

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JSW Vijayanagar Metalics 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 material 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 profits including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

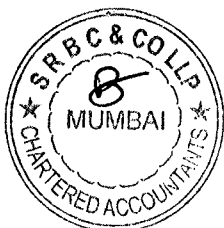
We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section 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.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board 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. 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.

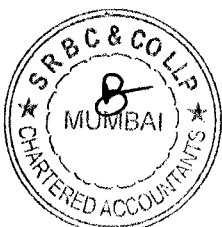
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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.



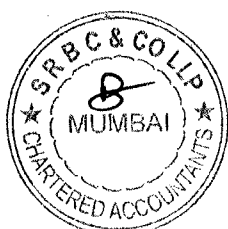
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

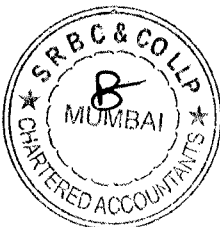
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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, 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) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 37 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - 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 person or entity, 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 person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other 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.

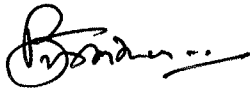


- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer Note 46 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 S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Pushkar S Sakhalkar
Partner

Membership Number: 160411

UDIN: 26160411JZKURW7024



Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 8, 2026

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

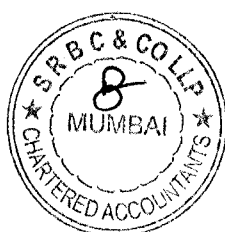
Re: JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited ("the Company")

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:

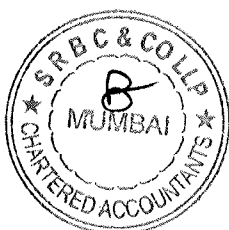
- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 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 planned programme of verifying all assets once in the period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company except for the following:

Description of Property	Gross carrying value (Rs. In Crores)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Leasehold land at Karnataka	13.66	Government of Karnataka	No	April, 2021	Lease deed between JSW Steel Limited (Lessor) & Government of Karnataka has expired.
	27.60	Government of Karnataka	No	December, 2023	Proposal for Execution of Sale Deed in favour of JSW Steel Limited has been approved by Cabinet (State Government) but sale deed is yet to be executed by Government of Karnataka.

- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) during the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company.
- (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 management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.
- (b) As disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the audited books of accounts of 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 are 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 as amended ("the Act") 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) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, related to the manufacture of its products, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs in Crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Goa Green Cess act	Goa Rural Cess	12.23	FY 2024-25 to 2025-26	Supreme Court
Karnataka Forest Rules, 1969 as substituted by the Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Rules, 2024	Forest Development Fees	375.01	FY 2024-25 to 2025-26	Supreme Court

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Monies raised during the year by the Company by way of term loans, was initially invested in bank deposits and were ultimately applied for the purpose for which they were raised.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are 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 and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.



- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. 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 has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) We have been informed by the management that 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. The Company had incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 116.79 Cr in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (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.

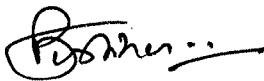


- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 43 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management 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) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Pushkar S Sakhalkar
Partner

Membership Number: 160411

UDIN: 26160411JZKURW7024



Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 8, 2026

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of JSW Vijayanagar Metallica 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 financial statements of JSW Vijayanagar Metallica Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

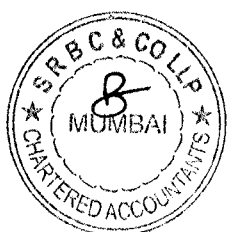
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") 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 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 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 Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

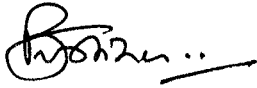
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to 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

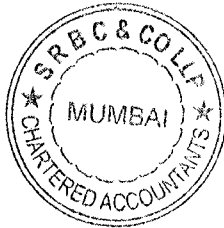
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Pushkar S Sakhalakar
Partner

Membership Number: 160411

UDIN: 26160411JZKURW7024



Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 8, 2026

Particular	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	6	17,620.36	14,036.41
(b) Capital work-in-progress	7	2,101.02	5,024.42
(c) Right of use assets	8	88.94	87.13
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	9	14.70	11.06
(e) Other non-current assets	10	152.52	544.34
(f) Non current tax assets (net)		31.20	7.09
(g) Deferred tax asset (net)	40	-	106.83
Total non-current assets		20,008.74	19,817.28
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	3,234.44	2,125.17
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	12	1,523.33	766.39
(ii) Cash & cash equivalents	13	721.44	159.08
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	23.01	21.65
(iv) Derivative assets	14	154.22	28.14
(v) Other financial assets	15	75.47	1.27
(c) Other current assets	16	1,386.06	1,842.23
Total current assets		7,117.97	4,943.93
TOTAL ASSETS		27,126.71	24,761.21
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	17	9,970.15	9,970.15
(b) Other equity	18	729.24	(571.09)
Total equity		10,699.39	9,399.06
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	10,285.00	9,349.15
(ia) Lease liabilities	8	0.81	0.82
(ii) Other financial liabilities	21	-	776.86
(b) Provision	20	35.84	18.92
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	40	162.79	-
Total non-current liabilities		10,484.44	10,145.75
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	23	375.05	999.57
(ia) Lease liabilities	8	0.01	0.01
(ii) Acceptances	22	2,467.05	2,252.13
(iii) Trade payables	24		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		129.93	46.55
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,392.39	881.47
(iv) Derivative liabilities	25	4.70	20.97
(v) Other financial liabilities	26	1,202.18	606.96
(b) Provision	20	11.86	6.16
(c) Other current liabilities	27	359.71	402.58
Total current liabilities		5,942.88	5,216.40
Total liabilities		16,427.32	15,362.15
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27,126.71	24,761.21

Summary of material accounting policies

2

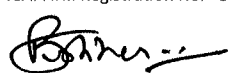
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003

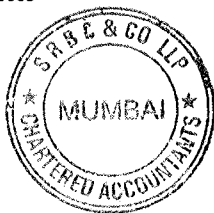


per Pushkar S Sakhalkar
Partner

Membership No. 160411

Place: Mumbai

Date: 08 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited



Lokendra Raj Singh
Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN:-10573891

Place: Toranagallu

Date: 07 May 2026



Amit Agarwal
Director & Chief Financial Officer

DIN:- 09204911

Place: Toranagallu

Date: 07 May 2026



Manish Kumar Mathur
Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No:-A19388

Place: Mumbai

Date: 07 May 2026



Subrat Nayak
Director

DIN:- 09540646

Place: Mumbai

Date: 07 May 2026



JSW Vijayanagar Metallica Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)
CIN: U27300MH2019PLC334944

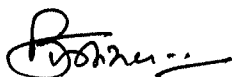
Particular	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
I. Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	28	22,713.40	5,640.91
(b) Other income	29	28.13	1.52
Total income		22,741.53	5,642.43
II. Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	30	15,949.27	4,981.40
(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi-finished goods	31	(535.84)	(320.53)
(c) Employee benefit expenses	32	118.17	25.43
(d) Finance costs	33	996.68	382.96
(e) Depreciation expenses	34	772.98	380.65
(f) Other expenses	35	3,872.75	795.34
Total expenses		21,174.01	6,245.25
III. Profit/(Loss) before tax (I-II)		1,567.52	(602.82)
IV. Tax expense/(credit)	40		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		269.20	(105.38)
Total tax expense/(credit)		269.20	(105.38)
V. Profit/(Loss) for the year (III-IV)		1,298.32	(497.44)
VI. Other comprehensive income /(loss)			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		(2.35)	-
(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.40	-
(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		4.78	(8.42)
(b) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.82)	1.45
Other comprehensive income /(loss)		2.01	(6.97)
VII. Total comprehensive income/(loss) (V+VI)		1,300.33	(504.41)
VIII. Earnings per equity share (Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	36	1.30	(0.50)
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

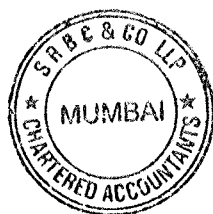
As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003


per Pushkar S Sakhalkar

Partner
Membership No. 160411
Place: Mumbai
Date: 08 May 2026



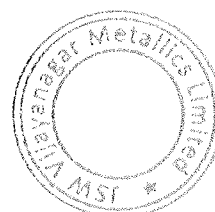
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of JSW Vijayanagar Metallica Limited


Lokendra Raj Singh
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN:-10573891
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 07 May 2026


Manish Kumar Mathur
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No:-A19388
Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2026


Amit Agarwal
Director & Chief Financial Officer
DIN:- 09204911
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 07 May 2026


Subrat Nayak
Director
DIN:- 09540646
Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2026



(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2024	9,970.15
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	9,970.15
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	9,970.15

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained earnings	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	
Opening balance as at 01 April 2024	(66.69)	0.01	(66.68)
Loss for the year	(497.44)	-	(497.44)
Other comprehensive Loss for the year, net of tax	-	(6.97)	(6.97)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025	(564.13)	(6.96)	(571.09)
Profit for the year	1,298.32	-	1,298.32
Other comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	(1.95)	3.96	2.01
Closing balance as at 31 March 2026	732.24	(3.00)	729.24

Summary of material accounting policies

2

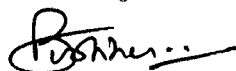
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003

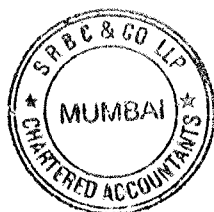


per Pushkar S Sakhalkar
Partner

Membership No. 160411

Place: Mumbai

Date: 08 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited



Lokendra Raj Singh

Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN:-10573891

Place: Toranagallu

Date: 07 May 2026



Amit Agarwal

Director & Chief Financial Officer

DIN:- 09204911

Place: Toranagallu

Date: 07 May 2026



Manish Kumar Mathur

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No:-A19388

Place: Mumbai

Date: 07 May 2026



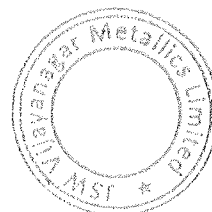
Subrat Nayak

Director

DIN:- 09540646

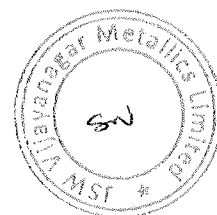
Place: Mumbai

Date: 07 May 2026



JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)
CIN: U27300MH2019PLC334944

