

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of JSW Retail and Distribution Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of JSW Retail and Distribution Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 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, 2026, 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 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 Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 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.

Responsibility of Management for the 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 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, specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 Financial Statements

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, based on our audit, 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, to the extent applicable, 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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report
 - (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026;
 - (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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign 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. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer Note 28 to the financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years .

For SRBC & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003


per Anant Acharya
Partner

Membership Number: 124790
UDIN: 26124790GSRWKS5216
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026



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 Retail and Distribution 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 not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (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 Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability
- (e) Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on
- (f) demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii)(a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. 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) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) & 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /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 us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (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 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv)(a) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (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, 2026 as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and four CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses 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 22 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at



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

- (xx) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Anant Acharya
Partner

Membership Number: 124790

UDIN: 26124790GSRWKS5216

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 29, 2026



Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of JSW Retail and Distribution 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 Retail and Distribution Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026, 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 these 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, 2026, 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 Anant Acharya
Partner

Membership Number: 124790
UDIN: 26124790GSRWKS5216
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
CIN : U51909MH2021PLC356994

		Rs. in thousands	
	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property Plant and equipment	3	1,139	-
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	8,392	6,756
Total non-current assets		9,531	6,756
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	1,06,891	73,289
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	10,361	13,840
(b) Current tax assets (net)	7	23,709	24,245
(c) Other current assets	8	2,663	1,629
Total current assets		1,43,624	1,13,003
TOTAL ASSETS		1,53,155	1,19,759
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	100	100
(b) Other equity	10	89,891	65,682
Total equity		89,991	65,782
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	13	24,122	16,176
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables:	11		
-Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		78	-
-Total outstanding dues to creditors other than above		1,873	1,598
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	19,063	17,545
(b) Provisions	13	11,132	10,948
(c) Other current liabilities	14	6,896	7,517
Total current liabilities		39,042	37,608
Total liabilities		63,164	53,784
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,53,155	1,19,566

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003


per Anant Acharya

Partner

Membership No. 124790

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 29, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JSW Retail and Distribution Limited


Vinay Shroff

Director

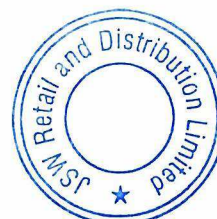
DIN No. 00081501


Vineet Madani

Director

Director

DIN No. 11498700



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN : U51909MH2021PLC356994

		Rs. in thousands	
Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. Revenue from operations	15	3,11,835	2,97,302
II. Other Income	16	1,224	646
III. Total Income (I+II)		3,13,059	2,97,948
IV. Expenses			
Employee benefit expense	17	2,20,942	2,06,628
Depreciation	3	203	-
Other expenses	18	61,204	61,132
Total expenses		2,82,349	2,67,760
V. Profit before tax (III-IV)		30,710	30,188
VI. Tax expense			
Current tax	4	9,554	7,775
Deferred tax	4	(1,993)	(561)
Total Tax expense		7,561	7,214
VII. Profit for the year (V-VI)		23,149	22,974
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		1,417	617
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(357)	(155)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		1,060	462
IX. Total comprehensive Profit for the year (VII+VIII)		24,209	23,436
X. Earnings per share (of Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	19	2,421	2,344

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003



per Anant Acharya

Partner

Membership No. 124790

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 29, 2026


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JSW Retail and Distribution Limited



Vinay Shroff

Director

DIN No. 00081501



Vineet Madani

Director

DIN No. 11498700



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN : U51909MH2021PLC356994

	Rs. in thousands	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities :		
Profit before tax	30,710	30,188
Depreciation	203	-
Interest on income tax refund	(1,224)	(646)
Operating profit before working capital Changes	29,689	29,542
Adjustments for :		
Changes in working capital		
Increase in trade payables	353	221
Increase in other financial liabilities	1,518	2,791
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(621)	1,841
Increase in provisions	9,546	2,338
Increase in trade receivables	(33,602)	(26,982)
Increase in other receivables	(1,229)	(565)
Cash flow from operations	5,654	9,186
Income Tax Paid (net of refund received)	(9,015)	(11,809)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(3,361)	(2,623)
B. Cash flow from investing activities (B)		
Payment for property, plant & equipment	(1,342)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,342)	-
C. Cash flow from financing activity :		
Interest on Income tax refund	1,224	646
Net cash generated from financing activity (C)	1,224	646
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(3,479)	(1,977)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	13,840	15,817
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 6)	10,361	13,840

