved the Scheme of Amalgamation pursuant to Section 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, providing for amalgamation of its Joint Venture Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") and CSSL's subsidiary JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (JISPL) with the Company. Pursuant to the Board approval, the Scheme has been filed with the concerned Stock Exchanges and Competition Commission of India for requisite approvals. The Competition Commission of India has approved the proposed amalgamation vide its order dated 29 September, 2022. The Stock Exchanges have issued no adverse observation/No objection letter for the Scheme on 14 December, 2022. The equity shareholders of the Company and JISPL have approved the Scheme of Amalgamation in their respective general meetings held on 17 March, 2023. The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") has admitted the Company's Petition for approval of the Scheme of Amalgamation, which is posted for hearing on the 15 June, 2023. The requisite regulatory and other approvals are awaited. Accordingly, no impact is given on account of this in the audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

56. Other statutory information

(a) The Group do not have material transactions with the struck off companies during the current and previous years.

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

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(c) The Group have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

57. Ratios:

S No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	% Change	Reason for variance
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.97	1.14	(14.2)%	Current ratio has reduced to 0.97 primarily on account of increase in the value of current maturities of long term debt.
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Borrowings	Total Equity	1.18	1.02	15.2%	Debt equity ratio has reduced to 1.18 mainly due to reduced increase in equity on account of decrease in current year's profit.
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation , Net Finance Charges	Net Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled 'principal repayments (excluding prepayments / refinancing) 'during the year) (Net Finance Charges : Finance Costs - Interest Income - Net Gain /(Loss) on sale of current investments	1.52	3.56	(57.4)%	Debt service coverage ratio has reduced to 1.52 mainly due to decrease in current year's profit.
4	Return on Equity	Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's equity	6.1%	36.9%	(83.4)%	Return on equity has decreased mainly due to decrease in current year's profit.
5	Inventory Turnover (no. of days)	Average inventory	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories + Mining premium and royalties + Power and fuel + Stores & spares consumed + Repairs & Maintenance + Job work charges + Labour charges + MDO cost	95	94	0.4%	
6	Trade receivables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade receivables	Sale of products	16	15	7.4%	
7	Trade payables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade payables	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories	135	142	(4.9)%	
8	Net capital turnover	Net Sales	Current assets - Current liabilities	(90.26)	18.39	-ve to +ve	Decrease is primarily on account of increase in current liabilities in the current year.
9	Net Profit Margin (%)	Net profit for the year	Revenue from operations	2.49%	14.30%	(82.6)%	Decrease is primarily on account of decrease in profit in the current year.
10	Return on capital employed	Profit before Tax after Exceptional Items, Finance cost	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	8.28%	24.09%	(65.7)%	Decrease is primarily on account of decrease in profit in the current year.
11	Return on Investment	Profit on sale of investments	Cost of Investments	-	0.27%	(100)%	There were no sale of investment during the current year hence the variance.

Borrowing excludes lease liabilities.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

58. Disclosure of additional information pertaining to the Parent Company, Subsidiaries and Joint ventures as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

₹ in crores

Name of entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
PARENT COMPANY								
JSW Steel Limited	54.99	36,865	99.37	4,113	46.17	(879)	144.70	3,234
SUBSIDIARIES								
INDIAN								
Vardhman Industries Limited	0.11	72	0.05	2	-	@	0.09	2
JSW Bengal Steel – Group	0.65	437	(0.17)	(7)	-	@	(0.31)	(7)
Amba River Coke Limited	3.55	2,377	7.05	292	(5.25)	100	17.54	392
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	11.55	7,743	7.03	291	4.83	(92)	8.90	199
Piombino Steel Limited – Group	20.76	13,914	(1.21)	(50)	0.11	(2)	(2.33)	(52)
JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	0.07	46	(0.05)	(2)	-	@	(0.09)	(2)
Peddar Realty Private Limited – Group	0.06	37	-	@	-	-	-	@
JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited	0.47	318	1.50	62	-	@	2.77	62
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	0.69	462	0.17	7	-	-	0.31	7
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	0.27	180	0.43	18	-	@	0.81	18
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	1.24	830	(0.12)	(5)	-	-	(0.22)	(5)
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	6.00	4,020	(1.18)	(49)	-	-	(2.19)	(49)
JSW Retail & Distribution Limited	(0.00)	(1)	0.02	1	-	-	0.04	1
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	0.24	158	0.07	3	-	@	0.13	3
FOREIGN								
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	(3.53)	(2,366)	(3.29)	(136)	-	-	(6.09)	(136)
Periama Holding LLC – Group	(1.63)	(1,091)	1.93	80	-	-	3.58	80
JSW Panama Holdings Corporation – Group	-	@	8.09	335	-	-	14.99	335
JSW Steel (UK) Limited	0.06	40	0.02	1	-	-	0.04	1
JSW Natural Resources Limited – Group	0.22	148	-	@	-	-	-	@
JSW Steel Global Trade PTE Limited	(2.31)	(1,550)	1.26	52	-	-	2.33	52
Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited	-	@	-	@	-	-	-	@
JSW Steel Italy S.R.L.	0.00	3	-	@	-	-	-	@
Acero Holdings Junction Inc. – Group	1.73	1,159	(20.29)	(840)	-	-	(37.58)	(840)
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A	1.35	903	2.44	101	-	-	4.52	101
Piombino Logistics S.p.A	0.05	35	(0.17)	(7)	-	-	(0.31)	(7)
GSI Luchini S.p.A.	0.38	256	0.43	18	-	-	0.81	18
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN ALL SUBSIDIARIES	2.00	1,344	(0.12)	(5)	3.05	(58)	(2.82)	(63)
JOINT VENTURES (investment as per the equity method)								
INDIAN								
Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited	0.00	2	-	@	-	-	-	@
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JSW Severfield Structures Limited – Group	0.27	178	0.17	7	-	-	0.31	7
Gourangdih Coal Limited	0.00	2	-	@	-	-	-	@
JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited – Group	0.29	196	0.22	9	-	-	0.40	9
Creixent Special Steels Limited – Group	(0.00)	(1)	(3.26)	(135)	-	-	(6.04)	(135)
Ayena Innvoations Private Limited	0.00	3	-	@	-	-	-	@
Piombino Steel Limited – Group	-	-	1.23	51	-	-	2.28	51
JSW One Platforms Limited – Group	0.34	226	(1.84)	(76)	-	-	(3.40)	(76)
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	0.13	85	0.19	8	-	-	0.36	8
NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited	0.01	9	-	@	-	-	-	@
Foreign currency translation reserve	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51.10**	**(973)**	**(43.53)**	**(973)**
Total	**100.00**	**67,039**	**100.00**	**4,139**	**100.00**	**(1,904)**	**100.00**	**2,235**

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

Note: The balances and amounts presented above are net of intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2023

59. Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

i. Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies: The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific. This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

ii. Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates: The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

iii. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognise a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

a. right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

b. decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognise on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

iv. Ind AS 103 – Common control Business Combination The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination. It requires to disclose the date on which the transferee obtains control of the transferor. There is no significant impact on the Group.

60. Previous year figures have been re-grouped / re-classified wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

per VIKRAM MEHTA
Partner
Membership No.:105938

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May, 2023

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May, 2023

Form AOC-I

(Information of Subsidiaries, JVs and Associates as required under first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part A: Subsidiaries

₹ in crores

	Name of the Subsidiary	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Amba River Coke Limited	JSW Vallabh Tin Plate Private Limited	Vardhman Industries Limited	Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	Neotrex Steel Private Limited	JSW Bengal Steel Limited	JSW Natural Resources India Limited
A	Reporting Currency	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
B	Exchange rate	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
C	Share Capital	800.05	994.40	50.04	63.50	100.00	92.08	4,235.21	0.02	483.41	107.33
D	Reserves and Surplus	6,153.93	2,056.99	194.19	22.19	12,036.42	129.34	(54.56)	122.93	(12.82)	(5.15)
E	Total Assets	13,452.74	5,180.53	376.21	111.15	23,841.93	249.11	9,220.04	360.39	476.25	102.19
F	Total Liabilities	6,498.76	2,129.14	131.98	25.46	11,705.51	27.69	5,039.39	237.44	5.66	0.01
G	Investment	921.05	171.83	-	14.14	-	0.04	-	1.73	183.21	0.82
H	Turnover	28,772.38	8,131.69	1,023.30	458.16	20,077.15	56.35	-	101.78	-	-
I	Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	(583.50)	659.85	70.62	3.26	160.30	23.99	(46.24)	3.83	(8.16)	0.12
J	Provision for Taxation	(787.54)	230.92	18.09	-	-	6.28	4.02	0.68	0.33	0.05
K	Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	204.04	428.93	52.53	3.26	160.30	17.71	(50.26)	3.15	(8.49)	0.07
L	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	% of shareholding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	83.28%	100.00%	100.00%	80.00%	98.76%	98.76%