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,567.52	(602.82)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	772.98	380.65
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (net)	705.25	64.79
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	(79.74)	(2.39)
Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipment	-	(0.04)
Income under PLI scheme	(73.55)	-
Interest expenses	830.31	321.98
Interest Income	(25.03)	(1.39)
Operating profit before working capital changes	3,697.74	160.78
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) in inventories	(1,109.27)	(2,079.13)
(Increase) in trade receivables	(778.50)	(763.76)
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	966.33	(252.80)
Increase in acceptance	-	2,241.40
Increase in trade payables	534.09	915.10
Increase in other liabilities	59.45	94.36
Increase in provisions	20.27	7.99
Cash generated from operations	3,390.11	323.94
Income taxes paid (net of refund received)	(24.11)	(4.82)
Net cashflow generated from operating activities (A)	3,366.00	319.12
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.04
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress and capital advances)	(1,697.79)	(4,192.42)
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)	(4.00)	(1.27)
Interest received	24.38	1.27
Net cashflow used in investing activities (B)	(1,677.41)	(4,192.38)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Interest paid	(663.09)	(667.61)
Proceeds from Non Current borrowings	3,422.47	6,290.09
Repayment of Non Current Borrowing	(3,011.56)	(2,625.68)
Repayment of Current Borrowing (net)	(873.97)	(366.59)
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.08)	(0.08)
Net cash flow (used)/generated in financing activities (C)	(1,126.23)	2,630.13
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	562.36	(1,243.13)
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balances	159.08	1,402.21
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (note-13)	721.44	159.08



Reconciliation forming Statement of Cash flows

Particulars	1 April 2025	Cash Flows (Net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases Recognition/ Derecognition	Others #	31 March 2026
Borrowings*	9,477.36	410.92	756.54	-	15.23	10,660.05
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	0.84	(0.08)	-	-	0.07	0.83
Borrowings (Current)^	871.36	(873.97)	2.61	-	-	(0.00)

Particulars	1 April 2024	Cash Flows (Net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases Recognition/ Derecognition	Others #	31 March 2025
Borrowings*	5,718.54	3,664.42	154.48	-	(60.08)	9,477.36
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	60.55	(0.08)	-	(59.71)	0.08	0.84
Borrowings (Current)^	1,236.60	(366.59)	1.35	-	-	871.36

* Borrowings includes current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings (refer note 23)

^ Current borrowings excludes current maturities of long term borrowing

Other comprises of Upfront Fees Amortisation and Interest cost accrual on lease liabilities

Notes :

1. The statement of cash flow is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows
2. Net cash used in investing activities excludes non-cash transactions such as fair valuation of investments, payable for capital projects, foreign exchange gain/loss etc.

Summary of material accounting policies (Refer Note 2)

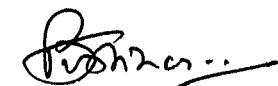
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

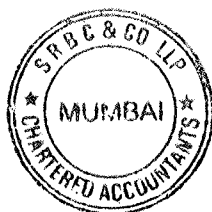
For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003



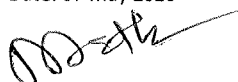
per Pushkar S Sakhalkar
Partner
Membership No. 160411
Place: Mumbai
Date: 08 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited



Lokendra Raj Singh
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN:-10573891
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 07 May 2026



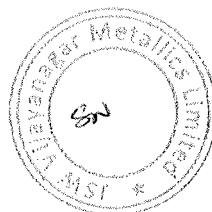
Manish Kumar Mathur
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No:-A19388
Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2026



Amit Agarwal
Director & Chief Financial Officer
DIN:- 09204911
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 07 May 2026



Subrat Nayak
Director
DIN:- 09540646
Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2026



1. General information

JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited ("Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated in India on December 24, 2019 under the Companies Act, 2013 with its registered office located at 5th Floor, JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai -400051.

The Company is operating a 5 MTPA Steel manufacturing facility at Vijayanagar in the state of Karnataka which includes Blast Furnace (BF), Steel Melting Shop (SMS), Hot Strip Mill (HSM) (including Plate Mill) and other auxiliary units (together 'the facility') to manufacture steel products across the supply chain.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

The Company has prepared these financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

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

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 07 May 2026.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102 Share-based payments, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 Leases, fair value of plan assets within scope of Ind AS 19 Employee benefits and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 Impairment of assets.

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

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

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

Current and non-current classifications

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

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

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

III. Revenue from contract with customers

A. Sale of Goods

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

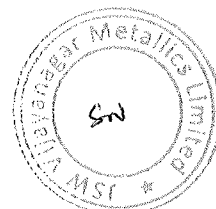
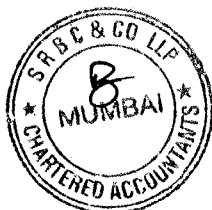
The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer.

In contracts where freight is arranged by the Company and recovered from the customers, the same is treated as a separate performance obligation and revenue is recognised when such freight services are rendered.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.



Contract balances

i) Contract assets

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

ii) Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Trade receivables is derecognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party including discounting of bills on a non-recourse basis, Trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction cost.

iii) Contract liabilities

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

iv) Refund liabilities

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

B. Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

IV. Property Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a year of commissioning has been completed. Revenue (net of cost) generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the erection of plant or administrative purposes, are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support etc.

Class of assets	Years
Buildings	10 to 30 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 30 years*
Work Rolls (shown under Plant and equipment)	1 to 3 years

*The Company believe that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the Company expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Freehold land and leasehold land where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost, are not depreciated.

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

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

V. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of semi finished /finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Provisions are made to cover slow moving and obsolete items (stores & spares) based on its periodically revisited historical trend of utilization at each manufacturing unit.

VI. Impairment of Non-Financial assets

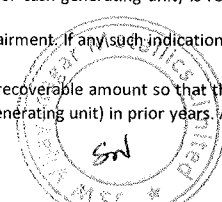
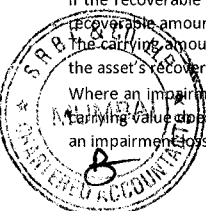
At the end of each reporting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately.



VII. Leases

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

Company as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term is as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Leasehold land	30 Years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below Rs. 5,00,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

VIII. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

Borrowing Cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

IX. Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

Government incentives includes grants on account of duty saved on import of capital goods and spares (property, plant and equipment) under the EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme). Under such scheme, the Company is committed to export prescribed times of the duty saved on import of capital goods over a specified period of time. In case such commitments are not met, the Company would be required to pay the duty saved along with interest to the regulatory authorities.

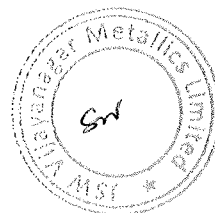
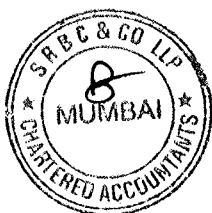
X. Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

The transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XII) (C));



XI. Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

XII. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction cost.

A. Financial assets

a) Initial Recognition and measurement

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

b) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit and loss. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL;

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

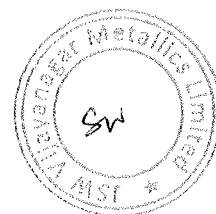
All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 Financial instruments are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. The equity instruments which are strategic investments and held for long term purposes are classified as FVTOCI. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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



d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous year, but determines at the end of a reporting year that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous year, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the Balance Sheet. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

e) Effective interest method

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

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

b) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

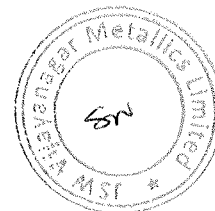
- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that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

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

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

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

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



Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

C. Derivative Instruments and Hedge Accounting

a) Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate, commodity price and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, commodity forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedge item.

b) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a nonfinancial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit and loss. If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

c) Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency, interest rate and commodity risk, as either cash flow hedge, fair value hedge. Hedges of foreign currency risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to hedged risk.

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

The Company designates only the spot component for derivative instruments in fair value Hedging relationship. The Company defers changes in the forward element of such instruments in hedging reserve and the same is amortised over the period of the contract.

When the Company designates only the intrinsic value of the option as the hedging instrument, it account for the changes in the time value in OCI. This amount is be removed from OCI and recognised in P&L, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction affects P&L if the hedge is transaction related.

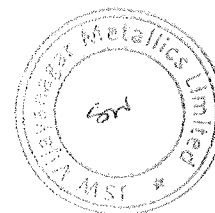
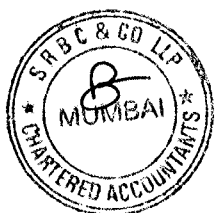
Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, the fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit and loss from that date.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives and non-derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in Statement of profit and loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to profit and loss in the years when the hedged item affects profit and loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains or losses are transferred from equity (but not as a reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit and loss.



XIII. Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Further, deferred tax is not recognized on the items that does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

XIV. Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any write down that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities exist when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are appropriately disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

XV. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker which reviews and assesses the financial performance and makes the strategic decisions.

XVI. Cash and Cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

XVII. Earnings per share

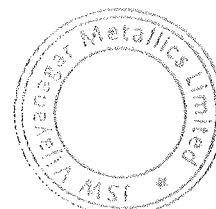
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of the Company (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

XVIII. Acceptances

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby local and overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in the nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as Acceptances and arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as borrowings. Interest borne by the Company on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Acceptances are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non-cash item and settlement of acceptances by the Company is treated as cash flows from operating activity reflecting the substance of the payment.

Acceptances represent Supplier Financing Arrangements (SFA) wherein the Company enters into arrangements with banks / financial institutions for issuance of Letter of Credit ('LC') in favour of suppliers for procurement of raw materials with usance periods aligned to the contractual credit terms agreed with such suppliers. Under the terms of such arrangements, the bank / financial institutions settle the supplier invoices immediately on dispatch of raw materials and acceptance of invoice by the Company. The Company bears the interest for the usance period and settle the amount with the issuing bank on the due date.



3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expected in future periods.

ii) Defined Benefits Plans:

The Company's defined benefit obligations are subject to a number of assumptions including discount rates, inflation, salary growth and mortality rate. Significant assumptions are required when setting these criteria and a change in these assumptions would have a significant impact on the amount recorded in the Company's Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company sets these assumptions based on previous experience and third party actuarial advice. The assumptions are reviewed annually and adjusted following actuarial and experience changes. Further details on the Company's employee benefit obligations, including key assumptions are set out in note 41.

iii) Taxes

During the Assessment Year 2020–21, the Company has exercised the option to be taxed under the concessional tax regime under Section 115BAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, which provides for a base tax rate of 15% (effective rate of 17.16% including surcharge and cess). Based on an evaluation of the relevant provisions of the Act, and in consultation with independent tax advisors, the Management is of the view that the Company meets all prescribed conditions under Section 115BAB and continues to be eligible for the said regime.

iv) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Company are not disclosed.

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

v) Fair value measurements of financial assets / liabilities

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

vi) Control over subcontractors

The Company enters into contracts with entities for supply of man power relating to plant operations, administrative activities and other business-related activities. These entities through their manpower perform activities as per the directions of the Company and have substantial portion of their operations with the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company does not hold any ownership interest in these entities. The Company based on its assessment believes that the Company does not have practical ability to direct or influence the relevant activities of these companies and their operations are immaterial for consolidation purpose.

4. Standards issued but not yet effective

Treatment to Lender Waiver – Amendments to Ind AS 1

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively. These provisions relate to the treatment of lender waivers granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for issue. Under the amended requirements, such waivers will no longer be permitted to be considered for the purpose of classification of loans. The Company will adopt these amendments to the standards, when they become effective. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its financial statements.