Note:

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

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003



per Anant Acharya
Partner

Membership No. 124790

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 29, 2026



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JSW Retail and Distribution Limited**



Vinay Shroff
Director
DIN No. 00081501



Vineet Madani
Director
DIN No. 11498700



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2026
CIN : U51909MH2021PLC356994
Rs. in thousands
Particulars
(a) Equity share capital

Balance at the beginning of the year
Changes in equity share capital during the year
Balance at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
10,000	100.00	10,000.00	100.00
-	-	-	-
10,000	100	10,000	100

(b) Other equity
Rs. in thousands

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained Earnings	OCI	
Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	44,513	(2,267)	42,246
Profit for the year (Refer Note 10)	22,974	-	22,974
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	462	462
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025	67,487	(1,805)	65,682
Opening balance as at April 1, 2025	67,487	(1,805)	65,682
Profit for the year (Refer Note 10)	23,149	-	23,149
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	1,060	1,060
Closing balance as at March 31, 2026	90,636	(745)	89,891

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003


per **Anant Acharya**
Partner

Membership No. 124790

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 29, 2026



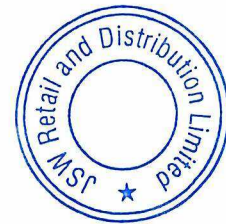
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JSW Retail and Distribution Limited


Vinay Shroff
Director

DIN No. 00081501


Vineet Madani
Director

DIN No. 11498700



JSW Retail and Distribution Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

1. General Information

JSW Retail and Distribution Limited ("the Company") is incorporated in India on March 15, 2021 under the Companies Act, 2013. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited, which is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at 5th Floor, JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai Maharashtra – 400 051.

The Company has been set up with an objective of facilitating marketing and selling of steel products including flat and long products, provide technical and management consultancy services both in India and abroad for design, development and production of all forms of steel, aluminum sheets and other metal/ alloy sheets.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended 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 March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

The aforesaid financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on April 29, 2026.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

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

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

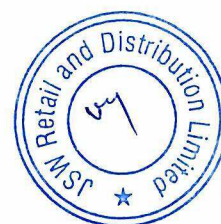
III. Summary of material accounting policies:

i) Current and non-current Classification

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

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

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



JSW Retail and Distribution Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

ii) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Income from services

The Company provides marketing and selling services to its customers. The revenue is recognized on cost plus markup basis as per specific agreement with related party customers.

Revenue from services is recognized over the period of contract as and when services are rendered. The Company collects GST on behalf of Government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

Contract balances

a) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. If the Company fulfils its performance obligation by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration including Trade receivables.

b) Contract liabilities

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

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

iii) Taxes

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



JSW Retail and Distribution Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

iv) Financial Instruments

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

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

A. Non-derivative financial instruments

a) Cash and cash equivalents

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

b) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



JSW Retail and Distribution Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

e) Equity instruments

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

f) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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

B. Impairment

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

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

C. De-recognition of financial assets/ liabilities

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

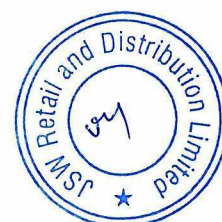
A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid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

D. Fair value of financial instruments

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

v) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



JSW Retail and Distribution Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

vi) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

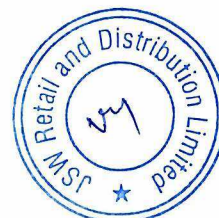
A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the year the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

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

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

vii) Property plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The 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



JSW Retail and Distribution Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

IV. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

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

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

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. (Included in Note 19)

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. (Included in Note 23)

V. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. There are no standard that have been issued but not yet effective.