₹ in crores

	Name of the Subsidiary	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	JSW Natural Resources Bengal Limited	Peddar Realty Private Limited	Chandranitya Developers Private Limited @	JSW Utkal Steel Limited	JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	JSW Retail & Distribution Limited	Piombino Steel Limited	JSW Steel (USA) Inc.
A	Reporting Currency	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	USD
B	Exchange rate	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	82.22
C	Share Capital	65.62	64.20	0.01	0.07	765.15	100.84	0.01	0.01	6,092.92	6,602.02
D	Reserves and Surplus	2.52	(3.94)	36.66	(0.08)	(31.36)	(54.46)	133.57	2.44	261.05	(7,935.23)
E	Total Assets	68.15	60.28	37.02	0.61	905.65	46.59	641.29	5.99	9,591.30	6,643.26
F	Total Liabilities	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.62	171.86	0.21	507.71	3.54	3,237.33	7,976.47
G	Investment	64.44	2.26	16.08	-	-	-	56.35	-	8,550.00	-
H	Turnover	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.06	21.40	45.46	5,205.20
I	Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	(0.07)	0.10	1.35	(0.01)	(10.99)	(32.90)	5.33	2.13	224.69	168.67
J	Provision for Taxation	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	0.02	0.54	56.65	(51.82)
K	Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	(0.07)	0.10	0.94	(0.01)	(10.99)	(32.90)	5.31	1.59	168.04	220.49
L	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	% of shareholding	98.76%	98.76%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	83.28%	90.00%

₹ in crores

	Name of the Subsidiary	JSW Steel (USA) Ohio, Inc.	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	Piombino Logistics S.p.A.	GSI Luchini S.p.A.	JSW Steel Global Trade Pte Limited	Caretta Minerals LLC	Planck Holdings LLC	Lower Hutchinson Minerals LLC	Meadow Creek Minerals LLC	Hutchinson Minerals LLC
A	Reporting Currency	USD	EURO	EURO	EURO	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
B	Exchange rate	82.22	89.61	89.61	89.61	82.22	82.22	82.22	82.22	82.22	82.22
C	Share Capital	269.14	188.83	12.74	24.52	92.20	666.34	611.30	13.33	33.40	41.99
D	Reserves and Surplus	(3,348.49)	(164.63)	(66.62)	115.92	76.22	(1,345.30)	(184.58)	(26.56)	(106.10)	(60.91)
E	Total Assets	2,909.47	1,888.57	124.41	316.55	2,119.67	40.11	974.70	0.11	0.19	0.29
F	Total Liabilities	5,988.82	1,864.37	178.29	176.11	1,951.25	719.07	547.98	13.34	72.89	19.21
G	Investment	-	8.45	-	-	-	-	666.34	-	-	-
H	Turnover	4,205.79	3,139.62	54.86	454.64	32,829.94	155.66	-	-	-	-
I	Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	(1,026.39)	128.88	0.23	17.03	85.25	9.84	(34.00)	(0.69)	(3.60)	(0.11)
J	Provision for Taxation	(1.96)	17.85	0.34	8.60	9.03	-	8.30	-	-	-
K	Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	(1,024.43)	111.03	(0.11)	8.43	76.22	9.84	(42.30)	(0.69)	(3.60)	(0.11)
L	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	% of shareholding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

₹ in crores

	Name of the Subsidiary	Purest Energy LLC	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	Periama Holdings LLC	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	JSW Steel Italy S.R.L.	JSW Steel (UK) Limited	JSW Panama holdings Corporation	Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	Santa Fe Mining #	Santa Fe Puerto S.A. #
A	Reporting Currency	USD	USD	USD	USD	EURO	GBP	USD	USD	USD	USD
B	Exchange rate	82.22	82.22	82.22	82.22	89.61	101.87	82.22	82.22	82.22	82.22
C	Share Capital	101.54	376.59	231.03	269.14	112.19	155.63	0.82	0.36	-	-
D	Reserves and Surplus	(193.05)	(2,219.29)	(1,832.65)	36.41	(167.79)	(172.21)	53.52	(1,524.84)	-	-
E	Total Assets	-	1,502.86	7,072.37	3,978.55	1,230.20	59.00	54.35	0.02	-	-
F	Total Liabilities	91.51	3,345.56	8,673.99	3,673.00	1,285.80	75.58	0.01	1,524.50	-	-
G	Investment	-	310.00	1,606.48	269.14	1,225.40	-	0.34	-	-	-
H	Turnover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	(2.38)	(229.56)	(369.51)	13.89	(61.58)	(11.75)	1.58	(626.12)	(7.30)	-
J	Provision for Taxation	-	-	77.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	(2.38)	(229.56)	(446.66)	13.89	(61.58)	(11.75)	1.58	(626.12)	(7.30)	-
L	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	% of shareholding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	NA	NA

₹ in crores

	Name of the Subsidiary	JSW Natural Resources Limited	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada	JSW ADMS Carvo Limitada	Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited
A	Reporting Currency	USD	USD	USD	SGD
B	Exchange rate	82.22	82.22	82.22	61.81
C	Share Capital	112.27	154.64	-	4.85
D	Reserves and Surplus	(95.72)	(123.42)	1.80	(4.85)
E	Total Assets	260.07	136.84	103.30	-
F	Total Liabilities	243.52	105.62	101.50	-
G	Investment	154.64	8.80	-	-
H	Turnover	-	-	-	-
I	Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	(9.03)	(0.02)	0.29	5.94
J	Provision for Taxation	-	-	0.14	-
K	Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	(9.03)	(0.02)	0.15	5.94
L	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-
M	% of shareholding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Note: The financial statements of subsidiaries are converted into Indian Rupees on the basis of exchange rate as on closing day of the financial year.

The financial information disclosed above in respect of entities acquired during the year are for the full financial year.

Additional disclosure	Name of subsidiaries
Subsidiaries yet to commence operation	JSW Bengal Steel Limited
	JSW Natural Resources India Limited
	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited
	JSW Natural Resources Bengal Limited
	JSW Utkal Steel Limited
	JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
	JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited
	Inversiones Eurosh Limitada
	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada
	JSW ADMS Carvo Limitada
Subsidiaries liquidated or sold during the year	Santa Fe Mining #
	Santa Fe Pureto S.A. #
	Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited $
	Hasaud Steel Limited $

@ - subsidiary w.e.f. 4 November 2022
# - ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f 31 August 2022
$ - merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited w.e.f. 1 April 2022

Part B: Associates and Joint Ventures

₹ in crores

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Joint ventures				
	Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	Gourangdih Coal Limited
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end					
Number of shares	4,000	490,000	197,937,940	4,482,905	2,450,000
Amount of Investment	-	0.49	197.94	4.48	2.45
Extend of Holding %	40.00%	49.00%	50.00%	33.33%	50.00%
3. Description of how there is significant influence	Joint Venture Agreement				
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	1.79	(8.19)	170.52	11.73	1.47
6. Profit / Loss for the year					
i. Considered in Consolidation	0.01	-	13.81	1.46	(0.04)
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	-	(1.74)	-	-	-

₹ in crores

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Joint ventures				
	JSW MI Steel Service centre Private Limited	JSW MI Chennai Steel Service centre Private Limited &	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	Creixent Special Steels Limited	JSW One Platforms Limited
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023
2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end					
Number of shares	130,615,385	51,530,609	108,448,611	4,800,000	1,347,067
Amount of Investment	149.85	21.32	108.45	4.80	187.50
Extend of Holding %	50.00%	50.00%	23.10%	48.00%	69.01%
3. Description of how there is significant influence	Joint Venture Agreement				
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	199.23	19.98	229.24	(149.24)	232.78
6. Profit / Loss for the year					
i. Considered in Consolidation	10.36	(1.01)	(92.55)	(47.37)	(68.98)
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-

₹ in crores

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Joint ventures			Associate
	JSW One Distribution Limited	NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited &	Ayena Innovation Private Limited *	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited ^
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2023	31 March 2023
2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end				
Number of shares	6,901,000	5,000,000	13,475	76,999,000
Amount of Investment	6.90	5.00	3.01	77.00
Extend of Holding %	69.01%	50.00%	31.00%	26.00%
3. Description of how there is significant influence	Joint Venture Agreement			Agreement
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	0.25	4.85	0.74	84.41
6. Profit / Loss for the year				
i. Considered in Consolidation	(7.14)	(0.15)	-	7.71
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	-	-	-	-

& - w.e.f. 5 December 2022
* - w,e.f. 10 March 2023
^ - w.e.f. 9 April, 2022

Additional disclosure	Name of associates and Joint Ventures
Associates and Joint Ventures yet to commence operation	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited
	Gourangdih Coal Limited
Associates and Joint Ventures liquidated or sold during the year	None

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

JAYANT ACHARYA
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

Place: Mumbai
Date : 19 May, 2023

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (STANDALONE)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
REVENUE ACCOUNTS (₹ in crores)					
Turnover	75,210	62,315	69,458	116,928	130,039
Operating EBIDTA	18,512	12,517	19,259	31,868	15,371
Depreciation and Amortization	3,421	3,522	3,781	4,511	4,952
Finance Costs	3,789	4,022	3,565	3,849	5,023
Exceptional Items	-	1,309	386	722	-
Profit Before Taxes	11,707	4,292	12,196	24,715	6,968
Provision for Taxation	3,586	(999)	3,803	8,013	2,031
Profit after Taxes	8,121	5,291	8,393	16,702	4,937
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (₹ in crores)					
Net Fixed Asset (including ROU assets)	51,772	50,542	51,942	71,647	75,056
Debt*	48,539	58,713	58,007	55,232	58,226
Net Debt	42,725	47,312	46,260	39,705	39,510
Equity Capital	240	240	241	240	240
Other Equity (Reserve & Surplus)	34,592	38,061	46,675	63,200	63,358
Shareholders' Funds	34,893	38,362	46,977	63,501	63,660
RATIOS					
Book Value Per Share (₹)	144.35	158.70	194.34	262.70	263.36
Market price Per Share (₹)	293.05	146.25	468.45	732.65	688.10
Earning per Share (Diluted) (₹)	33.60	21.89	34.72	69.10	20.42
Market Capitalisation (₹ in crores)	70,837	35,352	113,235	177,098	166,329
Equity Dividend per Share (₹)	4.10	2.00	6.50	17.35	3.40
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	1.45	1.23	1.34	1.63	1.73
Operating EBIDTA Margin	24.0%	19.5%	27.2%	26.8%	11.7%
Interest Service Coverage Ratio	5.26	3.61	6.52	14.03	4.16
Net Debt Equity Ratio	1.22	1.23	0.98	0.63	0.62
Net Debt to EBIDTA	2.31	3.78	2.40	1.25	2.57