5. Application of new and amended standards

The 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 01 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Second Amendment Rules, 2025, which amended certain accounting standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025.

(a) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

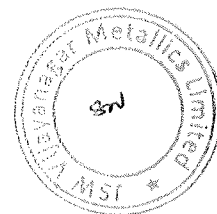
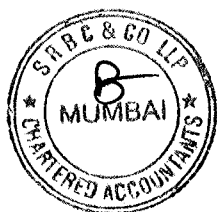
As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company revised its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 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.

(b) Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

These amendments require clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. As a result of implementing the amendments, the Company has provided additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangement. Refer to note 22.

(c) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The amended Ind AS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future period.



6. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
As at 01 April 2024	8.09	481.71	1,965.57	11.61	5.05	0.10	2,472.13
Additions	16.33	2,243.88	9,149.50	-	6.25	0.49	11,416.45
Deductions	-	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
Other Adjusments (Refer note a)	-	126.23	421.88	-	-	-	548.11
As at 31 March 2025	24.42	2,851.78	11,536.95	11.61	11.30	0.59	14,436.65
Additions	3.88	577.47	3,526.28	1.13	3.51	-	4,112.27
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Adjusments (Refer note a)	-	30.79	210.49	-	-	-	241.28
As at 31 March 2026	28.30	3,460.04	15,273.72	12.74	14.81	0.59	18,790.20
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 01 April 2024	-	2.03	4.98	0.42	1.00	0.03	8.46
Depreciation charge for the year	-	34.46	354.57	0.83	1.91	0.05	391.82
Deductions	-	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
As at 31 March 2025	-	36.45	359.55	1.25	2.91	0.08	400.24
Depreciation charge for the year	-	105.46	660.48	0.88	2.70	0.08	769.60
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	-	141.91	1,020.03	2.13	5.61	0.16	1,169.84
Net book value as at 31 March 2026	28.30	3,318.13	14,253.69	10.61	9.20	0.43	17,620.36
Net book value as at 31 March 2025	24.42	2,815.33	11,177.40	10.36	8.39	0.51	14,036.41

Property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, details relating to which has been described in note 19 and note 23.

Notes:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
a) Other adjustments comprises additions pertaining to		
Borrowing cost	108.10	452.23
Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs)	133.18	95.88

7. Capital work in progress

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2024	13,221.11
Additions	3,767.87
Capitalized during the year	(11,964.56)
As at 31 March 2025	5,024.42
Additions	1,430.15
Capitalized during the year	(4,353.55)
As at 31 March 2026	2,101.02

Capital work in progress have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, details relating to which has been described in note 19 and note 23.

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,392.06	382.74	279.49	46.73	2,101.02
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	3,548.70	1,275.79	164.77	35.16	5,024.42
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

For CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

As at 31 March 2026

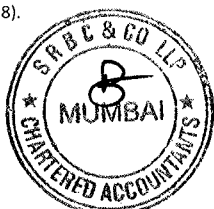
Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
5MTPA Project at Vijayanagar Works	2,101.02	-	-	-	2,101.02

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
5MTPA Project at Vijayanagar Works	5,024.42	-	-	-	5,024.42

Capital work in progress includes exchange fluctuation (regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs) of Rs. 32.93 crores (31 March 2025: Rs. 72.55 crores) and borrowing cost (net of interest income) of Rs. 123.41 crores (31 March 2025: 392.58 crores) added to capital work in progress during the year. Capital work-in-progress comprises costs pertaining to the ongoing 5 MTPA steel manufacturing facility at Vijayanagar.

Capital work in progress activities related to projects are being carried out by the Company on land for which lease deed has been executed for 489.21 acres out of 833.27 acres with JSW Steel Limited (the "Holding Company"). The Company has entered into Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the Holding Company for utilisation of the remaining land of 344.06 acres for the purpose of the Company's projects (refer note 8).



8. Right of use assets & lease liability

Right of use assets

Particulars	Land
As at 01 April 2024	90.71
Additions	-
Deductions	(0.23)
Depreciation expense	(3.35)
As at 31 March 2025	87.13
Additions	5.19
Deductions	-
Depreciation expense	(3.38)
As at 31 March 2026	88.94

Lease liabilities

Particulars	Land
As at 01 April 2024	60.55
Additions	-
Interest accrued	0.08
Payment of lease liabilities	(59.80)
As at 31 March 2025	0.83
Additions	-
Interest accrued	0.07
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.08)
As at 31 March 2026	0.82

Breakup of lease liabilities

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lease liabilities	0.81	0.82	0.01	0.01
	0.81	0.82	0.01	0.01

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2026 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Less than 1 year	0.08	0.08
1-5 years	0.33	0.33
More than 5 years	1.67	1.75
	2.08	2.16

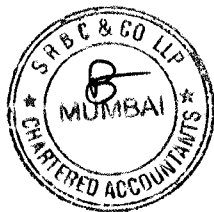
The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9% with maturity period of 2050-51.

Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of the item	Gross carrying value*	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter/ holding Company	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Right of use assets	Leasehold land (113.54 acres)	13.66 (12.95)	Government of Karnataka	No	April 2021	Lease deed between JSW Steel Limited (Lessor) & Government of Karnataka has expired. Sale Deed in favour of JSW Steel Limited is yet to be executed by Government of Karnataka.
Right of use assets	Leasehold land (230.52 acres)	27.60 (26.17)	Government of Karnataka	No	December 2023	

* bold figures represents current year figures



JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

9. Other financial assets (non-current)
(Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Security Deposit	12.04	11.04
Fixed Deposits	2.64	-
Other deposit	0.02	0.02
	14.70	11.06

10. Other non-current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital advances	133.54	45.85
Prepayments and others	6.70	27.37
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	-	465.59
Recoverable from government authorities (refer note a)	12.28	5.53
	152.52	544.34

Note:

a. Recoverable from Government Authorities includes ₹ 6.75 crores (31 March 2025: Nil) towards Goa Green Cess paid under protest

11. Inventories (cost or net realisable value, which ever is lower)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw materials	2,092.29	1,603.56
Semi-finished/ finished goods	877.64	341.80
Production consumables and stores and spares	264.51	179.81
Total	3,234.44	2,125.17

a. Value of inventories above is stated after write down to net realisable value of NIL (31 March 2025 – ₹ 0.75 crore). These were recognised as an expense and included in Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi-finished goods and work-in-progress.

b. Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, details relating to which has been described in note 19 and 23.

Details of stock-in-transit, included in above

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw materials	428.87	347.29
Production consumables and stores and spares	10.37	11.11
Total	439.24	358.40

12. Trade receivables

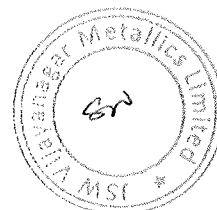
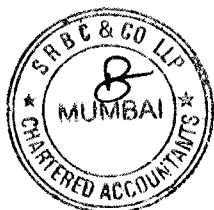
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Receivables considered good – Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good – Unsecured	1,523.33	766.39
Total	1,523.33	766.39
Trade receivables from unrelated parties	916.51	452.69
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 39)	606.82	313.70
Total	1,523.33	766.39

Ageing as at 31 March 2026:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,385.80	134.97	0.07	2.49	-	-	1,523.33
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,385.80	134.97	0.07	2.49	-	-	1,523.33

Ageing as at 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	582.82	179.54	4.03	-	-	-	766.39
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	582.82	179.54	4.03	-	-	-	766.39



JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

12. Trade receivables (continued...)

Notes

- (a) The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security. The Company charges interest on receivable beyond credit period in case of certain customers
(b) Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses various parameters to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed once a year.
(c) The Company does not generally hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right of offset against any amounts owed by the Company to the counterparty.
(d) Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 45(i)
(e) Trade receivables from related parties' details has been described in note 39.
(f) Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the Company.
(g) Trade Receivables have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, details relating to which has been described in note 19 and note 23.

13. Cash & cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with bank		
In current accounts	287.01	118.53
In term deposit with original maturity less than 3 months at inception	424.43	-
Cheques in hand	10.00	40.55
	721.44	159.08

Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with bank		
In margin money (refer note below)	23.01	21.65
	23.01	21.65

Note: Balances with bank held as margin money are restricted in use and maintained as security against the guarantee issued under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.

14. Derivative assets (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Currency Option	17.39	16.51
Forward Contracts	136.83	11.63
	154.22	28.14

15. Other financial assets (unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Interest Receivable on Fixed Deposits	1.92	1.27
Grant receivable under PLI scheme (refer note a)	73.55	-
	75.47	1.27

Note:-

(a) During the year, the Company has recognised incentive income amounting to Rs. 73.55 crores (31 March 2025: Rs. Nil) basis assessment of compliance with the prescribed eligibility conditions and performance parameters under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI Scheme).

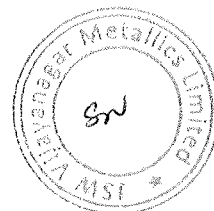
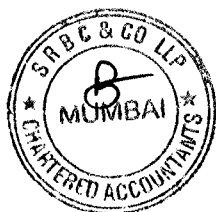
The incentive has been computed with reference to incremental production/sales and the applicable notified rates as defined under the scheme and has been recognised under "Other Operating Revenue" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. (Refer Note 28)

16. Other current assets (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance to Supplier	275.99	276.72
Security deposit	11.89	12.70
Prepaid expense	0.66	7.61
Other receivable	0.41	1.40
Indirect tax balances	1,097.11	1,543.80
	1,386.06	1,842.23

Note:-

Current assets have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, details relating to which has been described in note 19 and note 23.



17. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
I. Authorised:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	15,00,00,00,000	15,000.00	15,00,00,00,000	15,000.00
II. Issued, Subscribed and fully paid				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	9,97,01,46,000	9,970.15	9,97,01,46,000	9,970.15
	9,97,01,46,000	9,970.15	9,97,01,46,000	9,970.15
(a) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year				
At the beginning of the year	9,97,01,46,000	9,970.15	9,97,01,46,000	9,970.15
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	9,97,01,46,000	9,970.15	9,97,01,46,000	9,970.15

(b) 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. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to approval of share holders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of shares	No. of Shares	% of shares
JSW Steel Limited (the holding company) and its nominees	9,97,01,46,000	100%	9,97,01,46,000	100%

(d) Details of shares held by the holding company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of shares	No. of Shares	% of shares
JSW Steel Limited (the holding company) and its nominees	9,97,01,46,000	100%	9,97,01,46,000	100%

(e) Details of the shares held by promoters:

As at 31 March 2026

S.no	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	JSW Steel Limited (the holding company) and its nominees	9,97,01,46,000	-	9,97,01,46,000	100%	-
		9,97,01,46,000	-	9,97,01,46,000	100%	-

As at 31 March 2025

S.no	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 Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	JSW Steel Limited (the holding company) and its nominees	9,97,01,46,000	-	9,97,01,46,000	100%	-
		9,97,01,46,000	-	9,97,01,46,000	100%	-

18. Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings	732.24	(564.13)
Other Comprehensive Income:		
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(3.00)	(6.96)
Total	729.24	(571.09)

For movement refer Statement of Changes in Equity

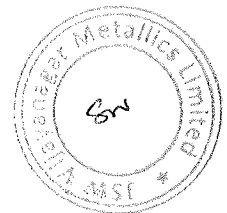
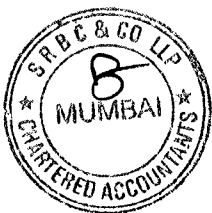
Nature and purpose of reserve

(i) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less 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) Effective portion of cash flow hedges

Effective portion of cash flow hedges represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which shall be reclassified to profit and loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit and loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item, consistent with the Company accounting policies.