VI. Application of new and amended standards

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

- Insurance contracts - Ind AS 117; and
- Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to Ind AS 116. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Rs. in thousands

Particulars	Computers	Total
Cost/deemed cost		
At 31 March 2025	-	-
Additions	1,342	1,342
Deductions/Capitalizations	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-
At 31 March 2026	1,342	1,342
Accumulated depreciation		
At 31 March 2025	-	-
Depreciation	203	203
Deductions	-	-
At 31 March 2026	203	203
Net book value		
At 31 March 2026	1,139	1,139
At 31 March 2025	-	-

4 Income tax expense

Rs. in thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax		
Tax charged for current year	9,722	8,158
Tax charged for earlier year	(168)	(383)
Total Current Tax	9,554	7,775
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax for current year	(1,993)	(653)
Deferred tax reversal for earlier year on finalisation of income tax returns	-	92
Total deferred tax	(1,993)	(561)
Total tax expense	7,561	7,214
Effective tax rate reconciliation		
Profit before tax	30,710	30,188
Normal tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	7,729	7,598
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Tax reversal for earlier year on finalisation of income tax returns	(168)	(383)
Tax expense for the period	7,561	7,214
Effective income tax rate	24.62%	23.90%

Deferred tax balance in relation to:	As at March 31, 2025	Recognised/reversed through profit and loss during the year	Recognised / reversed through OCI during the year	As at March 31, 2026
Provision for employee benefits	6,756	2,047	(357)	8,446
Property, plant and equipment	-	(54)	-	(54)
Total	6,756	1,993	(357)	8,392

Deferred tax balance in relation to:	As at March 31, 2024	Recognised/reversed through profit and loss during the period	Recognised / reversed through OCI during the year	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits	6,350	561	(155)	6,756
Total	6,350	561	(155)	6,756



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

5 Trade Receivables (carried at amortized cost)

Rs. in thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables		
Considered good - Unsecured	1,06,891	73,289
Total	1,06,891	73,289

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	29,172	77,719	-	-	-	-	1,06,891
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivable as at March 31, 2026	29,172	77,719	-	-	-	-	1,06,891

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	31,242	42,047	-	-	-	-	73,289
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivable as at March 31, 2025	31,242	42,047	-	-	-	-	73,289

(1) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person, nor any trade receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, director or a member.

(2) Outstanding receivables are interest-free with credit terms of 3 days. There are no un-billed receivables hence the same is not disclosed in aging schedule.

(3) Trade Receivables from related parties details has been described in note 21

6 Cash and cash equivalents

Rs. in thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with bank		
- in current account	10,361	13,840
Total	10,361	13,840

7 Current Tax Assets (net)

Rs. in thousands

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
TDS receivable	23,709	24,245
Total	23,709	24,245

8 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid Expenses	1,253	1,243
Other Receivable	1,410	193
Total	2,663	1,629

Other Receivables from related parties details has been described in note 21



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

9 Equity Share Capital	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
(a) Authorised:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	100	10,000	100
(b) Issued and subscribed				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	100	10,000	100
Total	10,000	100	10,000	100
(c) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period				
At the beginning of the period	10,000	100	10,000	100
Add: Issuance of shares upon incorporation	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year/period	10,000	100	10,000	100

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

The Company has single class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their shareholding. Dividend proposed on equity shares by the Board of Directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the general meeting.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of Shares	No. of Shares	% of Shares
JSW Steel Limited (the holding company) and its nominees.	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

Details of the shares held by the promoters

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of the Total Shares	%Change during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	JSW Steel Limited	10,000	-	10,000	100%	-
Total		10,000	-	10,000	100%	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of the Total Shares	%Change during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	JSW Steel Limited	10,000	-	10,000	100%	-
Total		10,000	-	10,000	100%	-

10 Other equity

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Surplus in Retained earnings		
Opening balance	67,487	44,513
Add: Profit during the period	23,149	22,974
Closing balance	90,636	67,487
(b) Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	(1,805)	(2,267)
Add: Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	1,060	462
Closing balance	(745)	(1,805)
Total (a+b)	89,891	65,682

Name and purpose of reserve

(i) Retained Earnings

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

(ii) 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.