* including Lease liabilities, APSA and excluding revenue acceptance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (CONSOLIDATED)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
REVENUE ACCOUNTS (₹ in crores)					
Turnover	82,499	71,116	78,059	143,829	163,646
Operating EBIDTA	18,952	11,873	20,141	39,007	18,547
Depreciation and Amortization	4,041	4,246	4,679	6,001	7,474
Finance Costs	3,917	4,265	3,957	4,968	6,902
Exceptional Items	-	805	83	741	(591)
Profit Before Taxes	11,168	3,013	12,015	29,745	5,655
Provision for Taxation	3,644	(906)	4,142	8,807	1,516
Profit after Taxes	7,524	3,919	7,873	20,938	4,139
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (₹ in crores)					
Net Fixed Asset (including ROU assets)	61,804	61,670	64,581	99,761	104,324
Debt*	52,238	65,477	69,771	74,271	81,876
Net Debt	45,969	53,473	56,950	56,880	61,157
Equity Capital	240	240	241	240	240
Other Equity (Reserve & Surplus)	34,494	36,298	45,308	66,996	65,394
Shareholders' Funds	34,345	36,024	44,991	68,535	67,039
RATIOS					
Book Value Per Share (₹)	142.08	149.03	186.12	283.53	277.34
Market price Per Share (₹)	293.05	146.25	468.45	732.65	688.10
Earning per Share (Diluted) (₹)	31.60	16.67	32.73	85.49	17.14
Market Capitalisation (₹ in crores)	70,837	35,352	113,235	177,098	166,329
Equity Dividend per Share (₹)	4.10	2.00	6.50	17.35	3.40
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	1.33	1.15	1.21	1.44	1.57
Operating EBIDTA Margin	22.4%	16.2%	25.2%	26.7%	11.2%
Interest Service Coverage Ratio	5.02	3.11	5.82	9.32	3.00
Net Debt Equity Ratio	1.34	1.48	1.27	0.83	0.91
Net Debt to EBIDTA	2.43	4.50	2.83	1.45	3.30

* including Lease liabilities, APSA and excluding revenue acceptance.

JSW Steel Limited
Corporate Identification No. (CIN) - L27102MH1994PLC152925
Regd. Office: JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051
Tel.: +91-22-4286 1000 Fax: +91-22-4286 3000
Email id: jswsl.investor@jsw.in Website: www.jsw.in

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of **JSW STEEL LIMITED** (CIN: L27102MH1994PLC152925) will be held on Friday, July 28, 2023 at 11.00 a.m. IST through Video Conferencing (**"VC"**) / Other Audio-Visual Means (**"OAVM"**) to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon and the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon, and, in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

   "RESOLVED THAT the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon and the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon, as circulated to the Members be and are hereby received, considered and adopted".

2. To declare dividend on the equity shares of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and, in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

   "RESOLVED THAT as recommended by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 19, 2023, dividend at the rate of ₹3.40 per equity share of ₹1 each of the Company, be and is hereby declared for the financial year 2022-23 and that the said dividend be paid out of the profits of the Company to eligible equity shareholders".

3. To appoint Mr. Sajjan Jindal (DIN: 00017762), who retires by rotation as a Director and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment, and in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

   "**RESOLVED THAT** in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), Mr. Sajjan Jindal (DIN: 00017762), who retires by rotation as a Director at this Annual General Meeting, and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company whose period of office shall be liable to determination by retirement of Directors by rotation".

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

4. **Ratification of Remuneration Payable to M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Auditors of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2024:**

   To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), the remuneration of ₹18,50,000 (Rupees eighteen lakhs fifty thousand only) plus taxes as applicable and reimbursement of actual travel and out of pocket expenses, to be paid to M/s. Shome & Banerjee (ICWAI Registration No.000001), Cost Auditors of the Company, for the financial year 2023-24, as recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, be and is hereby ratified.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds and things and to take all such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution".

5. **Consent for issue of specified securities to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs).**

   To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:

   "RESOLVED THAT in supersession of the Special Resolution adopted at the 28th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 20, 2022 and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 23, 42, 62, 71 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification or re- enactment thereof, for the time being in force), read with the rules made and circulars issued thereunder, the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the **"SEBI ICDR Regulations"**), the applicable listing agreements entered into by the Company with the stock exchange(s) where the equity shares of the Company of face value of ₹1 each ("**Equity Shares**") are listed, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 ("FEMA") and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019, the Foreign Exchange Management (Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019, the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2020, as amended, issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (**"DPIIT"**) and such other applicable statutes, notifications, clarifications, circulars, regulations, and guidelines (including any amendment thereto or re-enactment thereof) issued by the Government of India (**"GOI"**), the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (**"MCA"**), the Reserve Bank of India (**"RBI"**), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (**"SEBI"**), BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (**"Stock Exchanges"**) and any other appropriate authorities, institutions or bodies, as may be applicable, and the enabling provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended and the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company, and subject to all such approvals, consents, permissions and sanctions, if any, of the GOI, RBI, SEBI, Stock Exchanges and any other appropriate authorities, institutions or bodies, as may be necessary or desirable, and subject to such conditions and modifications as may be prescribed or imposed by any of them while granting any such consents, permissions, approvals and/or sanctions (hereinafter singly or collectively referred to as the "Approvals") which may be agreed to by the Board of Directors of the Company (**"Board"**, which term shall be deemed to include any committee(s), constituted or hereafter constituted by the Board), the Board be and is hereby authorised at its discretion, to create, offer, issue and allot in one or more tranches:

   i. Non-Convertible Debentures with warrants which are convertible into or exchangeable with Equity Shares at a later date, for an amount not exceeding ₹7,000 Crores (Rupees seven thousand crores only), inclusive of such premium as may be decided by the Board; and / or

   ii. Equity Shares and/or convertible securities (other than warrants) for an amount not exceeding ₹7,000 Crores (Rupees seven thousand crores only), inclusive of such premium as may be decided by the Board.

   (hereinafter collectively referred to as the **"Specified Securities"**)

   to Qualified Institutional Buyers (as defined in the SEBI ICDR Regulations) ("**QIBs**") by way of a Qualified Institutions Placement ("**QIP**"), whether or not they are members of the Company, as provided under Chapter VIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, on such terms and conditions, including terms of the issuance, security and fixing of record date, as the Board may decide and at a price to be determined at the discretion of the Board, which price shall not be less than the price determined in accordance with the pricing formula stipulated under Chapter VIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations ("**Floor price**"), provided however that the Board may, in accordance with applicable law, offer a discount of not more than 5% (five per cent) or such percentage as permitted under applicable law, on the Floor price.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Specified Securities shall be allotted as fully paid-up, subject to allottees having the option to pay either full or part consideration for warrants, with the balance consideration being payable at or by the time of exercise of such warrants in accordance with applicable law, provided however that the tenure of any convertible or exchangeable Securities shall not exceed 60 (sixty) months from the date of allotment or such other time prescribed under applicable law.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the allotment of the Specified Securities shall be completed within 365 days from the date of passing of this resolution approving the QIP or such other time as may be permitted under the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the QIP shall be made only to "QIBs" who are eligible under the extant foreign exchange rules and regulations issued by the RBI and the GOI and the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2020, as amended and other applicable laws, to subscribe to such Specified Securities.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the relevant date for the purpose of arriving at the aforesaid minimum issue price of the Specified Securities shall be subject to applicable law –

   - in case of allotment of Equity Shares, the date of the meeting in which the Board decides to open the proposed QIP.
   - in case of allotment of eligible convertible securities.
     i. either the date of the meeting in which the Board decides to open the issue of such convertible securities; or
     ii. the date on which the holders of such eligible convertible securities become entitled to apply for the Equity Shares, as may be determined by the Board.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT:

   i. the Specified Securities to be so created, offered, issued and allotted shall be subject to the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company.