19. Borrowings (at amortised cost)

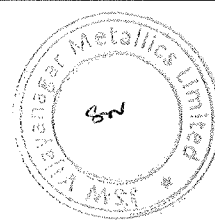
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Term Loans from Banks				
Unsecured	6,682.13	290.30	5,836.11	109.78
Secured	3,732.34	97.13	1,975.00	25.00
Loan from Related Party				
Unsecured	-	-	1,688.57	-
	10,414.47	387.43	9,499.68	134.78
Less: Unamortised upfront fee on borrowings	(129.47)	(12.38)	(150.53)	(6.57)
	10,285.00	375.05	9,349.15	128.21
Less: Amount Clubbed under Short Term Borrowings (refer note 23)	-	(375.05)	-	(128.21)
	10,285.00	-	9,349.15	-

As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025		Terms of Repayment	Security
Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current		
A. Foreign currency term loans from banks (unsecured) (Weighted Average Interest rate : 4.99%)					
939.40	119.67	843.31	95.22	17 equal Semi-Annual installments from 30.06.2026 to 30.06.2034 of Rs.59.74 crs and one installment of Rs.43.49 crs on 31.12.2034	
1,893.09	-	1,711.63	-	Bullet repayment on 21.12.2027	
2,366.37	-	2,139.54	-	Bullet repayment on 28.02.2029	
953.80	136.26	923.25	-	16 equal Semi-annual installments of Rs.68.13 crs payable from 22-06-2026 to 22-12-2033	
240.65	34.37	218.38	14.56	16 equal semi-annual installments of 17.19 crores payable from 30-06-2026 to 31-12-2033	
6,393.31	290.30	5,836.11	109.78		
B. Rupee term loan from banks (unsecured) (Weighted average interest rate : 7.32%)					
288.82	-	-	-	Bullet repayment on 01.12.2028	
288.82	-	-	-		
C. Rupee term loan from banks (secured) (Weighted average interest rate : 7.99%)					
3,732.34	97.13	1,975.00	25.00	1. 6 Quarterly repayments of Rs.24.28 crs each from 30.06.2026 to 30.09.2027, 2. 4 Quarterly repayments of Rs.72.84 crs each from 31.12.2027 to 30.09.2028, 3. 4 Quarterly repayments of Rs.121.41 crs each from 31.12.2028 to 30.09.2029, 4. 4 Quarterly repayments of Rs.145.69 crs each from 31.12.2029 to 30.09.2030, 5. 8 Quarterly repayments of Rs.194.25 crs each from 31.12.2030 to 30.09.2032, 6. 1 Quarterly repayment of Rs.388.50 crs on 31.12.2032 7. 1 Quarterly repayment of Rs.381.53 crs on 31.03.2033	1. First pari-passu charge over the movable and immovable fixed assets of integrated steel plant of 5 MTPA (other than those carved out) of the Company, both present and future situated at Vijayanagar, in the State of Karnataka. 2. Second charge on entire current assets of the Company, both present and future.
3,732.34	97.13	1,975.00	25.00		
D. Loan from related party (unsecured)*					
-	-	1,688.57	-	Full repayment will be on the proceeds of the external long term borrowings or final repayment date (1.01.2027), whichever is earlier.	-
-	-	1,688.57	-		
E. Unamortised upfront fee on borrowings					
(129.47)	(12.38)	(150.53)	(6.57)		
Total Amount					
10,285.00	375.05	9,349.15	128.21		

* During the year, loan from the Holding Company has been fully repaid prior to 31 March 2026 in accordance with mutually agreed terms.

20. Provision

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 41)	34.48	17.82
Compensated absences	1.36	1.10
	35.84	18.92
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 41)	6.25	2.92
Compensated absences	5.61	3.24
	11.86	6.16



21. Other financial liabilities (Non-current, at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retention money for capital projects	-	776.86
	-	776.86

22. Acceptances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Acceptances	2,467.05	2,252.13
	2,467.05	2,252.13

(a) Acceptances represent Supplier Financing Arrangements (SFA) wherein the Company enters into arrangements with banks / financial institutions for issuance of Letter of Credit ('LC') in favour of suppliers for procurement of raw materials with usance periods aligned to the contractual credit terms agreed with such suppliers. Under the terms of such arrangements, the bank / financial institutions settle the supplier invoices immediately on dispatch of raw materials and acceptance of invoice by the Company. The Company bears the interest for the usance period and settle the amount with the issuing bank on the due date.

(b) Acceptances are availed from Indian banks or offshore branches of Indian banks at weighted average interest rate of 4.34% p.a as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: 5.42% p.a) .

(c) The tenure of these acceptances ranges from 30 days to 180 days (31 March 2025: 30 to 180 days) from the date of draw down.

(d) Acceptances backed by Standby Letter of Credit issued under unsecured working capital facilities sanctioned by domestic banks.

23. Borrowings (current, at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Acceptances relating to capital projects (Unsecured)	-	86.36
Loan from Related Party (Unsecured)	-	785.00
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 19)	375.05	128.21
	375.05	999.57

(a) Working capital loans from banks is NIL as on 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: NIL) are secured by first charge pari passu by way of hypothecation of current assets.

(b) The quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of account.

(c) Loan from related party (unsecured) pertains to the inter-corporate loan from JSW Utkal Steel Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the holding company. The loan is repaid in FY 25-26 and weighted average interest rate cost of 10.28 % p.a at 31 March 2026.

(d) Acceptances are availed from Indian banks or offshore branches of Indian banks at weighted average interest rate of 3.92% p.a and repayment is done in FY 2025-26 on various dates. The tenure of these acceptances ranges from 180 days to 360 days from the date of shipment/ invoice/ drawdown. Acceptances backed by Standby Letter of Credit issued under unsecured capex project facilities sanctioned by domestic banks.

24. Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	129.93	46.55
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,392.39	881.47
Total	1,522.32	928.02
Trade payables to unrelated parties	906.38	515.54
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 39)	615.94	412.48
Total	1,522.32	928.02

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Dues outstanding as at end of year*		
- Principal	185.40	179.87
- Interest due on the above	9.31	13.59
Amount paid to the supplier during the year along with interest under MSMED Act, 2006 beyond	326.28	200.07
Interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond appointed date during the	0.60	0.42
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of year	-	-
Further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

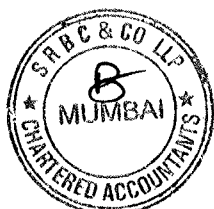
*It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 26 relating to payable for capital projects amounting to Rs. 55.47 crores in 31 March 2026 (Rs.133.32 crores 31 March

Payment delayed due to late submission of invoices / details by the vendor

Ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) MSME	79.52	23.04	26.75	0.62	-	-	129.93
b) Others	425.14	474.17	481.69	11.39	-	-	1,392.39
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



24. Trade payables (Continued...)

Ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) MSME	2.74	19.33	24.48	-	-	-	46.55
b) Others	437.47	191.10	252.90	-	-	-	881.47
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:-

- (a) Trade Payables are normally settled within 30 to 180 days (31 March 2025 : 30 to 180 days)
(b) Trade payables from related parties' details has been described in note 39.
(c) For information about market risk and liquidity risk related to trade payables refer note 45(ii) and 45(iii) respectively.

25. Derivative liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Forward contracts	4.70	20.97
	4.70	20.97

26. Other financial liabilities (current, at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Retention money for capital projects (refer note (a))	635.14	-
Payables for capital creditors (refer note (a))	164.19	372.26
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note (a) & (b))	159.11	65.82
Payables to employees	10.75	9.19
Refund Liabilities (refer note 28)	232.39	159.03
Other Liabilities	0.60	0.66
	1,202.18	606.96

Notes :-

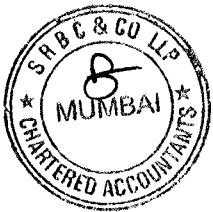
- (a) Payables to related party details has been described in note 39.
(b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings includes Rs.123.29 crores in respect of loans from the holding company where the principal outstanding has been fully repaid prior to 31 March 2026. The related interest has accrued up to the reporting date and is paid after the year-end in accordance with the mutually agreed terms with the holding company as per the agreement.

27. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Advance from Customer	22.35	24.08
Statutory Liabilities	62.15	50.66
Export obligation deferred income (refer note a)	275.21	327.84
	359.71	402.58

Note:-

- (a) Export obligation deferred income represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and accounted in revenue on fulfillment of export obligation.



28. Revenue from operation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products		
Domestic turnover (refer note b)	20,848.46	7,354.77
Export turnover	1,701.52	40.91
Less:- Transferred to capital work in progress (refer note a)	-	(1,757.16)
A	22,549.98	5,638.52
Other operating revenues		
Government grant income		
Grant Income under PLI scheme (refer note 15(a))	73.55	-
Export obligation deferred income amortisation (refer note 27(a))	79.74	2.39
Miscellaneous Operating Income	10.13	-
B	163.42	2.39
Total revenue from operations	A+B	5,640.91

Note:-

(a) During the year ended 31 March 2025, various production units of the Company commenced trial runs in a phased manner. In accordance with the principles of Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, all income and expenditure directly attributable to these trial run activities have been capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets under Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP).

(b) During the year, the Company has netted of sales amounting to Rs. 1,024.95 crs (31 March 2025: Rs. 276.22 crs) against purchases of intermediary/value added products from its holding company to reflect the commercial substance of such transactions.

(c) Product-wise turnover

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2026		For the Year ended 31 March 2025	
	MT	Amount	MT	Amount
Hot rolled coils/steel plates/sheets	40,82,591	20,071.91	9,48,271	4,260.27
Hot Metal	8,23,559	1,363.07	4,20,224	1,151.68
Others	-	1,115.00	-	226.57
Total	49,06,150	22,549.98	13,68,495	5,638.52

(d) Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services

The Company has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 38):

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue as per contracted price - Sale of products	24,091.82	6,294.74
Less: Netted of against purchases of value added products (refer note (b) above)	1,024.95	276.22
Less: Rebates and discounts	516.89	380.00
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products	22,549.98	5,638.52
Other operating revenue	163.42	2.39
Total revenue from operation	22,713.40	5,640.91
India	21,011.88	5,600.00
Outside India	1,701.52	40.91
Total revenue from operations	22,713.40	5,640.91
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	22,713.40	5,640.91
Total revenue from operations	22,713.40	5,640.91

(e) Contract balances

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Trade Receivables (Refer Note 12)	1,523.33	766.39
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers (Refer Note 27)	22.35	24.08

(f) The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security.