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
11 Trade payables

	Rs. in thousands	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	78	-
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1,873	1,598
Total	1,951	1,598

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed -MSME	51	27	-	-	-	78
Undisputed-Others	1,603	270	-	-	-	1,873
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,654	297	-	-	-	1,951

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed-Others	1,131	467	-	-	-	1,598
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,131	467	-	-	-	1,598

Payables Other than acceptances are normally settled within 1 to 30 days

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount outstanding as at end of year	78	-
Interest due on above and unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers	-	-
Payment made to suppliers beyond the appointment day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the year of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

12 Other current financial liabilities (Current, at amortised cost)

	Rs. in thousands	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable to employees	19,063	17,545
Total	19,063	17,545

13 Provisions

	Rs. in thousands			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 23)	-	9,297	-	9,935
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 23)	23,652	1,821	15,736	976
Provision for long service awards (Refer note 23)	470	14	440	37
Total	24,122	11,132	16,176	10,948

14 Other current liabilities

	Rs. in thousands	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory liabilities	6,896	7,517
Total	6,896	7,517



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
15 Revenue from Operations
A. Service wise details of Sales

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of services	3,11,835	2,97,302
Total	3,11,835	2,97,302

B. The Company has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 20):

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customer	3,11,835	2,97,302
Total revenue from operations	3,11,835	2,97,302
India	3,11,835	2,97,302
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from operations	3,11,835	2,97,302
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred over time	3,11,835	2,97,302
Total revenue from operations	3,11,835	2,97,302

C. Details of Trade Receivables

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables (refer note 5)	1,06,891	73,289

16 Other Income

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on income tax refund	1,224	645
Interest on Employees advances	0*	1
Total	1,224	646

*presents value less than Rs.1000

17 Employee benefit expense

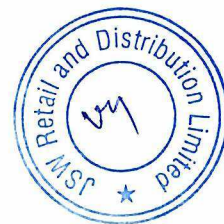
Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages	1,92,726	1,86,044
Contribution to provident fund, gratuity & others (Refer Note 23)	21,394	10,907
ESOP expenses (Refer Note 24)	6,545	9,585
Staff welfare expenses	277	92
Total	2,20,942	2,06,628

18 Other expenses

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Travelling expenses	54,363	54,400
Insurance expenses	2,491	1,932
Audit fees (Refer Note below)	1,312	1,250
Professional Fees	259	61
Sales Promotion Expenses	360	162
Communication And Telephone Expenses	820	842
Outsourced labor expenses	1,001	910
Miscellaneous Expenses	599	1,574
Total	61,204	61,132

Note - Payment to Auditors (excluding tax)

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Statutory audit fees	1,150	1,103
Tax audit fees	150	111
Out of Pocket Expenses	12	36
Total	1,312	1,250



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

19 Earnings per share

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net Profit for the year (A)	24,209	23,436
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (B)	10,000	10,000
Earnings per share - basic and diluted (Face value of Rs. 10/- each) (A/B)	2,421	2,344

20 Segment Reporting

The Company is in the business of marketing of steel products produced by JSW Steel Limited and its subsidiary, primarily operated in India and regularly reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker for assessment of Company's performance and resource allocation.

Customers contributing more than 10% of Revenue

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
JSW Steel Limited	2,34,273	2,29,939
JSW Coated Products Limited	77,562	72,307
Total	3,11,835	3,02,247

21 Related party disclosures

A. Relationships

1. Parent Company

JSW Steel Limited

2. Fellow Subsidiary

JSW Steel Coated Products Limited

JSW One Platforms Limited

3. Group Company

JSW Cement Ltd

4. Key Management Personnel

a. Mr. Vinay Shroff, Director

b. Mr. Vineet Agrawal, Director

c. Mr. Chandrasekaran Prabhakaran, Director (upto January 21, 2026)

d. Mr. Vineet Madani, Director (w.e.f. January 21, 2026)

B. Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
For Business Support Services rendered for retail segment		
- JSW Steel Limited	2,76,443	2,71,329
- JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	91,523	85,323
For Reimbursement of ESOP		
- JSW Steel Limited	6,545	9,585
For Reimbursement of expenses		
- JSW Steel Limited	1,089	1,047
- JSW One Platforms Limited	105	-
- JSW Cement Limited	1,212	-
For Purchase of Fixed Assets		
- JSW Steel Limited	1,476	-

C. Balances with related parties (Includes trade receivables and others)

Particulars	Rs. in thousands	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
- JSW Steel Limited	74,447	61,415
- JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	32,445	11,874
- JSW Cement Limited	1,212	-
Total	1,08,104	73,289

The Company has entered into an arrangement to provide marketing services in the retail segment to JSW Steel Limited and JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (100% subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited) to promote domestic as well as international sales of both the Companies. The remuneration for the services is on a cost plus model. Outstanding receivables are interest-free with credit terms of 3 days.

The Company utilises certain facilities/resources belonging to JSW Steel Limited. However, no costs have been charged by JSW Steel Limited and accordingly no costs are incurred by the company during the year/period towards the same.

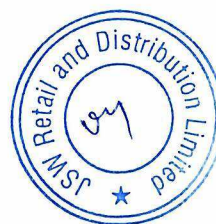


JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

22 Ratio Analysis and Statutory Information

S No	Ratios	FY 25-26	FY 24-25	% Change	Reason for Variance for changes in ratio by more than 25%
1	Current Ratio (Current Assets/ Current Liabilities)	3.68	3.00	22.64%	
2	Debt Equity Ratio (Total Borrowings / Total Equity)	NA	NA	NA	
3	Debt service coverage ratio (Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation , Net Finance Charges / (Net Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled 'principal repayments (excluding prepayments/ refinancing) 'during the period) (Net Finance Charges : Finance Costs - Interest Income - Net Gain /(Loss) on sale of current investments)	NA	NA	NA	
4	Return on Equity (Profit after tax/ Average Shareholder's equity)	40%	51%	-20.55%	-
5	Inventory Turnover (no. of days) (Average inventory / (Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories + Mining premium and royalties + Power and fuel + Stores & spares consumed + Repairs & Maintenance + Job work charges + Labour charges + MDO cost) * No. of days)	NA	NA	NA	-
6	Debtors Turnover (no. of days) (Average Trade receivables/ gross sales * No. of days)	105	73	43.64%	Increased primarily on account of increase in Trade receivables Balances during the financial year.
7	Net capital turnover (Net Sales/ (Current assets - current liabilities)	2.98	3.95	-24.58%	-
8	Net Profit Margin (%) (Net profit for the period/ year)/ Revenue from operations)	7.4%	7.7%	-3.93%	-
9	Return on capital employed (EBIT/ Capital employed)	34%	46%	-25.64%	Capital employed increased over the last year whereas % of profit is same as last year.



23 Employee Benefit Expenses**a. Defined Contribution Plan: Provident Fund**

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees.

Company's contribution towards Provident Fund and family pension scheme recognized in statement of profit and loss of amount to Rs. 6,682 thousands. (Previous year Rs.6,259 thousands) (Included in Note 17)

b. Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity (Non funded)

The Company operates defined benefit plans, viz., gratuity for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at the rate of 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.

The plans in India typically expose the Company to actuarial risks as given below:

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan 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.

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.

Mortality risk

Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for lifetime and payable till retirement age only, plan doesn't not have any longevity risk.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to employees.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for gratuity.