   ii. the Equity Shares that may be issued and allotted through the Qualified Institutions Placement or on conversion of the Specified Securities issued through the Qualified Institutions Placement as aforesaid, shall rank pari passu with the then existing Equity Shares of the Company in all respects including dividend; and

iii. the number and/or conversion price in relation to Equity Shares that may be issued and allotted on conversion of the Specified Securities that may be issued through the QIP shall be appropriately adjusted in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations for corporate actions such as bonus issue, rights issue, split and consolidation of share capital, merger, demerger, transfer of undertaking, sale of division or any such capital or corporate restructuring.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT without prejudice to the generality of the above, the aforesaid Specified Securities may have such features and attributes or any terms or combination of terms that provide for the tradability and free transferability thereof in accordance with the prevailing practices in the capital markets and applicable law and the Board, subject to applicable laws, regulations and guidelines, be and is hereby authorized to dispose-off such Specified Securities that are not subscribed, in such manner as it may in its absolute discretion deem fit.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be required in furtherance of, or in relation to, or ancillary to the offer, issue and allotment of Specified Securities or for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution, including but not limited to finalisation and approval of the preliminary as well as final offer document(s), determining the form, manner and timing of the issue, including the investors to whom the Specified Securities are to be issued and allotted, the number of Specified Securities to be allotted, floor price (including giving of any discount as permitted under SEBI ICDR Regulations), face value, premium amount on issue/ conversion of Specified Securities, if any, rate of interest, execution of various agreements/ deeds/ documents/ undertakings, creation of mortgage charge / encumbrance in addition to the existing mortgages, charges and hypothecation by the Company as may be necessary on such of the assets of the Company both present and future, in such manner as the Board may direct, in accordance with Section 180(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of any of the Specified Securities issued through the QIP, and to settle all questions, difficulties or doubts that may arise in regard to the issue, offer or allotment of the Specified Securities and utilisation of the issue proceeds, as it may in its absolute discretion deem fit without being required to seek any further consent or approval of the Members to that end and intent that the Members shall be deemed to have given their approval thereto expressly by virtue of this resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to appoint such consultants, lead managers, underwriters, guarantors, depositories, custodians, registrars, trustees, bankers, solicitors, lawyers, merchant bankers and any such agencies and intermediaries as may be involved or concerned in such offerings of Specified Securities and to remunerate all such agencies by way of commission, brokerage, fees or the like, and to enter into or execute agreements / arrangements / memorandums of understanding with any such agency or intermediary and also to seek the listing of any or all of such Specified Securities or securities representing the same on one or more Stock Exchanges.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to constitute or form a committee or delegate all or any of the powers herein conferred to any Committee of Directors or any one or more Directors of the Company".

6. Material Related Party Transaction(s) with JSW One Distribution Limited:

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 23(4) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time (**"SEBI Listing Regulations"**), the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), other applicable statutory provisions and regulations, if any, (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment (s) thereof, for the time being in force), the Memorandum and Articles of Association of JSW Steel Limited (**"JSWSL"**), JSWSL's Policy on Related Party Transactions, basis the approval and recommendation of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of JSWSL (**"Board"**) and subject to such other necessary registrations, consents, permissions, approvals and sanctions required, if any, from any authorities under any laws or regulations or guidelines, approval of the Members of JSWSL be and is hereby accorded to continue with the existing contract(s)/arrangement(s)/ transaction(s) and/or enter into/execute new contract(s)/ arrangement(s)/ transaction(s) (whether by way of an individual transaction or transactions taken together or series of transactions or otherwise) as mentioned in the explanatory statement with JSW One Distribution Limited (**"JODL"**), a joint venture of JSWSL and accordingly a related party under Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between JSWSL and JODL, in relation to the sale of steel products amounting to ₹2,200 Crores and additional transactions (viz. rendering/ availing services in the nature of leasing of office space, business auxiliary services, allocation of common expenditure and other allied services) amounting to ₹10 Crores as set out in the explanatory statement to this Resolution, for the period beginning from April 1, 2023 till March 31, 2024 subject to such

contract(s)/ arrangement(s)/ transaction(s), being carried out at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of JSWSL.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board, be and is hereby authorised, to do and perform all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be necessary, including finalising the terms and conditions, methods and modes in respect thereof and finalising and executing necessary documents, including contract(s), scheme(s), agreement(s) and such other documents, file applications and make representations in respect thereof and seek approval from relevant authorities, including Governmental/regulatory authorities, as applicable, in this regard and deal with any matters, take necessary steps as the Board may, in its absolute discretion deem necessary, desirable or expedient, to give effect to this resolution and to settle any question that may arise in this regard and incidental thereto, without being required to seek any further consent or approval of the Members or otherwise to the end and intent that the Members shall be deemed to have given their approval thereto expressly by the authority of this resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board", which term shall include any duly authorised committee constituted by the Board) be and is hereby authorised, to do and perform all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be necessary, including finalising the terms and conditions, methods and modes in respect thereof and finalising and executing necessary documents, including contract(s), scheme(s), agreement(s) and such other documents, file applications and make representations in respect thereof and seek approval from relevant authorities, including Governmental/ regulatory authorities, as applicable, in this regard and to deal with any matters, take necessary steps as the Board may, in its absolute discretion deem necessary, desirable or expedient, to give effect to this resolution and to settle any question that may arise in this regard and incidental thereto, without being required to seek any further consent or approval of the Members or otherwise to the end and intent that the Members shall be deemed to have given their approval thereto expressly by the authority of this resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board, be and is hereby authorised to delegate all or any of the powers herein conferred, to any Director(s) or Chief Financial Officer or Company Secretary or any other Officer(s) / Authorised Representative(s) of JSWSL, to do all such acts and to take such steps, as may be considered necessary or expedient, to give effect to this resolution."

By Order of the Board,
For **JSW Steel Limited**

Sd/-

Lancy Varghese
Company Secretary
Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 30, 2023

NOTES:

1. In compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**Act**"), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("**SEBI Listing Regulations**"), and pursuant to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India ("**MCA**") General Circular Nos. 20/2020 and 10/2022 dated 5th May 2020 and 28th December 2022, respectively, and other circulars issued in this respect ("**MCA Circulars**"). The Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**") Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD-2/P/CIR/2023/4 dated 5 January 2023 ("**SEBI Circular**"), the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Company ("**AGM**") is being held through VC / OAVM without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue.

2. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. However, as this AGM is being held through VC / OAVM, and physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and therefore the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip is not annexed to this Notice. Members attending the AGM through VC / OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.

3. Institutional / Corporate Shareholders (i.e., other than individuals / HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send a scanned certified copy (PDF/JPG Format) of their Board or governing body's Resolution/Authorisation, authorising their representative to attend the AGM through VC / OAVM on their behalf and to vote through remote e-voting, to the Scrutiniser through e-mail at nilesh@ngshah.com with a copy marked to KFin Technologies Limited at ramdas.g@kfintech.com.

4. The statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, setting out the material facts in respect of the business under Item Nos. 4 to 6 set out in this Notice and the details under Regulation 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard on General Meeting (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of the persons seeking appointment/ re-appointment as Director at the AGM, is annexed hereto.

5. Pursuant to MCA Circular No. 02/2022 dated May 5, 2022 read with Circular 02/2021 dated January 13, 2021, Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020 and SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2022/62 dated May 13, 2022, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report for F.Y. 2022-23 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2022-23 will also be available on the Company's website www.jsw.in, websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e., BSE Limited, and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively and on the website of kfintech, i.e http://evoting.kfintech.com

   Alternatively, members may send an e-mail request at the email id einward.ris@kfintech.com along with scanned copy of the signed copy of the request letter providing the email address, mobile number, self attested PAN copy and Client Master copy in case of electronic folio and copy of share certificate in case of physical folio for sending the Annual Report, Notice of AGM and the e-voting instructions.

6. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 12.07.2023 to 14.07.2023 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of determining entitlement of members for the payment of Dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, if declared at the Meeting and for the AGM.

7. In order to provide protection against fraudulent encashment of dividend warrants, shareholders holding shares in electronic form, Bank account details provided by the Depository Participants (DPs) will be used by the Company for printing on dividend warrants. Shareholders who wish to change such bank accounts may advise their DPs about such change with complete details of Bank Account including MICR Code. Shareholders residing at the regions where NECS / NEFT/ Direct Credit/ RTGS/Swift Facility is available are advised to avail of the option to collect dividend by way of these Electronic Modes.

8. **Updation of mandate for receiving dividend directly in bank account through Electronic Clearing system:**

Physical Holding	Send hard copies of the following details/ documents to the Registrar, KFin Technologies Limited, Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad - 500 032, Telengana:
	a) Form ISR-1 along with supporting documents. The said form is available on the website of the Company at https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/downloads and on the website of the RTA at https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/ b) Cancelled cheque in original, bearing the name of the Member or first holder, in case shares are held jointly. In case name of the holder is not available on the cheque, kindly submit the following documents: i) Cancelled cheque in original; ii) Bank attested legible copy of the first page of the Bank Passbook / Bank Statement bearing the names of the account holders, address, same bank account number and type as on the cheque leaf and full address of the bank branch. c) Self-attested copy of the PAN Card of all the holders; and d) Self-attested copy of any document (such as Aadhaar Card, Driving License, Election Identity Card, Passport) in support of the address of the first holder as registered with the Company. Further, Members are requested to refer to the process detailed on the RTA's website i.e. https:// ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/ and proceed accordingly.
Demat Holding	Members holding shares in electronic form are requested to update their Electronic Bank Mandate with their respective DPs.

9. **Mandatory furnishing of PAN, KYC details and Nomination by holders of physical securities in terms of SEBI circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/37 dated March 16, 2023 –** Members attention is invited to the captioned circular which mandates all holders of physical securities in a listed company to furnish following documents / details to the Registrars and Transfer Agent of the Company:

   a) PAN, Nomination (for all eligible folios), contact details (email address, mobile number, postal address with the PIN code), bank account details, specimen signature; and

   b) The folios wherein any one of the cited document / details are not available **on or after October 01, 2023,** shall be frozen by the Registrars and Transfer Agent of the Company.

      The securities in the frozen folios shall be:

      - eligible to lodge grievance or avail service request from the RTA only after furnishing the complete documents / details as aforesaid.

      - eligible for any payment including dividend, interest or redemption payment only through electronic mode.