(g) Contract liabilities include short term advances received for sale of goods. The outstanding balances of these accounts decreased due to adjustment against receivable balances.

(h) Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year Rs. 24.08 crores (31 March 2025: Rs. 4.21 crores).

(i) Total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March 2026 Rs. 22.35 crores (31 March 2025: Rs. 24.08 crores) will be recognised as revenue by 31 March 2027.

(j) Refund liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Arising from volume rebates and discount (Refer note 26)	232.39	159.03

29. Other income

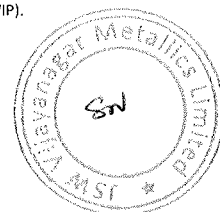
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on bank deposit	25.03	1.39
Miscellaneous income	3.10	0.09
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	0.04
	28.13	1.52

30. Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cost of Raw Material Consumed (refer note 28 (b))	15,949.27	7,132.07
Less:- Transferred to capital work in progress (refer note a)	-	(2,150.67)
	15,949.27	4,981.40

Note:-

(a) During the year ended 31 March 2025, various production units of the Company commenced trial runs in a phased manner. In accordance with the principles of Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, all income and expenditure directly attributable to these trial run activities have been capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets under Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP).



31. Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi-finished goods

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Opening stock :			
Semi finished /finished goods		341.80	21.27
	A	341.80	21.27
Closing stock :			
Semi finished /finished goods		877.64	341.80
	B	877.64	341.80
	(A-B)	(535.84)	(320.53)

32. Employee benefit expenses

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and wages (refer note a)		116.01	100.73
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 41 a)		6.59	2.91
Contribution to gratuity (refer note 41 b)		18.76	1.28
Stock compensation charges (refer note 42)		6.50	5.75
Staff welfare expenses		0.39	0.30
		148.25	110.97
Less:- Transferred to capital work in progress (refer note b)		(30.08)	(85.54)
		118.17	25.43

Note:

(a) On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, namely the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively, the "Labour Codes"), consolidating 29 erstwhile labour laws. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour & Employment issued Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the financial implications arising from changes in the regulatory framework.

Based on management's assessment of the impact of the notified provisions of the Labour Codes, supported by Rules, FAQs and external legal opinion, the Company has recognised an additional expense of Rs. 12.51 crores towards gratuity and leave encashment liabilities which is included in Salaries and wages & Contribution to gratuity.

The Company continues to monitor the issuance and finalisation of Central and State Rules and further clarifications from the Government in respect of other aspects of the Labour Codes. Any additional impact arising from such developments will be assessed and appropriately accounted for in the Financial Statements as and when such rules are notified or clarifications are issued.

(b) During the year, employee benefit expenses incurred for construction and development of property, plant and equipment have been capitalised under Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) in accordance with Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, expenditures as these are directly attributable to bringing the assets to their intended use.

33. Finance costs

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on Borrowings		700.99	258.76
Interest on Acceptances		111.07	50.71
Interest on lease liabilities		0.07	-
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs		166.30	60.98
Other finance cost		18.25	12.51
		996.68	382.96

34. Depreciation expenses

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		769.60	391.82
Depreciation on Right to use assets		3.38	3.35
		772.98	395.17
Less:- Transferred to capital work in progress (refer note a)			(14.52)
		772.98	380.65

Note:

(a) Depreciation on assets used for construction and development of property, plant and equipment have been capitalised under Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) in accordance with Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, as these are expenditures directly attributable to bringing the assets to their intended use.

35. Other expenses

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Stores and spares consumed		314.81	36.89
Power & Fuel		1,122.40	330.27
Subcontracting Cost		546.63	65.40
Rates and Taxes		12.53	2.56
Carriage and freight		893.66	210.76
Jobwork and processing charges		2.42	18.51
Administrative & Support Services (refer note c)		237.52	35.52
Commission on sales		27.04	2.86
Audit fees (Refer note a)		2.93	2.12
Insurance		8.52	4.19
Legal and professional fees		11.68	8.96
Exchange differences (net)		631.61	62.53
Miscellaneous Expenses		61.00	14.77
		3,872.75	795.34

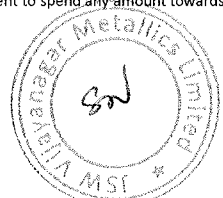
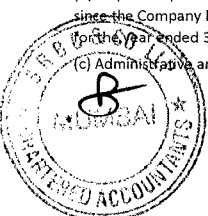
Note

(a) Auditors remuneration (excluding tax)

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Statutory audit fees (including limited reviews)		2.50	2.09
Tax Audit fees		0.25	-
Fees for certifications		0.05	-
Out of Pocket expenses		0.13	0.03
		2.93	2.12

(b) As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") Policy) Rules, 2014, CSR provisions are applicable to the Company. However, since the Company has not earned net profits as defined under Section 198 of the Act during the three immediately preceding financial years, there is no requirement to spend any amount towards CSR activities for the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, no CSR expenditure has been incurred or required to be provided during the year.

(c) Administrative and support charges represent cross-charges for common services availed by the Company from its Holding Company.



36. Earnings per share

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit/(Loss) for the period/year attributable to equity shareholders (A)	Rs. In crores	1,298.32	(497.44)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (B)	Nos.	9,97,01,46,000	9,97,01,46,000
Earnings per share - basic and diluted (face value of Rs. 10/- each) (A/B)	Rs.	1.30	(0.50)

Note:-

The Company has not issued any instruments that would result in generation of potential equity shares. Hence, basic and diluted EPS are the same.

37. Commitments and contingencies

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital commitment		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1,199.73	1,792.95
	1,199.73	1,792.95

Other commitments

(a) The Company has imported capital goods under the export promotion capital goods scheme to utilise the benefit of a zero or concessional customs duty rate. These benefits are subject to future exports within the stipulated year. Such export obligations at year end aggregate to:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Export promotion capital goods scheme	5,454.76	6,484.56
	5,454.76	6,484.56

(b) The Company in the normal course of business, has entered into long term commercial agreements with certain suppliers wherein the Company has committed purchase of certain quantities of material/avail certain services which are in the nature of minimum take or pay (MTOB). As per the terms and conditions of the contract provisions if any, are recognized in the financial statements in case the minimum guarantee of offtake are not fulfilled.

Contingent liability

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Goa Rural cess	12.23	3.68
Forest Development Fees (refer note a)	375.01	114.52
	387.24	118.20

Note:-

(a) Forest Development Tax / Fee

Sections 98-A and 98-B of the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963 provide for levy of Forest Development Tax (FDT)/Fee (FDF). The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka ("KHC") in its order dated 03 December 2015 partly upheld the levy of FDT but restricted its applicability only to those State-owned company or corporation i.e. the "Body" as defined under the Act. Subsequently, the State enacted the Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Act, 2016 to address the observations of the KHC. The validity of the amended provisions (FDF) was challenged by various mining companies including holding company, and the KHC vide order dated 04 October 2018 quashed the Amendment Act and directed refund of amounts collected. Cross appeals have been filed by the State of Karnataka and other parties before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Considering the industry-wide nature of the matter and based on legal advice obtained by holding company, the potential exposure has been assessed and disclosed as a contingent liability. Pending final adjudication by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, no provision has been recognised.

38. Segment reporting

The Company is in the business of manufacturing steel products having similar economic characteristics, primarily with operations in India and regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') for assessment of Company's performance and resource allocation.

The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed as below

(a) Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Domestic	21,011.88	5,600.00
Export	1,701.52	40.91
Total	22,713.40	5,640.91

Revenue from operations have been allocated on the basis of location of customers.

(b) Non-current assets

All non-current assets of the Company are located in India

(c) Customer contributing more than 10% of revenue

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
JSW Steel Limited	9,744.26	2,408.78
Apl Group	2,400.50	-
	12,144.76	2,408.78



39. Related Party disclosures as per Ind AS 24

List of related parties

A. Related party where control exists

1. Holding Company

JSW Steel Limited

B. Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place

1. Fellow Subsidiary

JSW Steel Coated Products Limited

JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited

JSW Utkal Steel Limited

Neotrex Steel Limited

2. Other related parties (Includes entities controlled by / under significant influence of Promoter Group / Relatives of Promoter Group and entities in which Directors/ relatives of directors have significant influence / control)

JSW Cement Limited

JSW Green Cement Private Limited

Jindal Saw Limited

Jindal Steel & Power Limited

Jindal Steel Odisha Limited

Jindal Industries Private Limited

JFE Shoji Corporation

BMM Ispat Limited

JSW Paints Private Limited

JSW One finance Ltd

JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited

South West Mining Limited

South West Port Limited

Jindal Stainless Limited

JSW Mineral Rail Logistics Private Limited

Jindal Lifestyle Limited

JSW Global Business Solutions Limited

JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited

JSW Energy Limited

Epsilon Carbon Private Limited & its group companies

JSW One Platforms Limited

JSW Infrastructure Limited

Inspire Institute of Sports

Khaitan & Company

JSW Severfield Structures Limited

JSW Foundation & Group Companies

Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited

Jitf Urban Infrastructure Services

Jitf Urban Infrastructure Limited

JSW Ispat Special Products Limited

Jitf Commodity Tradex Limited

Jindal Supreme(India) Pvt Ltd

3. Key Management Personnel

Chandrasekaran Prabhakaran - Director (upto 31 March 2026)

Subrat Nayak - Additional Director (w.e.f 31 March 2026)

Amit Agarwal - Director & CFO

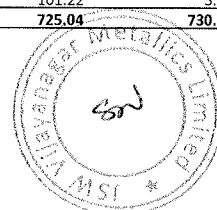
Lokendra Raj Singh - Director & CEO

Anuradha Bajpai - Independent Non Executive Director

Manish Kumar Mathur - Company Secretary (w.e.f 01 April 2025)

B. Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Nature of Relationship					
	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Other related parties	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Purchase of goods/power&fuel/services /Commission *						
JSW Steel Limited	6,850.16	3,501.44	-	-	-	-
JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited	-	-	2,991.07	2,351.74	-	-
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	-	59.91	30.85
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	-	-	0.94	3.49
South West Port Limited	-	-	-	-	94.38	42.92
Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited	-	-	-	-	12.83	12.07
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	32.96	37.15
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.49	2.46
JFE shoji corporation	-	-	-	-	3.37	-
JSW Mineral Rail Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	11.98	-
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	-	-	39.86	-
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	-	-	3.14	-
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	12.39	71.84
Jindal Steel & Power Limited(including group companies)	-	-	-	-	18.72	68.39
Jindal Steel Odisha limited	-	-	-	-	-	20.83
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	28.16	121.56
Jindal Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.84	1.02
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	7.27	3.95
Jindal Lifestyle Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.45
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	218.54	287.33
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.74	5.52
Khaitan & Company	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
Everbest Consultancy Services	-	-	-	-	0.91	-
Neotrex Steel Limited	-	-	-	0.19	-	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	2.42	-	-
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.86	2.56
BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	68.72	11.23
Inspire Institute of Sports	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
JSW Foundation & Group Companies	-	-	-	-	0.79	0.70
South West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	101.22	5.78
Total	6,850.16	3,501.44	2,991.07	2,354.35	725.04	730.23