(i) Gratuity (Non funded):

a) Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	16,712	14,711
Service Cost	3,281	2,318
Past Service Cost (Refer Note g below)	8,325	-
Interest Cost	1,354	1,058
Actuarial loss on obligation	(1,417)	(617)
Benefits paid	(2,783)	(683)
Liability transfer in	-	27
Liability Transferred out	-	(102)
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet	25,473	16,712
b) Expenses during the year	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Service cost	3,281	2,318
Past Service Cost (Refer Note g below)	8,325	-
Interest cost	1,355	1,058
Component of defined benefit cost recognized in statement of profit and loss	12,961	3,376
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	(1,417)	(617)
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,417)	(617)
Total	11,544	2,759
c) Principal actuarial assumptions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Rate of Discounting	7.27%	6.78%
Rate of increase in salaries	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition Rate	6.90%	6.90%
Mortality Rate during Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

c. Plan assets -Since gratuity plan is non-funded, hence figures in respect of plan assets are NIL.

d. In assessing the Company's post retirement liabilities, the Company monitors mortality assumption and uses up-to-date mortality tables, the base being the Indian assured lives mortality (2012-2014) urban.

e. 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.

f. 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.



g. The Government of India vide the Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued notifications to pronounce that the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 are being made effective from November 21, 2025. These codes will replace the existing 29 central labour laws. The draft rules are notified on 30 December 2025 led to Impact of Rs 8,325 thousands of Gratuity, which has been disclosed under past service cost.

h. Other disclosures:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Defined Benefit Obligation	25,473	16,712
Surplus / (Deficit)	(25,473)	(16,712)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities – Loss/(Gain)	(1,417)	(617)

i. Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (+1% movement)	(1,981)	2,284	(1,392)	1,609
Future salary growth (+1% movement)	2,245	(1,986)	1,574	(1,390)
Attrition rate (+1% movement)	(192)	208	(177)	194

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.

j. Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
less than 1 year	1,438	976
1 to 5 yrs	9,096	4,220
Over 5 yrs	43,391	29,653

k. Compensated absences

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of unfunded obligation	9,297	9,935
Expense/(Reversal) recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(638)	(301)
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.27%	6.78%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	8.00%	8.00%

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.

iii. Other long term benefits

(a) Compensated Absences

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

(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.

24 Employee share based payment plans

OPJ ESOP PLAN 2021:

The Board of Directors of JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) at its meeting held on 21st July, 2021, formulated "SHRI OP JINDAL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN (JSWSL) 2021 ("OPJ ESOP PLAN 2021"). At the said meeting, the Board authorized the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

The said scheme is for employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in the grade of L16 (Vice President - VP) and above and select high performing employees in the grade L11 to L15 (Senior Manager to Associate Vice President).

A total of 25,100 options for equity shares having face value of Re. 1 per share were granted to the eligible employees of the Company under the Grant 1,2,4 & 5.

The Fair Value of option on the date of each grant is determined by using Black Scholes model.

JSWSL OPJ SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021:

The Board of Directors of JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) at its meeting held on 21st July, 2021, formulated "JSWSL SHRI OP JINDAL SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021 ("JSWSL OPJ SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021"). At the said meeting, the Board authorized the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

The said scheme is for employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in the grade of L15 (Associate Vice President - AVP) and below who have not been covered under OPJ ESOP Plan 2021.

A total of 79,450 options for equity shares having face value of Re. 1 per share were granted to the eligible employees of the Company under Grant 1,3 & 4.

The Fair Value of option on the date of each grant is determined by using Black Scholes model.



JSW RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

The details of the Share based payment plan are as follows:

Particulars	Year	ESOP PLAN 2021	SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021 (AVP & below)
Date of grant		7-Aug-21	7-Aug-21
Opening Balance as on	1-Apr-25	7,400	35,225
	1-Apr-24	4,413	44,775
Allotted	31-Mar-26	12,200	-
	31-Mar-25	5,300	4,400
Transfer to JSW Steel/ others	31-Mar-26	1,600	4,200
	31-Mar-25	-	675
Transfer from JSW Steel/others	31-Mar-26	-	-
	31-Mar-25	-	-
Forfeited during the period	31-Mar-26	5,100	1,825
	31-Mar-25	90	1,950
Lapsed during the period	31-Mar-26	-	-
	31-Mar-25	-	-
Exercised during the period	31-Mar-26	3,220	19,550
	31-Mar-25	2,223	11,325
Outstanding as on	31-Mar-26	9,680	9,650
	31-Mar-25	7,400	35,225
Exercisable as on	31-Mar-26	Nil	Nil
	31-Mar-25	Nil	Nil

Note - The company has recognised an expense of Rs.6,545 thousand (previous year Rs.9,585 thousands) towards share based payments transactions based on charge received from holding company (JSW Steel Limited) corresponding liability is recognised in the books of Holding company.