   Members are request to furnish the documents/ details to our **RTA immediately but not later than September 30, 2023,** or by sending the duly signed and scanned documents through your registered email to einward.ris@kfintech.com. Members / Shareholders may download KYC forms by following the link https://www.jswsteel.in/investors/downloads.

10. Members are requested to note that, the amount of dividend remaining unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to the Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, are liable to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) set up by the Government of India. Accordingly, all unclaimed / unpaid dividends of the erstwhile Jindal Iron & Steel Company Ltd. (now merged with JSW Steel Limited) in respect of financial years 1995-96 to 2003 - 04 has been transferred to IEPF. The Company's unpaid or unclaimed interim and final dividend for FY 2004-05, final dividend for F.Ys 2005-06 to 2014-15 have also been transferred to the IEPF. Members who have not encashed their final dividend warrants for the FY 2015-16 or thereafter are requested to write to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent.

11. Members are requested to note that, dividends if not encashed for a consecutive period of 7 years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, the shares in respect of such unclaimed dividends are also liable to be transferred to the designated Demat account of the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority. In view of this, Members are requested to claim their dividends from the Company, within the stipulated timeline. The Members, whose unclaimed dividends/ shares have been transferred to IEPF, may claim the same by making an online application to the IEPF Authority in web Form No. IEPF-5 available on www.iepf.gov.in. For details, please refer to corporate governance report which is a part of this Annual Report and FAQ of investor page on the Company's website https://www.jsw.in/investors/steel/faq.

12. We urge members to support environmental protection by choosing to receive the Company's communication through email. Members holding shares in demat mode, who have not registered their email addresses are requested to register their email addresses with their respective DP, and members holding shares in physical mode are requested to update their email addresses with the Company's RTA, KFin Technologies Limited at einward.ris@kfintech.com, to receive copies of the Integrated Annual Report 2022-23 in electronic mode. Members may follow the process detailed below for registration of email ID to obtain the report and update of bank account details for the receipt of dividend.

Type of holder	Process to be followed	
Physical	For availing the following investor services, send written request in the prescribed forms to the RTA of the Company, KFin Technologies Limited either by email to einward.ris@kfintech.com or by post to KFin Technologies Limited, Unit: JSW Steel Limited, Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad-500 032.	
	Form for availing investor services to register PAN, email address, bank details and other KYC details or changes / update thereof for securities held in physical mode	Form ISR-1
	Update of signature of securities holder	Form ISR-2
	For nomination as provided in Rule 19(1) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014	Form SH-13
	Declaration to opt out	Form ISR-3

Type of holder	Process to be followed	
	Cancellation of nomination by the holder(s) (along with ISR-3) / Change of nominee	Form SH-14
	Form for requesting issue of duplicate certificate and other service requests for shares / debentures / bonds, etc., held in physical form	Form ISR-4
Demat	Please contact your DP and register your email address and bank account details in your demat account, as per the process advised by your DP.	

13. In terms of the amended Regulation 40(1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, except in case of transmission or transposition, requests for effecting transfer of securities of listed companies shall not be processed unless the securities are held in dematerialised form with a Depository. In view of the above, members holding shares in physical form are requested to consider converting their holdings to dematerialised form.

14. As per the provisions of Section 72 of the Act, the facility for making nomination is available for the Members in respect of the shares held by them. Members who have not yet registered their nomination are requested to register the same by submitting Form No. SH-13. The said form can be downloaded from the Company's website www.jsw.in (under 'Investors' section). Members are requested to submit the said details to their depository participants ("DPs") in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and to KFin Technologies Limited in case the shares are held by them in physical form.

15. With effect from 1 April 2020, the erstwhile dividend distribution tax (DDT) has been abolished and the dividend income is now taxable in the hands of shareholders and the Company is required to deduct tax at source (TDS) from dividend paid to shareholders at the prescribed rates. Shareholders are requested to refer to the Finance Act, 2023 and amendments thereof for the prescribed rates for various categories. To enable the Company to determine the appropriate TDS / withholding tax rate applicability, shareholders are requested to upload the requisite documents with the Registrar and Transfer Agent viz. KFin Technologies Limited ("RTA") at https://ris.kfintech.com/form15/ not later than July 10, 2023. No communication on the tax determination / deduction shall be entertained thereafter.

16. Members seeking any information with regard to the accounts or any matter to be placed at the AGM, are requested to write to the Company at an early date through email on jswsl.investor@jsw.in. The same will be replied by the Company suitably.

17. In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended and Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, read with circular of SEBI on e-Voting Facility provided by Listed Entities, dated December 9, 2020, Members have been provided with the facility to cast their vote electronically through the e-voting services provided by KFin Technologies Limited, on all resolutions set forth in this Notice. The business set out in the Notice can be transacted through such voting.

The instructions for e-voting are as under:

- **For individual members holding securities in Demat mode**

  As per the SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual members holding securities in Demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Members are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access the e-voting facility.

  Login through Depository:

NSDL	CDSL
1. User already registered for IDeAS facility:	**1. User already registered for Easi / Easiest**
i. URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com ii. Click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under 'IDeAS' Section. iii. On the new page, enter user ID and Password. Post successful authentication, click on "Access to e-Voting period. iv. Click on company name or e-voting service proviser and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting the vote during the remote e-Voting period.	i. URL: https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/home/login or URL: www.cdslindia.com ii. Click on New System Myeasi iii. Login with user id and password. iv. Option will be made available to reach e-voting page without any further authentication. v. Click on e-Voting service provider name to cast your vote.

2. User not registered for IdeAS e-Services	**2. User not registered for Easi/Easiest**
i. To register, type in the browser / click on the following ii. e-Services link: https://eservices.nsdl.com iii. Select option "Register Online for IDeAS" available on the left hans side of the page iv. Proceed to complete registration using your DP ID, Client ID, Mobile Number etc. v. After successful registration, please follow steps given under Sr. No. 1 above to cast your vote.	I. Option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/Registration/EasiRegistration II. Proceed with completing the required fields.

Users may also directly access the e-Voting module of the Depository by following the below given procedure:

By visiting the e-Voting website of NSDL	By visiting the e-Voting website of CDSL
i. URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ ii. Click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/ Member' section. iii. Enter User ID (i.e. 16-digit demat account number held with NSDL), Type in Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. iv. Post successful authentication, you will be directed to the e-voting module of NSDL. Click on "Active E-voting Cycles / VC or OAVMs" option under E-voting. v. Click on company name " JSW Steel Limited" or select e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider "KFinTech" and you will be re-directed to the e-Voting page of KFinTech to cast your vote without any further authentication.	I. URL: www.cdslindia.com II. Provide demat Account Number and PAN No. III. System will authenticate user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the demat Account. IV. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP where the e- Voting is in progress.

Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at above mentioned website.

Members facing any technical issue - NSDL	Members facing any technical issue – CDSL
Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or by calling NSDL HelpDesk at Tel No. (022 - 48867000 / 022 - 24997000).	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or by calling: 022- 23058738 or 22-23058542-43.

Procedure to login through demat accounts / Website of Depository Participant

Individual shareholders holding shares of the Company in Demat mode can access e-Voting facility provided by the Company using login credentials of their demat accounts (online accounts) through their demat accounts / websites of Depository Participants registered with NSDL/CDSL. An option for "e-Voting" will be available once they have successfully logged in through their respective logins. Click on the option "e-Voting" and they will be redirected to e-Voting modules of NSDL/CDSL (as may be applicable). Click on the e-Voting link available against JSW Steel Limited or select e-Voting service provider "KFinTech" and you will be re-directed to the e-Voting page of KFinTech to cast your vote without any further authentication.

- **Shareholders other than individuals holding Shares of the Company in Demat Mode and all Shareholders holding Shares in Physical Mode**

  Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://evoting.kfintech.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.

  i. Enter the login credentials i.e., user id and password mentioned below:

     User – ID

     - For Members holding shares in Demat Form:-

       a) For NSDL :- 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID

       b) For CDSL :- 16 digits beneficiary ID

     - For Members holding shares in Physical Form:-

     Event no. i.e. 7372, followed by Folio Number registered with the Company.

     Password: If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to login and cast your vote. If you are using Kfin's e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' communicated to you by e-mail. Shareholders who have not registered their email addresses can follow the steps provided at serial no xiii below to obtain the User ID and password.

     Captcha: Enter the Verification code i.e., please enter the alphabets and numbers in the exact way as they are displayed for security reasons.

  ii. After entering the details appropriately, click on LOGIN.

  iii. In case you are retrieving and using your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.