B. Transactions with related parties (continued...)

Particulars	Nature of Relationship					
	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Other related parties	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by						
JSW Steel Limited	283.29	50.79	-	-	-	-
Total	283.29	50.79	-	-	-	-
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf						
JSW Steel Limited	2.72	12.45	-	-	-	-
Neotrex Steel Limited	-	-	0.93	-	-	-
Total	2.72	12.45	0.93	-	-	-
ESOP						
JSW Steel Limited	5.35	5.75	-	-	-	-
Total	5.35	5.75	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods *						
JSW Steel Limited	11,400.10	4,799.96	-	-	-	-
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	337.07	239.77
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	885.37	225.06	-	-
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	32.50	9.29
Jindal Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	441.06	109.27
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited & Its group companies	-	-	-	-	326.19	141.70
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	-	-	-	4.07
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	-	-	381.92	-
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Jitf Urban Infrastructure Services	-	-	-	-	23.77	18.73
Jitf Urban Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	-	53.78	31.60
Jitf Commodity Tradex Limited	-	-	-	-	48.16	18.04
Jindal Supreme(India) Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	157.40	50.39
BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	57.95	-
Total	11,400.10	4,799.96	885.37	225.06	1,859.80	622.90
Financing arrangement to customers by						
JSW One Finance Ltd	-	-	-	-	191.00	-
Total	-	-	-	-	191.00	-
Loan Received						
JSW Steel Limited	1,164.70	2,933.64	-	-	-	-
Jsw Utkal Steel Limited	-	-	-	785.00	-	-
Total	1,164.70	2,933.64	-	785.00	-	-
Interest on Loan						
JSW Steel Limited	144.34	204.06	-	-	-	-
Jsw Utkal Steel Limited	-	-	39.98	0.95	-	-
Total	144.34	204.06	39.98	0.95	-	-
Repayment of loan						
JSW Steel Limited	2,853.27	2,516.81	-	-	-	-
Jsw Utkal Steel Limited	-	-	785.00	-	-	-
Total	2,853.27	2,516.81	785.00	-	-	-
Lease rent *						
JSW Steel Limited	0.10	0.07	-	-	-	-
Total	0.10	0.07	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Commission *						
JSW Steel Limited	6.03	6.27	-	-	-	-
Total	6.03	6.27	-	-	-	-
Deposits						
JSW Steel Limited	-	66.07	-	-	-	-
Total	-	66.07	-	-	-	-

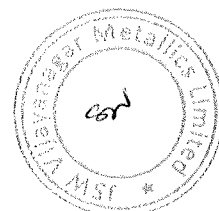
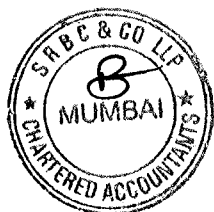
Compensation to key Management Personnel *

Nature of Transaction	2025-26	2024-25
Short term employee benefits	3.70	3.22
	3.70	3.22

Notes:

- 1) As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.
- 2) The Company has recognised an expenses of Rs.1.15 crores (31 March 2025: Rs.0.97 crores) towards employee stock options granted to Key Managerial Personnel. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under Section 2(78) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

* These transactions are inclusive of taxes.



C. Balances with related parties

Particulars	Nature of Relationship					
	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Others	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Trade Payables (Including capex payables)						
JSW Steel Limited	274.84	190.72	-	-	-	-
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	16.40	14.33
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.50	0.82
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.72
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.22
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.62	1.20
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	0.93	0.93	-	-
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	55.13	10.28
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	-	-	4.36	-
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	-	-	0.69	-
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	0.48	2.14
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	12.57	31.57
JSW ISPAT SPECIAL PRODUCTS LIMITED	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited	-	-	167.47	218.74	-	-
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.22
BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	12.17	0.02
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	-	39.05	21.47
South West Port Limited	-	-	-	-	27.11	23.66
Everbest Consultancy Services	-	-	-	-	0.30	-
South West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	32.97	5.74
JSW Foundation & Group Companies	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04
Neotrex Steel Limited	-	-	-	0.19	-	-
JSW Mineral Rail Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	7.97	-
Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited	-	-	-	-	4.40	2.08
Total	274.84	190.72	168.40	219.86	217.22	115.51
Capital Advance						
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	0.40	8.06
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Total	-	-	-	-	0.42	8.08
Advance Received from Customer						
BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.40
Total	-	-	-	-	-	0.44
Borrowings						
JSW Steel Limited	-	1,688.57	-	-	-	-
Jsw Uttal Steel Limited	-	-	-	785.00	-	-
Total	-	1,688.57	-	785.00	-	-
Interest accrued but not due						
JSW Steel Limited	123.29	1.80	-	-	-	-
Jsw Uttal Steel Limited	-	-	-	0.86	-	-
Total	123.29	1.80	-	0.86	-	-
Trade Receivable						
JSW Steel Limited	420.52	-	-	-	-	-
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	1.54	21.49
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	34.42	225.06	-	-
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited & Its group companies	-	-	-	-	61.48	10.50
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	-	-	53.36	-
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
Jitf Urban Infrastructure Services	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02
Jitf Urban Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.03
Jitf Commodity Tradex Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	0.52	-
Jindal Supreme(India) Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	11.64	6.47
Jindal Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	13.32	5.74
BMM Ispat Limited	-	-	-	-	9.91	-
Total	420.52	-	34.42	225.06	151.88	44.30
Other Advances						
Neotrex Steel Limited	-	-	0.93	-	-	-
Total	-	-	0.93	-	-	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Sales, purchases and other transactions with related parties are on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business.

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

Purchases:

The purchases from related parties (including services) are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on made on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates. The transactions other than mentioned above are also in the ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis.

Corporate guarantee

The Holding company has given guarantees on behalf of the Company to Commissioner of customs in respect of goods imported against EPCG licenses for an amount of Rs. 1,049.47 crores (31 March 2025 : Rs. 1049.47 crores) for which the Company pays 0.5% of outstanding guarantee amount to its Holding Company as corporate guarantee commission.

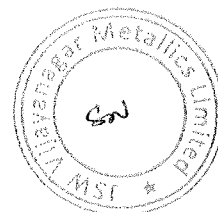
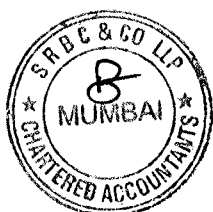
Financing arrangement to customers by:

The Company has entered into channel finance arrangement with JSW One Finance Limited ("JOFL"), for providing financing facilities to its customers for purchase of the Company's products. JOFL independently undertakes credit appraisal, sanctioning and pricing of such facilities. The arrangement is without recourse to the Company and is undertaken in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis. No guarantees, security or credit enhancement have been provided by the Company in respect of such financing facilities.

Terms and conditions of balances with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by & to related parties during the year ended 31 March 2026.

The balances and transactions other than mentioned above are also in the ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis.



40. Income tax

Indian Companies are subject to Indian Income Tax. Income tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

During the assessment year 2020-21, the Company had opted for lower tax regime of 17.16% (i.e. 15% plus surcharge and cess) under section 115BAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, subject to fulfilment of underlying conditions. Based on Management assessment as well as opinions obtained from its tax experts, the Company believes that they are in compliance with these conditions for eligibility under 115BAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, accordingly, provision for tax liability has been recorded at an effective tax rate of 17.16% under section 115BAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

A. Income tax expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax:		
Current tax for the year	-	-
Total (a)	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax for the year	269.20	(105.38)
Total (b)	269.20	(105.38)
Total (a+b)	269.20	(105.38)

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

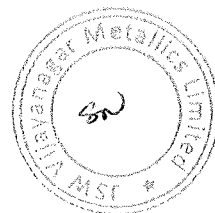
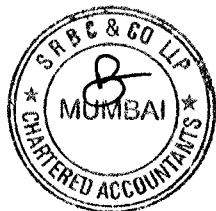
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,567.52	(602.82)
Enacted tax rate in India	17.16%	17.16%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	268.99	(103.44)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.17	0.08
Deferred Tax assets recognised on temporary deductible difference not recognised previously	-	(2.01)
Tax expense for the year	269.16	(105.38)
Effective income tax rate	17.18%	17.47%

B. Deferred tax assets/liabilities (net)

Significant components of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March 2025	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2026
Property, plant and equipment	(176.40)	(142.69)	-	(319.09)
Provisions for employee benefit (Gratuity/Leave Encashment)	0.22	3.48	0.40	4.10
Cash flow hedges	1.45	(1.37)	(0.82)	(0.74)
Lease liabilities	0.08	0.42	-	0.50
Carried forward business loss/Unabsorbed depreciation	276.03	(134.80)	-	141.23
Others	5.45	5.76	-	11.21
Total	106.83	(269.20)	(0.42)	(162.79)

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 1 April 2024	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment	(30.32)	(146.08)	-	(176.40)
Provisions for employee benefit (Gratuity/Leave Encashment)	-	0.22	-	0.22
Cash flow hedges	-	-	1.45	1.45
Lease liabilities	-	0.08	-	0.08
Carried forward business loss/Unabsorbed depreciation	30.32	245.71	-	276.03
Others	-	5.45	-	5.45
Total	-	105.38	1.45	106.83



41. Employee benefits**a) Defined contribution plan**

The Company contributes to defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. Under these plans, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of Company's contribution to provident fund & family pension scheme recognised as expenditure and charged to capital work in progress is of Rs. 4.39 crores (31 March 2025: 4.19 crores).

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company sponsors unfunded defined benefit plans for all qualifying employees. The level of benefits provided depends on the members length of service and salary at retirement age.