25 Financial instruments – fair values and risk management

A. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity.

B. Categories of financial instruments

Carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented below:

As at March 31, 2026

Rs in thousands

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit & loss	Total Carrying Value	As at March 31, 2026
Financial asset					
Measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	10,361	-	-	10,361	10,361
Trade receivables	1,06,891	-	-	1,06,891	1,06,891
Other financial asset	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liability					
Measured at amortised cost					
Trade payables	1,951	-	-	1,951	1,951
Other financial liabilities	19,063	-	-	19,063	19,063

As at March 31, 2025

Rs in thousands

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit & loss	Total Carrying Value	As at March 31, 2025
Financial asset					
Measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	13,840	-	-	13,840	13,840
Trade receivables	73,289	-	-	73,289	73,289
Other financial asset	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liability					
Measured at amortised cost					
Trade payables	1,598	-	-	1,598	1,598
Other financial liabilities	17,545	-	-	17,545	17,545

The management consider that due to short-term maturities, the carrying amounts of financial asset and financial liability recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.



C. 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 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.

D. Financial risk management

The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptance 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 Company is presently exposed to credit risk arising from trade receivables and other financial assets and liquidity risk.

The risk mitigation policies aim to mitigate the credit risk based on Company's current activities.

E. Credit risk management

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

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with credit worth bank and reviews it on ongoing basis.

The Company's trade and other receivables are outstanding from the holding and fellow subsidiary company. The management believes that the risk of default on the same is low.

F. 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 remains committed to maintain a healthy liquidity, gearing ratio and strengthening the balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liability based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the company.

Liquidity exposure as at March 31, 2026				Rs. In thousands
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	1,06,891	-	-	1,06,891
Cash and cash equivalents	10,361	-	-	10,361
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	1,17,253	-	-	1,17,253
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payable	1,951	-	-	1,951
Other financial liabilities	19,063	-	-	19,063
Total financial liabilities	21,014	-	-	21,014

Liquidity exposure as at March 31, 2025				Rs. In thousands
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	73,289	-	-	73,289
Cash and cash equivalents	13,840	-	-	13,840
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	87,129	-	-	87,129
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payable	1,598	-	-	1,598
Other financial liabilities	17,545	-	-	17,545
Total financial liabilities	19,143	-	-	19,143

The management believes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations on timely basis.

26 Events after reporting period

There are no significant events which have occurred after the reporting period.

27 Qualitative disclosures pertaining to Schedule III

(i) The Company do not have Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on the behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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



28 Other legal & Regulatory Disclosure:

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

29 Commitments and contingencies

(a) Commitments:

Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) Nil.

(b) Contingent liabilities

There does not exist any Contingent liability and hence, the estimated value of Contingent Liability is "Nil" in Financial Statements.

30 The Board of Directors of the Company and JSW Steel Limited ("the Parent Company") approved the Scheme for Amalgamation of the Company into the Parent Company ("the Scheme") at their respective meetings held on October 17, 2025, subject to the requisite statutory and regulatory approvals. Necessary accounting effect of the Scheme will be given upon receipt of the requisite regulatory approvals.

31 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. The MCA vide notification dated May 7, 2025 and August 13, 2025 notified the following amendments to:

A. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company revised its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification. This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of the Company's borrowings. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

B. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025

These amendments require additional disclosures in respect of supplier finance arrangements. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

C. Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025

The amended Ind AS 21 introduces requirements to help entities determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

D. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately

The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any material impact in its financial statements.

32 Previous year figures have been re-grouped/re-classified wherever necessary including those as required in keeping with revised Schedule III amendments.

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP

per Anant Acharya
Partner
Membership No. 124790

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JSW Retail and Distribution Limited

Vinay Shroff
Director
DIN No. 00081501

Vineet
Vineet Madani
Director
DIN No. 11498700