Once you reach the Password change menu you will be required to mandatorily change your password. The new password shall comprise of minimum 8 characters with at least one upper case (A-Z), one lower case (a-z), one numeric value (0-9) and a special character. The system will prompt you to change your password and update any contact details like mobile, e-mail etc. on first login. You may also enter the secret question and answer of your choice to retrieve your password in case you forget it. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

You need to login again with the new credentials.

iv. On successful login, the system will prompt you to select the EVENT i.e., JSW STEEL LIMITED.

v. On the voting page, the number of shares as held by the shareholder as on the Cut-off Date will appear. If you desire to cast all the votes assenting/ dissenting to the Resolution, then enter all shares and click "FOR"/" AGAINST" as the case may be. You are not required to cast all your votes in the same manner. You may partially enter any number in "FOR" and partially in "AGAINST" but the total number in "FOR / AGAINST" taken together should not exceed your total shareholding as mentioned hereinabove. You may also choose the option "ABSTAIN" in case you wish to abstain from voting. If you do not indicate either "FOR" or "AGAINST" it will be treated as "ABSTAIN" and the shares held will not be counted under either head.

vi. Shareholders holding multiple folios / demat account shall choose the voting process separately for each folios / demat account.

vii. Cast your vote by selecting an appropriate option and click on SUBMIT. A confirmation box will be displayed. Click OK to confirm else CANCEL to modify. Once you confirm, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

viii. During the voting period, shareholders can login any number of times till they have voted on the resolution.

ix. Once you have cast your vote on a resolution you will not be allowed to modify it subsequently.

x. The voting rights of Members shall be in proportion to their share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cutoff date i.e., July 21, 2023.

xi. The e-voting portal will be open for voting from Tuesday, July 25, 2023 (9.00 a.m. IST) to Thursday July 27, 2023 (5.00 p.m. IST). During this period, Members of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialised form, as on July 21, 2023, may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by Kfin for voting thereafter. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the Member, he shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.

xii. A person, whose name is recorded in the register of members as on the cut-off date, i.e. July 21, 2023 only shall be entitled to avail the facility of e-voting.

xiii. Any person who becomes a member of the Company after dispatch of the Notice of the Meeting and holding shares as on the cut-off date i.e., July 21, 2023, may obtain the User ID and password in the manner as mentioned below:

If the mobile number of the member is registered against Folio No. / DP ID Client ID, the member may:

a) Send SMS: MYEPWD <space>

E-Voting Event Number+Folio No. or DP ID Client ID to 9212993399

Example for NSDL:
MYEPWD <SPACE> IN12345612345678

Example for CDSL :
MYEPWD <SPACE> 1402345612345678

Example for Physical:
MYEPWD <SPACE> XXXX1234567890

b) On the home page of https://evoting.kfintech.com, click "Forgot Password" and enter Folio No. or DP ID Client ID and PAN to generate a password.

xiv. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for shareholders and e-voting User Manual for shareholders available at the download section of https://evoting.kfintech.com or contact Mr. Ramdas. G of KFin Technologies Ltd. at 040 67162222 or at 1800 309 4001 (toll free). It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep it confidential.

xv. Mr. Nilesh Shah, Practicing Company Secretary, (Membership No. FCS 4554) has been appointed as the Scrutiniser to scrutinise the e-voting process.

19. The Company has appointed M/s KFin Technologies Limited, Registrars and Transfer Agents, to provide Video Conferencing facility for the Annual General Meeting and the attendant enablers for the conduct of the AGM.

20. Members will be able to attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM or view the live webcast of AGM by logging on the e-voting website of Kfin at https://emeetings.kfintech.com using their secure login credentials.

21. Instructions for Members for attending the AGM through Video Conference:

The Members can join the AGM 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice.

Up to 1000 members will be able to join on a first come first served basis the AGM.

No restrictions on account of First come first served basis entry into AGM will be applicable to large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional. Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc.

The attendance of the Members (members logins) attending the AGM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Members may access the video conferencing platform provided by M/s KFin Technologies Limited at https://emeetings.kfintech.com/ by using their remote e-voting credentials. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice.

Members will be required to allow Camera, if any, and hence are encouraged to use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.

Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

Members who would like to express their views or ask questions during the AGM may register themselves as a speaker at https://emeetings.kfintech.com from Monday, July 24, 2023 (9.00 a.m. IST) to Wednesday, July 26, 2023 (5.00 p.m IST). Those Members who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the AGM. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of speakers depending on the availability of time for the AGM. Please note that, members questions will be answered only if the shareholder continues to hold shares of the Company as of the cut-off date.

22. Only those Members / shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through Video Conference OAVM / facility and have not cast their vote through remote e-Voting are eligible to vote in the AGM. However, members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM.

Information and instructions for Insta Poll:

The facility for voting through electronic voting system will also be made available at the Meeting ("Insta Poll") and members attending the Meeting who have not cast their vote(s) by remote e-voting will be able to vote at the Meeting through Insta Poll. This facility will be made available on the Meeting page (after you log into the Meeting) and will be activated once the Insta Poll is announced at the Meeting. An icon, "Vote", will be available at the bottom left on the Meeting Screen. Once the voting at the Meeting is announced by the Chairman, Members who have not cast their vote using remote e-voting will be able to cast their vote by clicking on this icon. The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is the same person mentioned for Remote e-voting.

23. In case of joint holders attending the AGM, the Member whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per the Register of Members of the Company will be entitled to vote.

24. The Scrutiniser shall, after the conclusion of voting at the AGM, first count the votes cast during the AGM, thereafter unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting and submit, a consolidated Scrutiniser's Report of the total votes cast in favour or against, if any, to the Chairman or a person authorised by him in writing, who shall countersign the same.

25. The result declared along with the Scrutiniser's Report shall be placed on the Company's website www.jsw.in and also communicated to National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited, where the shares of the Company are listed, within two working days of the conclusion of the AGM.

26. The resolutions proposed will be deemed to have been passed on the date of the AGM subject to receipt of the requisite number of votes in favour of the resolutions.

27. The Register of Directors' and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Register of Contracts and Arrangements in which Directors are interested maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and all other documents referred to in the Notice will be available for inspection during the meeting in electronic mode and same may be accessed upon login to https://evoting.kfintech.com.

28. The recorded transcript of the forthcoming AGM on July 28, 2023, shall be maintained by the Company and also be made available on the website of the Company www.jsw.in in the Investor Relations Section, after the conclusion of the Meeting at the earliest.

29. Since the AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, Route Map is not annexed to this Notice.

ANNEXURE TO NOTICE

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013, AND REGULATION 36 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015:

The statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, Regulation 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for Item Nos. 4 to 6 of the accompanying notice is as under:

Item No. 4.

The Board of Directors of the Company, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, at its meeting held on May 19, 2023, has considered, and approved the re-appointment of M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants, as the Cost Auditor of the Company for the financial year 2023-24 at the existing remuneration of ₹18,50,000 (Rupees eighteen lakhs and fifty thousand only) per annum plus taxes as applicable and reimbursement of actual travel and out of pocket expenses.

Pursuant to Section 148(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, is required to be subsequently ratified by the Members of the Company.

The Resolution as at Item No. 4 of the Notice is therefore set out as an Ordinary Resolution for approval and ratification by the Members.

None of the Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives is concerned or interested financially or otherwise in the resolution set out at Item No. 4 of the Notice.

Your Directors recommend the resolution as at Item No.4 for your approval.

Item No. 5.

The Company is in the midst of its growth journey with capex to augment crude steel capacity at Vijayanagar & Jharsuguda, enhance and digitalise mining capabilities and infrastructure in Odisha including installation of a slurry pipeline for environment friendly and efficient transportation of iron ore, upgrade existing and acquired facilities through efficiency enhancing projects, etc. The total capex to be spent by the Company/ its subsidiaries over 3 years from FY24 to FY26 is ₹51,925 crore (including sustenance & other capex). The Company, in addition to pursuing organic growth, continues to evaluate and pursue various M&A opportunities to achieve its long-term vision.

The Company continuously explores options to reduce interest cost and elongate its debt maturity profile by raising fresh debt for refinancing. Considering the growth plans for the Company and the opportunities for inorganic growth, notwithstanding the substantial cash generation from operations currently, the Company should be in readiness to raise resources if required. An equity fund raise will strengthen the Balance Sheet and also provide cushion against volatility/ cyclicality in the steel sector, while keeping the leverage levels and financial covenants under targeted thresholds.

Raising resources by way of equity, convertible debentures or such other instruments would bolster the capital base of the Company and strengthen its financial structure for taking up the next phase of growth. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Company to raise long term resources with equity or convertible instruments so as to optimise capital structure for future growth. The proceeds of the issue may be used for long-term funding to meet the planned capital expenditure (including by way of investment in subsidiaries) or for refinancing of expensive debt to reduce interest costs or for general corporate purposes. Hence this resolution is an enabling resolution to raise long term resources at an opportune time.

The enabling resolution passed by the members at the Twenty Eighth Annual General meeting of the Company held on July 20, 2022, authorising the issuance of Specified Securities by way of a Qualified Institutions Placement is valid only for a period of one year from the date of the Annual General Meeting. It is therefore proposed that the Board of Directors (or any committee thereof) be authorised by way of a fresh enabling resolution as at Item No. 5 of this Notice, to raise additional long-term resources depending upon market conditions by way of issuance of:

i. Non-Convertible Debentures with warrants which are convertible into or exchangeable with equity shares of the Company of face value of ₹1 each (the "**Equity Shares**") at a later date for an amount not exceeding ₹7,000 Crores (Rupees Seven thousand Crores only), inclusive of such premium as may be decided by the Board; and/or

ii. Equity Shares and/or Fully Convertible Debentures/ Partly Convertible Debentures/ Optionally Convertible Debentures or any other Convertible Securities (other than warrants) for an amount not exceeding ₹7,000 Crores (Rupees seven thousand crores only), inclusive of such premium as may be decided by the Board (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "**Specified Securities**")

to Qualified Institutional Buyers (as defined in the SEBI ICDR Regulations) ("QIBs") by way of a Qualified Institutions Placement ("**QIP**"), whether or not they are members of the Company, as provided under Chapter VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("**SEBI ICDR Regulations**").

The price at which the Specified Securities will be issued will be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with applicable law and in consultation with the investment bankers/ advisors/ experts and the securities may be offered, issued and allotted to investors who may not be Members of the Company, at the sole discretion of the Board in accordance with applicable law, however the basis of pricing of Specified Securities issued under Chapter VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("**SEBI ICDR Regulations**") shall be the pricing formula as prescribed under the SEBI ICDR Regulations, as amended from time to time.