The Company has defined benefits gratuity plan. The Gratuity Plan is covered by The Code on Social Security, 2020. Under the gratuity plan the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 58 and 60, without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for gratuity payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years. The gratuity plan is unfunded.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, Other Comprehensive Income and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet

(i) Gratuity

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(a) Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet		
i) Present value of obligation		
Opening balance	20.74	15.01
Current service cost	1.79	1.27
Past service cost	11.20	-
Interest cost	1.74	1.37
Actuarial loss on obligation	3.02	0.45
Benefits paid	(0.81)	(1.39)
Liability in	8.77	4.03
Liability out	(5.82)	-
	40.63	20.74
ii) Fair value of plan assets	-	-
	-	-
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet (refer note 20)	40.63	20.74
(b) Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	1.79	1.27
Past service cost	11.20	-
Interest cost	1.74	1.37
	14.73	2.64
Less: Amount transferred to Capital work in progress	0.27	1.36
	14.46	1.28
(c) Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation	3.02	0.45
Component of defined benefit cost relating to other comprehensive income recognised in capital work in progress	-	-
Less: Amount transferred to Capital work in progress	-	0.45
	3.02	-

(d) Principal actuarial assumptions:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.16%	6.78%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.73%	8.00%
Attrition rate	9.58%	6.9%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

(e) Experience adjustments

	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Defined benefit obligation	40.63	20.74	15.01	6.05	5.21	-
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities - Loss/(Gain)	(3.02)	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.08)	(1.04)	-

(f) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (31 March 2025: 10 years)

(g) In assessing the Company's post retirement liabilities, the Company monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables, the base being the Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

Sensitivity Analysis:

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(2.11)	2.36	(1.19)	1.34
Future salary growth (1% movement)	2.30	(2.10)	1.31	(1.18)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	(0.27)	0.29	(0.13)	0.14

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

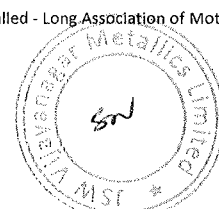
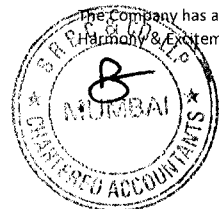
ii) Other long term benefits:**(a) Compensated Absences**

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. Employees are entitled to encash leave while serving the Company at the rate of daily salary, as per current accumulation of leave days.

The Company also has leave policy for certain employees to compulsorily encash unavailed leave on 31 December every year at the current basic salary.

(b) Long Service Award

The Company has a policy to recognise the long service rendered by employees and celebrate their long association with the Company. This scheme is called - Long Association of Motivation, Harmony & Excellence (LAMHE). The award is paid at milestone service completion years of 10, 15, 20 and 25 years.



42. Share based payments

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.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India. Three grants would be made under OPJ ESOP plan 2021 to eligible present and future employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant. The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at Rs. 1 per share. The said scheme is for employees of the Holding 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).

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the first year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The 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.

Samruddhi plan is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India. Single grants would be made under OPJ ESOP plan 2021 to eligible employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

The 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.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at Rs. 1 per share. The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

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

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

Option Series	Options granted	Grant date	Vesting period from grant date	Fair value at grant date	Expected Volatility	Expected Dividend (Rs. per share)	Method of settlement
Samruddhi 2021- 7 August 2021	68,600	07-Aug-21	7th August 2021 till 6th August 2023 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2023 till 6th August 2024 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2024 till 7th August 2025 (50% of the grant)	716.46	36.72% - 39.17%	6.50	Equity
Samruddhi 2021- 7 August 2023	15,300	07-Aug-23	7th August 2023 till 6th August 2025 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2025 till 6th August 2026 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2026 till 7th August 2027 (50% of the grant)	733.24	38.61% - 39.51%	3.40	Equity
Samruddhi 2021- 7 August 2024	9,000	07-Aug-24	7th August 2024 till 6th August 2026 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2026 till 6th August 2027 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2027 till 7th August 2028 (50% of the grant)	863.81	32.06% - 36.84%	7.30	Equity
ESOP 2021 - 7 August 2021	27,452	07-Aug-21	7th August 2021 till 6th August 2022 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2022 till 6th August 2023 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2023 till 7th August 2024 (50% of the grant)	722.67	37.47% - 41.99%	6.50	Equity
ESOP 2021 - 7 August 2022	31,500	07-Aug-22	7th August 2022 till 6th August 2023 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2023 till 6th August 2024 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2024 till 7th August 2025 (50% of the grant)	575.74	39.21% - 43.34%	17.35	Equity
ESOP 2021 - 7 August 2023	34,525	07-Aug-23	7th August 2023 till 6th August 2024 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2024 till 6th August 2025 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2025 till 7th August 2026 (50% of the grant)	739.22	33.94% - 39.51%	3.40	Equity
ESOP 2021 - 7 August 2024	41,234	07-Aug-24	7th August 2024 till 6th August 2025 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2025 till 6th August 2026 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2026 till 7th August 2027 (50% of the grant)	870.79	30.44% - 36.84%	7.30	Equity
ESOP 2021 - 7 August 2025	59,700	07-Aug-25	7th August 2025 till 6th August 2026 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2026 till 6th August 2027 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2027 till 7th August 2028 (50% of the grant)	1043.28	24.64% - 30.73%	2.80	Equity

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions (refer note 32)	6.50	5.75
	6.50	5.75

Expected lives of options

The expected option life is assumed to be mid way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise period)/2

Risk-free interest rates

Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option.

Expected Volatility

Expected volatility has been estimated based on the historical volatility of the share price over a period commensurate with the expected life of the options. Historical volatility was computed using daily share price movements and reflects the assumption that historical trends are reasonably indicative of future expected volatility.

Summarized information about stock options outstanding is as follows:

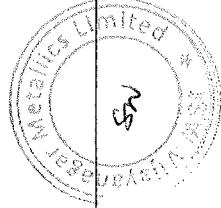
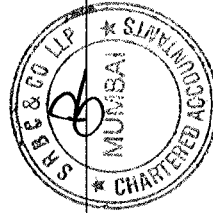
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Opening balance	1,54,700	1,31,984	1,51,665	1,00,934
Granted during the year	-	59,700	9,000	41,234
Transfer In	41,670	6,469	60,757	44,552
Transfer Out	(10,299)	(20,479)	(837)	(17,190)
Exercised during the year	(1,39,814)	(45,118)	(52,152)	(31,634)
Forfeited during the year	(600)	-	(13,733)	(5,912)
Closing balance	45,657	1,32,556	1,54,700	1,31,984

Exercise Period is 4 years from the date of vesting and Weighted average remaining contract life is 4 years from the date of vesting.



43. Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	Change	% Change	Reason for change
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.20	0.95	0.25	26%	Increase in current ratio pertains to significant increase in current assets, particularly inventory, trade receivables and cash & cash equivalents, as compared to current liabilities on account of increase in operations.
2	Debt-Equity ratio	Total Borrowings	Total equity	1.01	1.11	-0.10	-9%	Decrease in debt-equity ratio is on account of repayment of borrowings during the year.
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Profit before Tax, Debt service = Net Finance Charges + Long Term Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Net Finance Charges	Borrowings scheduled principal repayments (excluding prepayments/(refinancing) during the year)	2.44	0.31	2.13	689%	Increase in debt service coverage ratio is due to higher earnings before interest and taxes on account of increased operations as compared to previous year resulting in improved debt servicing capacity.
4	Return on Equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	(Net Finance Charges : Finance Costs - Interest Income- Net Gain /(Loss) on sale of current investments	0.13	(0.05)	0.18	348%	Increase in return on equity is due to higher Net profit after taxes on account of increased operations as compared to previous year resulting in higher return on equity.
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of materials consumed + Changes in inventories + Power and fuel + Stores & spares consumed+ Repairs & Maintenance + Job work charges + Labour charges	Average inventory	6.49	4.71	1.78	38%	Increase in inventory turnover ratio is result of higher cost of production and other costs, as compared to average inventory on account of increase in operations.
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average trade receivables	19.70	14.66	5.03	34%	Increase in the trade receivables turnover ratio is attributable to higher sales with a relatively lower average trade receivables balance
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold and other expenses	Average trade payables	15.74	11.62	4.12	35%	Increase in the trade payables turnover ratio is attributable to higher purchases with a relatively lower average trade payables balance
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	19.19	(20.69)	39.88	193%	Increase in the Net Capital Turnover Ratio is primarily attributable to higher revenue from operations and more efficient utilization of working capital during the year on account of increase in operations.
9	Net profit ratio	Net profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	6%	-9%	15%	165%	Increase in return on equity is due to higher Net profit after taxes on account of increased operations as compared to previous year resulting in higher return on equity.
10	Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	12%	-1%	13%	1166%	Increase in debt service coverage ratio is due to higher earnings before interest and taxes on account of increased operations as compared to previous year resulting in improved debt servicing capacity.



44. Financial instruments

A. Capital Risk Management

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt, divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Long term borrowings (includes current maturity of long term borrowings)	10,660.05	9,477.36
Short term borrowings	-	871.36
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(721.44)	(159.08)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(23.01)	(21.65)
Net debt	9,915.60	10,167.99
Total equity	10,699.39	9,399.06
Gearing ratio	0.93	1.08

(a) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

(b) Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), refer notes 19 and 23.

B. Categories of financial instruments

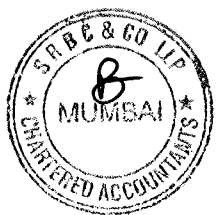
The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments and their carrying amounts and fair value are presented below:

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair value
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	1,523.33	-	-	-	1,523.33	1,523.33
Cash and cash equivalents	721.44	-	-	-	721.44	721.44
Bank balances other than above	23.01	-	-	-	23.01	23.01
Derivative assets	-	-	3.00	151.22	154.22	154.22
Other financial assets	90.17	-	-	-	90.17	90.17
Total financial assets	2,357.95	-	3.00	151.22	2,512.17	2,512.17
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	10,660.05	-	-	-	10,660.05	10,801.90
Lease liabilities	0.82	-	-	-	0.82	0.82
Acceptances	2,467.05	-	-	-	2,467.05	2,467.05
Trade payables	1,522.32	-	-	-	1,522.32	1,522.32
Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	4.70	4.70	4.70
Other financial liabilities	1,202.18	-	-	-	1,202.18	1,202.18
Total financial liabilities	15,852.42	-	-	4.70	15,857.12	15,998.97

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair value
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	766.39	-	-	-	766.39	766.39
Cash and cash equivalents	159.08	-	-	-	159.08	159.08
Bank balances other than above	21.65	-	-	-	21.65	21.65
Derivative assets	-	-	5.54	22.60	28.14	28.14
Other financial assets	12.33	-	-	-	12.33	12.33
Total financial assets	959.45	-	5.54	22.60	987.59	987.59
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	10,348.72	-	-	-	10,348.72	10,505.82
Lease liabilities	0.83	-	-	-	0.83	0.83
Acceptances	2,252.13	-	-	-	2,252.13	2,252.13
Trade payables	928.02	-	-	-	928.02	928.02
Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	20.97	20.97	20.97
Other financial liabilities	1,383.82	-	-	-	1,383.82	1,383.82
Total financial liabilities	14,913.52	-	-	20.97	14,934.49	15,091.59



44. Financial instruments (continued...)

C. Fair value hierarchy

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.

All financial assets (except derivative assets) and all financial liabilities have been classified at amortised cost in the financial statements. Derivative Assets/Liabilities is classified as Level 2 i.e. Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). The fair value of these assets is marked to an active market or based on observable market data, accordingly, any material volatility is not expected.