The allotment of Specified Securities referred to in the resolution proposed under Item No.05 of this Notice, is to be completed within a period of 365 days from the date of approval by the members accorded by way of a special resolution approving the QIP or such other time as may be permitted under the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The end use of the issue proceeds will be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

None of the Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives is concerned or interested financially or otherwise in the resolution set out at Item No. 5 of the Notice.

Your Directors recommend the resolution as at Item No.5 for your approval.

Item No. 6.

Pursuant to Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (**'SEBI Listing Regulations'**), as amended, any transactions with a related party shall be considered material, if the transaction(s) entered into/to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a Financial Year exceeds ₹1,000 crore or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed company as per the last audited financial statements of the listed company, whichever is lower. All material Related Party Transactions (**"RPTs"**) shall require prior approval of shareholders by means of an ordinary resolution, even if the transactions are in the ordinary course of business of the concerned company and on an arm's length basis.

The provisions of Regulations 23(4) requiring approval of the Shareholders are not applicable for the Material RPTs (**"MRTP"**) entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary and MRPTs entered into between two wholly owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the Shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

Further, Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations provides the definition of related party and Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI Listing Regulations has enhanced the definition of related party transaction which now includes a transaction involving transfer of resources, services or obligations between: (i) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or (ii) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and any other person or entity on the other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit any related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Accordingly, RPTs of JSW Steel Limited (**"Company"** or **"JSWSL"**) and RPTs of its subsidiary entities exceeding the aforesaid threshold of ₹1,000 crores or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements, whichever is lower, is placed for the approval of the Shareholders of the Company vide Resolution No.6.

The Company has provided the Audit Committee with the relevant details, of the proposed MRPT, as required under the regulations, including material terms and basis of pricing. The Audit Committee, after reviewing all necessary information, has unanimously granted approval for entering into the below mentioned MRPT. The Audit Committee has further noted that the transactions will be at an arms' length basis and in the ordinary course of business of the Company. Accordingly, basis the approval of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors recommend the resolution contained in Item No. 6 of the accompanying Notice to the Shareholders for approval.

In terms of the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the related parties as defined thereunder (whether such related party or parties are a party to the aforesaid transactions or not), shall not vote to approve resolutions under Item No 6.

Background, details and benefits of the transaction:

JSW One Platforms Limited (**"JOPL"**) has been incorporated with a vision to create India's leading Business-to-Business (**B2B**) platform to cater to a large untapped market of approximately 700,000 steel consuming Micro Small Medium Enterprises (**MSME**) for the Company. JOPL intends to be the most preferred one stop, omni-channel and integrated platform for MSMEs, Individual house builders and influencers. JOPL is providing technology, services, solutions for sales and marketing of steel, cement, paints and other allied products, used in various industries and applications and online sales of various brands. JOPL also uses its proprietary technology, website design and development capabilities, order processing capabilities, customer service capabilities, fulfilment capabilities, invoicing and payment management facilities to enable distributors to sell their products online to their customers. JSWSL currently holds 69.01% equity funding in JOPL.

JSW One Distribution Limited (**"JODL"**), a wholly owned subsidiary of JOPL, is in the business of purchasing, processing, trading, warehousing and reselling activities in manufacturing and construction materials (including without limitation steel, mild steel, structural steel, stainless steel, cement, paints chemicals, aluminium, any other metal/ alloys, sanitary ware, pipes, roofing, electricals, welding electrodes and other allied products) and other allied services (including without limitation facilitation of third-party logistics and credit) online or otherwise. Third party logistics services and credit financing facilities are identified as key enablers, instrumental to the growth of the JOPL. These growth levers have already been enabled through JODL.

The following are the benefits of this arrangement to JSWSL:

- Enhanced reach to MSME enterprises as well as the home builder ecosystem resulting in improved brand visibility and incremental sales.
- An integrated data and analytics platform to provide a deeper view of market dynamics.

- Better engagement with the influencer ecosystem with a loyalty platform that increases touch points across all categories relevant to the influencer than that just steel.

JSWSL sells steel products like hot rolled coils, cold rolled coils, TMT, wire rod and other steel products to JODL. JODL through its model of aggregation of volumes, aggregation of credit and logistics services have been able to service MSME and other customers who consume steel. These customers could not be directly served by JSWSL because of their small lot size and extended credit required by them. Hence this arrangement of JODL enables JSWSL to have higher geographical penetration, and improved market share for JSWSL and its subsidiaries.

JODL was incorporated in November 2021 and FY 2022-23 was the first full year of operations for JODL where the focus was to design and streamline processes in order to set up the organisation. JODL started providing services such as credit, logistics and service reliability program in the second half of FY 2022-23 with limited reach and scale. JSWSL sold steel products amounting to ₹109 Crores to JODL during FY 2022-2023. While FY 2022-23 volumes were low, with systems and processes streamlined JODL's volumes are estimated to grow substantially in FY 2023-24.

The sales plan of JOPL and JODL are expected to increase over the last year due to their planned geographic expansion across India for manufacturing business segment and construction business, extension of the supply reliability program (wherein it is ensured that the JODL has sufficient inventory to service the customer requirements) to other states and customers seeking a digital experience for material procurement supplemented with extended credit are expected to transact through JODL.

The operating arrangement of JSWSL with JODL is as follows:

(a) In case of sales to retail customers, JODL acts as a distributor and JSWSL sells the product to JODL at the published price list; and

(b) In case of sales to Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM), JODL purchases steel products based on published price list of OEM customers and sells it to the end customer. In addition, JODL extends trade credit (at a marked-up sale prices) and facilitates third party finance for which it charges a processing fee which is reflected in the final realisation of JODL's sales.

JSWSL proposes to enter into transactions for the sale of steel products aggregating to ₹2,200 Crores with JODL during FY 2023-24 and along with additional transactions (viz. rendering/ availing services in the nature of leasing of office space, business auxiliary services, allocation of common expenditure and other allied services) amounting to ₹10 Crores.

The sale of finished goods is core to the business operations of the JSWSL and hence can be concluded that RPT of sale of steel products is in the normal course of business.

Details of the proposed RPTs between JSWSL and JODL, including the information pursuant to SEBI circular number SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2021/662, dated 22 November 2021, are set out below:

Sr. No.	Description	Details
1.	**Details of summary of information provided by the management to the Audit Committee**	
a.	Name of the related party and its relationship with the listed entity or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise).	JODL is a subsidiary of JOPL, a joint venture of the Company. JSWSL holds 69.01% equity in JOPL
b.	Category of related party transactions.	Related party transaction with a subsidiary of joint venture company under 2(76)(viii)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013
c.	Name of the director or key managerial personnel who is related, if any and nature of relationship.	Mr. Parth Jindal, Son of Mr. Sajjan Jindal, the Chairman and Managing Director of JSWSL, is a Director of JODL.
d.	Nature of primary transactions.	Sale of steel products.
e.	Proposed transaction with JSL.	Proposal to enter into transactions for the sale of steel products aggregating to ₹2,200 Crores and other additional transactions (viz. rendering/ availing services in the nature of leasing of office space, business auxiliary services, allocation of common expenditure and other allied services) amounting to ₹10 Crores are also expected during FY 2023-24.
f.	Nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of contracts or arrangement.	Provided in Table A below Monetary Value: ₹2,210 Crores.
g.	Value of the proposed transactions for which approval is sought from the shareholders.	₹2,210 Crores. The increase in the proposed transaction value as compared to previous year is because, JOPL and JODL sales plan are expected to increase over the last year due to their planned geographic expansion across India for manufacturing business segment and construction business, extension of the supply reliability program to other states and customers seeking a digital experience for material procurement supplemented with extended credit.
h.	Amount paid as advance if any.	No advance has been received for sale of goods/ services.
i.	Transactions with the related party for the past three financial Years.	FY 2022-23 : ₹ 109 crores FY 2021-22 : ₹ Nil FY 2020-21 : ₹ Nil
j.	Percentage of annual consolidated turnover considering FY 2022-23 as the immediately preceding financial year represented by the value of the proposed transaction.	JSWSL's consolidated turnover for FY 2022-23: ₹1,63,646 Crores Proposed transaction value for FY 2023-24: ₹2,210 Crores, Percentage: 1.35%
k.	Percentage of annual consolidated turnover considering FY 2022-23 as the immediately preceding financial year represented by the value of the proposed RPT.	JODL's turnover for FY 2022-23: ₹322 Crores Proposed transaction value for FY 2023-24: ₹2,210 Crores

Sr. No.	Description	Details
l.	Total revenue, assets and net worth of the counter party for FY 2022-23.	Total Revenue : ₹ 322 Crores Total Assets : ₹ 43 Crores Total Networth : ₹ 0.36 Crores
2.	**Justification / economic benefits from the RPTs**	
a.	Justification as to why the RPT is in the interest of the listed entity.	Please refer to "Background, details and benefits of the transaction" given under item no. 6 of the explanatory statement forming part of the Notice.
b.	Economic benefits.	The following are the economic benefits from the related party transactions: • Enhanced reach to MSME enterprises as well as the home builder ecosystem resulting in improved brand visibility and incremental sales. • An integrated data & analytics platform to provide a deeper view of market dynamics. • Better engagement with the influencer ecosystem with a loyalty platform that increases touch points across all categories relevant to the influencer than that just steel.
3.	**Details of transaction relating to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its Subsidiary**	
a.	Details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction.	Not applicable.
b.	Where any financial indebtedness has been incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments: - nature of indebtedness; - cost of funds; and - tenure	Not applicable.
c.	Applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security.	Not applicable.
d.	The purpose for which the funds will be utilised by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT.	Not applicable.
e.	A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through registered email address of the Shareholder.	Not applicable.
f.	Any other information that may be relevant: Pricing methodology / Arm's length assessment.	The price for sale of steel products is determined by JSWSL from time to time based on specific price lists ascertained by JSWSL for its customers regardless of its being related or unrelated parties Pricing formula for providing / availing services to be mutually agreed considering prevailing market prices. Reimbursement of costs at actuals.