Details of Financial assets/ liabilities measured at amortised cost but fair value disclosed in category wise

Particulars		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Long Term Borrowings #				2	
	Carrying Value	10,660.05	9,477.36		Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows
	Fair Value	10,801.90	9,634.46		are based on terms of loans discounted at a rate that reflects market risks

Includes Current Maturity of long term borrowings

The Asset and Liability position of various outstanding derivative financial instruments is given below:

Particulars	Underlying	Nature of Risk being	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
			Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value	Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value
Cash Flow Hedge (Designated & Effective)								
Options contract*	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	17.39	-	17.39	16.11	-	16.11
Forward Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	19.03	-	19.03	-	-	-
Forward Currency Contracts	Forecasted sales	Exchange rate movement risk	-	(4.70)	(4.70)	-	-	-
Fair Value Hedges								
Forward Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	102.05	-	102.05	6.50	(20.97)	(14.47)
Non Designated Hedges								
Forward Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	3.15	-	3.15	0.08	-	0.08
Currency Options	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	0.40	-	0.40
Receivable/ payable from cancelled/ settled derivative contracts			12.60	-	12.60	5.05	-	5.05
Total			154.22	(4.70)	149.52	28.14	(20.97)	7.17

Movement in cash flow hedge

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	(8.41)	0.01
FX recognised in other comprehensive Income	37.00	(8.42)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in P&L	-	-
Amount Reclassified to P&L during the year	(32.00)	-
Closing balance	(3.41)	(8.41)

45. Financial risk management

The Board of Directors of the Company oversees the management of financial risk. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to provide reliable information to the management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

The risk mitigation policies aims to mitigate the credit risk, market risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments.

i. 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. The Company is exposed to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets and derivative financial instruments.

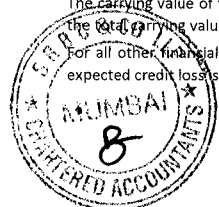
Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Company's business trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer (other than the Group Companies) accounted for 10% or more of the trade receivables in any of the years presented. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Company's counterparties. The assessment is carried out considering the segment of customer, impact seen in the demand outlook of these segments and the financial strength of the customers in respect of whom amounts are receivable. Basis this assessment, the allowance for doubtful trade receivables is considered Nil.

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. The Company does not expect any material loss on its receivables and hence no provision is deemed necessary on account of expected credit loss ('ECL').

The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Company uses simplified approach (i.e. lifetime expected credit loss model) for impairment of trade receivables/ contract assets. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs.2,512.17 crores as at 31 March 2026 and Rs.987.59 crores as at 31 March 2025, being the carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, derivative assets and other financial assets.

For all other financial assets, if credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used.



45. Financial risk management (continued...)

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that the funds are available for use as per the requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2026

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 year	>5 year	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	1,523.33	-	-	1,523.33
Cash and cash equivalents	721.44	-	-	721.44
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	23.01	-	-	23.01
Derivative assets	154.22	-	-	154.22
Other financial assets	75.47	2.66	103.74	181.87
Total Financial Assets	2,497.47	2.66	103.74	2,603.87

Financial liabilities

Borrowings	375.05	7,426.40	2,858.60	10,660.05
Acceptances	2,467.05	-	-	2,467.05
Lease liabilities	0.08	0.33	1.67	2.08
Trade payables	1,522.32	-	-	1,522.32
Derivative liabilities	4.70	-	-	4.70
Other financial liabilities	1,202.18	-	-	1,202.18
Total financial liabilities	5,571.38	7,426.73	2,860.27	15,858.38

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 year	>5 year	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	766.39	-	-	766.39
Cash and cash equivalents	159.08	-	-	159.08
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	21.65	-	-	21.65
Derivative assets	28.14	-	-	28.14
Other financial assets	1.27	-	103.74	105.01
Total Financial Assets	976.53	-	103.74	1,080.27
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	999.57	7,034.67	2,314.48	10,348.72
Acceptances	2,252.13	-	-	2,252.13
Lease liabilities	0.08	0.33	1.75	2.16
Trade payables	928.02	-	-	928.02
Derivative liabilities	20.97	-	-	20.97
Other financial liabilities	606.96	776.86	-	1,383.82
Total financial liabilities	4,807.73	7,811.86	2,316.23	14,935.82

iii. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative and non-derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Management and the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into trading of financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

iv. Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials and capital assets. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivables in foreign currency

In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Company has a policy to hedge cash flows up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts, options and other non-derivative financial instruments like long-term foreign currency borrowings and acceptances. In respect of imports and other payables, the Company hedges its payables as when the exposure arises. Short term exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity.

All hedging activities are carried out in accordance with the Company's internal risk management policies, as approved by the Board of Directors, and in accordance with the applicable regulations where the Company operates.

The Company has also considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness. The Company continues to believe that there is no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.



45. Financial risk management (continued...)

The carrying amounts of the Company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	AED	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	INR	Total
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	146.07	0.30	-	-	-	1,376.95	1,523.33
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	721.44	721.44
Bank balances other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.01	23.01
Derivative assets	-	143.90	10.32	-	-	-	-	154.22
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.17	90.17
Total financial assets	-	289.97	10.62	-	-	-	2,211.57	2,512.17
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	444.54	8.45	0.30	-	-	1,069.03	1,522.32
Borrowings	-	4,588.23	1,971.43	-	-	-	4,100.39	10,660.05
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.82
Derivative Liabilities	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
Acceptances	160.71	2,064.82	-	-	-	-	241.36	2,467.05
Other financial liabilities	-	45.12	214.94	2.50	0.75	12.45	926.42	1,202.18
Total financial liabilities	160.71	7,147.71	2,194.82	2.80	0.75	12.45	6,338.02	15,857.42

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	AED	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	INR	Total
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	40.91	-	-	-	-	725.48	766.39
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.08	159.08
Bank balances other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.65	21.65
Derivative assets	-	28.01	0.13	-	-	-	-	28.14
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.33	12.33
Total financial assets	-	68.92	0.13	-	-	-	918.54	987.59
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	371.08	2.05	-	-	-	554.88	928.02
Borrowings	-	4,142.69	1,738.90	-	-	-	4,467.13	10,348.72
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	0.83
Derivative Liabilities	-	20.97	-	-	-	-	-	20.97
Acceptances	-	2,101.66	-	-	-	-	150.47	2,252.13
Other financial liabilities	-	118.43	201.53	1.66	-	23.74	1,038.47	1,383.82
Total financial liabilities	-	6,754.83	1,942.48	1.66	-	23.74	6,211.78	14,934.49

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Impact on Profit / (loss) for the year for a 1% change:

	Weakening of INR		Strengthening of INR	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
EUR/INR	(21.84)	(19.42)	21.84	19.42
USD/INR	(68.58)	(66.86)	68.58	66.86
CHF/INR	(0.01)	-	0.01	-
AED/INR	(1.61)	-	1.61	-
GBP/INR	(0.03)	(0.02)	0.03	0.02
JPY/INR	(0.12)	(0.24)	0.12	0.24

The forward exchange contracts entered into by the Company and outstanding are as under:

As at	Nature	No. of Contacts	Type	US\$ Equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (₹ in Crores)	MTM (₹ in Crores)
31-Mar-26	Assets	51	Buy	334.37	3,164.98	124.22
	Liabilities	4	Sell	24.45	231.46	4.70
31-Mar-25	Assets	18	Buy	115.62	989.49	6.58
	Liabilities	30	Sell	183.41	1,569.65	20.97

Currency options to hedge against fluctuations in changes in exchange rate:

As at	Nature	No. of Contacts	Type	US\$ Equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (₹ in Crores)	MTM (₹ in Crores)
31-Mar-26	Assets	5	Buy	163.00	1,543.00	17.39
	Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
31-Mar-25	Assets	9	Buy	162.31	1,389.08	16.51
	Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

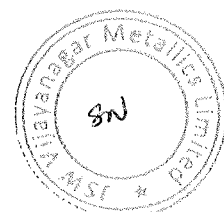
Unhedged Currency Risk Position

I) Amounts receivable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	US\$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (₹ in crores)	US\$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (₹ in crores)
Trade receivables	15.47	146.38	4.78	40.91

II) Amounts payable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	US\$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (₹ in crores)	US\$ equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (₹ in crores)
Borrowings	519.34	4,915.80	542.54	4,643.16
Payable for capital projects	2.48	23.51	23.31	199.48
Retention money for capital projects	22.77	215.51	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.04	0.34	7.19	61.52



45. Financial risk management (continued...)

v. Commodity price risk:

The Company's revenue is exposed to the market risk of price fluctuations related to the sale of its steel products. Market forces generally determine prices for the steel products sold by the Company. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs (including the costs of raw material inputs) and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may reduce the revenue that the Company earns from the sale of its steel products.

The Company is subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of iron ore, coking coal, ferro alloys, zinc, scrap and other raw material inputs. The Company purchased primarily all of its iron ore and coal requirements at prevailing market rates during the year ended 31 March 2026

The Company aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices. Similarly, the Company procures key raw materials like iron ore and coal based on prevailing market rates as the selling prices of steel prices and the prices of input raw materials move in the same direction.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% movement in the input price of iron ore and coking coal. The sensitivity analysis includes only 5% change in commodity prices for quantity sold or consumed during the year, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the commodity prices decrease by 5% and vice-versa.

Commodity	Increase for the year ended		Decrease for the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Iron ore lumps/fines	232.36	98.09	(232.36)	(98.09)
Coal/Coke	298.97	146.29	(298.97)	(146.29)

vi. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are denominated in Rupees, Euro, US dollars, Pound Sterling and Yen with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in LIBOR rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Floating rate borrowings	10,801.90	10,505.82
Total Gross borrowings	10,801.90	10,505.82
Less: Upfront Fees	(141.85)	(157.10)
Total Net borrowings	10,660.05	10,348.72

46. Note on audit trail

The Company has been maintaining its books of accounts in the SAP which has feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, throughout the year as required by proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 3 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 known as the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021. Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

47. Other Statutory Information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the entity for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with Struck off companies.
- The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year
- 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:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- 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:
 - 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
- 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 survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

48. Reclassification of Previous Year Figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's presentation.

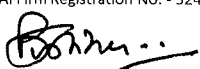
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

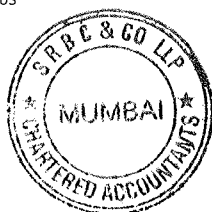
As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003

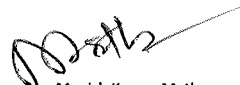

per Pushkar S Sakhalakar
Partner
Membership No. 160411
Place: Mumbai
Date: 08 May 2026

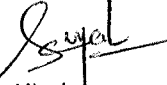


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited


Lokendra Raj Singh
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN:-10573891
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 07 May 2026


Amit Agarwal
Director & Chief Financial Officer
DIN:- 09204911
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 07 May 2026


Manish Kumar Mathur
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No:-A19388
Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2026


Subrat Nayak
Director
DIN:- 09540646
Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2026