Accordingly, taking into consideration the proposed transactions, the indicative transaction limits proposed to be approved for the financial year 2023-24 would be as follows [Table A]:

Nature of the transactions	Total amounts of transactions for which approval is sought (in ₹ crores)	Period of the transactions and information on contractual arrangement
Sale of steel products	2,200	Post approval of shareholders, JSWSL will enter into contractual arrangements with JODL up to March 2024.
Others (rendering/ availing services in the nature of leasing of office space, business auxiliary services, allocation of common expenditure and other allied services)	10	
	2,210	

The Members may note that in terms of the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the related parties as defined thereunder (whether such related party(ies) is a party to the aforesaid transactions or not), shall not vote to approve Resolution under Item No. 6.

Except as mentioned above, none of the Directors and/ or Key Managerial Personnel of JSWSL and/or their respective relatives are, in any way, concerned or interested either directly or indirectly, financially or otherwise, in the Resolution mentioned at Item No. 6 of the Notice.

Your Directors recommend the resolution as at Item No.6 for your approval.

By Order of the Board,
For **JSW Steel Limited**

Sd/-
Lancy Varghese
Company Secretary
Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 30, 2023

DETAILS OF DIRECTOR SEEKING APPOINTMENT / RE-APPOINTMENT

[Pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Clause 1.2.5 of the Secretarial Standard-2]

Name of the Director	Mr. Sajjan Jindal (DIN: 00017762) 
Date of Birth / Age	05.12.1959 / 63 Years
Date of first appointment on the Board.	15.03.1994
Qualification	Bachelor of Engineering (Mech.)
Brief resume of the Director/ Nature of Expertise in specific functional areas	Mr. Sajjan Jindal is the Promoter and the Chairman & Managing Director of the Company. He has been associated with the Company right from its inception. Mr. Jindal started his career in Mumbai by independently looking after the Western Region business of Steel Manufacturing of the O.P. Jindal Group. An accomplished Business Leader and a second-generation entrepreneur, Mr. Sajjan Jindal had the foresight to lead the Steel industry and JSW in particular on a transformational journey, contributing significantly to India's growth philosophy. With a visionary approach, he has transformed the Steel industry and the JSW Group, expanding the business landscape across Infrastructure, Sports, Cement, and Paints. A mechanical engineer, Mr. Jindal has led the JSW Group through some of its most exciting phases, including the public offer announcements of JSW Steel and JSW Energy in 1995 and 2009-10, respectively. Today, the USD 23 Billion Group takes pride in its outstanding growth and success. Mr. Jindal is a firm believer in the "**Make in India**" philosophy and has received several global awards for his commendable work. He was awarded the "**EY Entrepreneur of the Year**" in Feb 2023, and in the past, he received the "**CEO of the Year 2019**" Award by Business Standard (India's leading business publication) and the "**Best CEO Award 2019**" by Business Today Magazine. He has also been recognized as the "**Outstanding Business Leader of the year 2018**" by IBLA - CNBC TV18 (India's leading business news channel). Furthermore, he was awarded the JRD Tata Award 2017 for "**Excellence in Corporate Leadership in Metallurgical industry,**" and the "**2014 National Metallurgist Award: Industry**" instituted by the Ministry of Steel, Government of India. Apart from his business endeavours, Mr. Jindal is keen on giving back to society and improving the lives of individuals. He founded the JSW Foundation, which is committed to providing opportunities to bridge the socio-economic divide and create equitable and sustainable communities. The Foundation has touched the lives of over 1 million people, providing them with the means to empower themselves and build a brighter and sustainable future. Mr. Jindal is globally recognized for his impact on the steel industry and currently serves as the Vice Chairman of the World Steel Association, one of the largest and most dynamic industry associations in the world. He is also the Vice President & Chairman, Ferrous Division of the Indian Institute of Metals, and was the past President of Indian Steel Association (ISA) and former President of the Institute of Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG). Additionally, he was the past Chairman of the World Steel Association, and the first representative from an Indian company to serve in this role.
Terms & conditions of appointment / re-appointment	Tenure as a Director is subject to retirement by rotation.
Details of remuneration sought to be paid and remuneration last drawn, if applicable.	Nil as a Director.
Disclosure of Relationship with other Directors, Manager and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.	Not inter-se related to any other Director or Key Managerial Personnel. The Company does not have a Manager.
Number of meetings of the Board of Directors attended during the F.Y. 2022-23	5/5
Other Directorships held:	1. JSW Energy Limited 2. JSW Holdings Limited 3. JSW Infrastructure Ltd.
Listed entities from which resigned as director in past three years :	Nil
Chairman / Membership of Committees in other Indian Public Limited Companies as on 31.03.2023* (C=Chairman, M=Member)	Nil
Shareholding in the Company including shareholding as a beneficial owner as on 31.03.2023.	31,000
Skills and capabilities required for the role and the manner in which such requirements are met	Mr. Sajjan Jindal possesses the required Industry Knowledge/ Experience, Technical & Risk Management Skills, Knowledge of Governmental policies, Public Relations, Governance and Behavioural competencies required for the role, arising out of the rich and diverse exposure he has had during his career.

*Only two Committees namely, Audit Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee have been considered.

Notes

NOTES

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Chairperson Emeritus

Mrs. Savitri Devi Jindal

Board of Directors

Non-Independent Executive Directors

Mr. Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director

Mr. Jayant Acharya
Joint Managing Director and CEO

Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore
Chief Operating Officer

Nominee Directors

Dr. M. R. Ravi, IAS
Nominee Director, KSIIDC

Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa
Nominee Director, JFE Steel Corp., Japan

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam

Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala

Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha

Mr. Haigreve Khaitan

Mrs. Nirupama Rao

Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus

Mr. Marcel Fasswald

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Rajeev Pai

Company Secretary

Mr. Lancy Varghese

Auditors

STATUTORY AUDITOR

M/s. S R B C & CO LLP,
Chartered Accountants

COST AUDITOR

M/s. Shome & Banerjee
Cost Accountants

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

M/s. S. Srinivasan & Co.
Company Secretaries

Bankers

Axis Bank Ltd.
Bank of Baroda
Bank of India
Canara Bank
ICICI Bank Ltd.
IDBI Bank Ltd.
Indian Bank
Punjab National Bank
State Bank of India
Union Bank of India
Kotak Mahindra Bank
Central Bank of India
Export-Import Bank of India
Bank of Maharashtra
Yes Bank Limited

Registered Office

JSW Centre,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East)
Mumbai – 400 051
T: +91 22 4286 1000
F: +91 22 4286 3000
www.jsw.in

Works

VIJAYANAGAR WORKS

P.O. Vidyanagar,
Toranagallu Village, Sandur Taluk,
Ballari District,
Karnataka – 583 275
T: +91 8395 - 250120 to 30
F: +91 8395 - 250138/250665

DOLVI WORKS

Geetapuram, Dolvi Village,
Pen Taluk,
Raigad District,
Maharashtra – 402 107
T: +91 2143 - 277501 to 15
F: +91 2143 - 277533 / 42

SALEM WORKS

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JSW Steel

JSW Steel is the flagship business of the diversified, US$ 23 billion JSW Group. As one of India's leading business houses, JSW Group also has interests in energy, infrastructure, cement, paints, sports, and venture capital. JSW Steel, is recognised as India's Best Employers Among Nation Builders, 2023 and has emerged as an organisation with a strong cultural foundation. Over the last three decades, it has grown from a single manufacturing unit to become India's leading integrated steel company with a capacity of 29.2 MTPA in India and the USA (including capacities under joint control).

Its next phase of growth in India will take its total capacity to 37 MTPA by FY 2024-25. The Company's manufacturing unit in Vijayanagar, Karnataka is the largest single-location steel-producing facility in India with a capacity of 12.0 MTPA. JSW Steel has always been at the forefront of research and innovation. It has a strategic collaboration with global leader JFE Steel of Japan, enabling JSW Steel to access new and state-of-the-art technologies to produce and offer high-value special steel products to its customers. These products are extensively used across industries and applications including construction, infrastructure, automobile, electrical applications, and appliances. JSW Steel is widely recognised for its excellence in business and sustainability practices.

Some of these recognitions include World Steel Association's Steel Sustainability Champion (consecutively from 2019 to 2023), Leadership Rating (A) in CDP (2022), Deming Prize for TQM for its facilities at Vijayanagar (2018), and Salem (2019). It is part of the S&P Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) for Emerging Markets (2021) and S&P Global's Sustainability Yearbook (consecutively for 2020 and 2021). JSW Steel is ranked 8th globally among the top steel producers by World Steel Dynamics. As a responsible corporate citizen, JSW Steel's carbon reduction goals are aligned with India's Climate Change commitments under the Paris Accord.

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