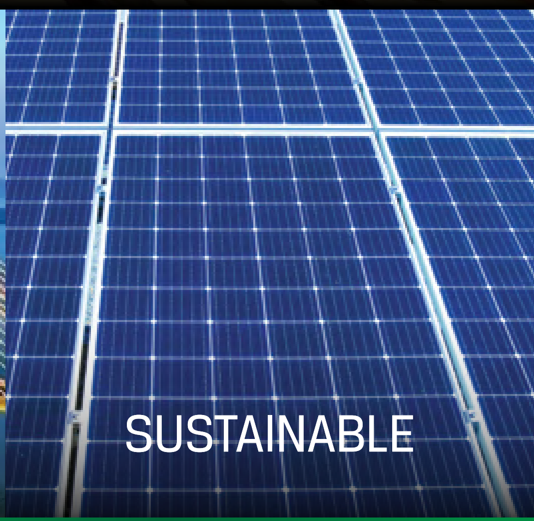
BETTER EVERYDAY

Integrated Report
2022-23

CEMENTING A GREEN FUTURE

INNOVATIVE

STRONG



SUSTAINABLE

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

Shri O.P. Jindal

7th August 1930 - 31st March 2005

Founder and Visionary, O. P. Jindal Group

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

WE ARE JSW CEMENT

JSW Cement, a part of the $23 billion Indian conglomerate JSW Group, features among India's top 10 cement companies and is also the fastest growing with a focus on low-carbon products and solutions. We are also the #1 eco-friendly cement company in the world and the largest green cement company in India.

Our cement not only goes into building the nation's physical and social infrastructure but also contributes to its ambition to achieve a low-carbon future with our environment-friendly solutions. We have embarked on a sustainable growth path, enhancing our capacities and capabilities, promoting industry collaboration and penetrating newer markets. Guided by astute leadership, intelligent product diversification and relentless innovation, we have emerged as a preferred partner in housing and infrastructure development. By championing environmentally conscious solutions, we strive to inspire our value chain partners and spur a new green ecosystem in the sector.

16.6 MTPA
Capacity

26 MTPA
Expected domestic capacity by FY 2025-26

Snapshot

2
Clinkerisation units

6
Grinding units

8
RMC plants

1,400+
Employees

4,000+
Dealer network

Presence in
12 states and 3 Union Territories

CONTENTS

ABOUT THE REPORT

OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

This is JSW Cement's second integrated report, and it has been published to transparently communicate to the stakeholders the Company's ability to create value in the short, medium and long term. Our commitment lies in incorporating the principles of integrated thinking into our business operations and reporting practices. Our objective is to help our stakeholders understand our approach towards defining, quantifying and disclosing our value creation endeavours.

Annual reporting cycle

01 APRIL 2022

31 MARCH 2023

Scope and boundary

This report covers the seven manufacturing facilities of JSW Cement Limited in India.

- Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh – Integrated Unit
- Vijayanagar, Karnataka – Grinding Unit
- Dolvi, Maharashtra – Grinding Unit
- Salboni, West Bengal – Grinding Unit
- Jajpur, Odisha – Grinding Unit
- Shiva Cement Limited, Kutra Plant, Odisha – Integrated Unit
- Salem, Tamil Nadu – Grinding Unit*

*(*Note: Plant owned by JSW Steel and is exclusively available for the Company.)*

Target audience

This report is our primary report to our investors and contains information relevant to other stakeholders.

Reporting frameworks and standards

This report is being made in reference to GRI Standards. Our efforts are aligned with and contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs). We are a member of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) since 2019 and this report includes disclosures as per GCCA KPIs to demonstrate our responsible leadership in manufacturing cement. This report also showcases our contribution to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC).

Integrated reporting concepts

Value creation

We measure the impact and outcomes of our business activities based on the six capitals of Integrated Reporting which are presented in this report.

Value Creation | Page 46

Approach to materiality and stakeholder engagement

This report contains information that, we believe, is of interest to our stakeholders. We identify our stakeholders as interested individuals or organisations and/or those whose actions impact our ability to execute our strategy. We regularly engage with these stakeholder groups to understand and actively respond to their concerns and issues. To understand their views on topics material to us, we have conducted a thorough materiality assessment in 2021-22 by engaging with internal and external stakeholders. The Board and senior management have a significant role in determining the material topics for the Company. This report presents a discussion around our material topics identified through the materiality assessment process and showcases the impact of our operations on the environment and community.

Materiality | Page 54 **Stakeholder Engagement Process** | Page 52

Assurance

The non-financial information is assured by DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited as third-party assurance provider.

Responsibility statement

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

Board's Profile | Page 126

Forward-looking statements

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

Report navigation

To aid navigation and to indicate cross-referencing, the following icons have been used through this report.

OUR CAPITALS

Financial capital
Economic resources and access to funds to operationalise business and drive maximum output

Read more | Page 62

Manufacturing capital
Business network of integrated and grinding units across India backed by warehousing and logistics capabilities

Read more | Page 64

Intellectual capital
Innovation and technology used in business operations

Read more | Page 68

Human capital
Team of diverse employees with varied skills and expertise

Read more | Page 94

Social and relationship capital
Managing and maintaining relationships with our customers, community and suppliers

Read more | Page 106

Natural capital
Natural resources used and impacted by our business operations

Read more | Page 80

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 2022-23

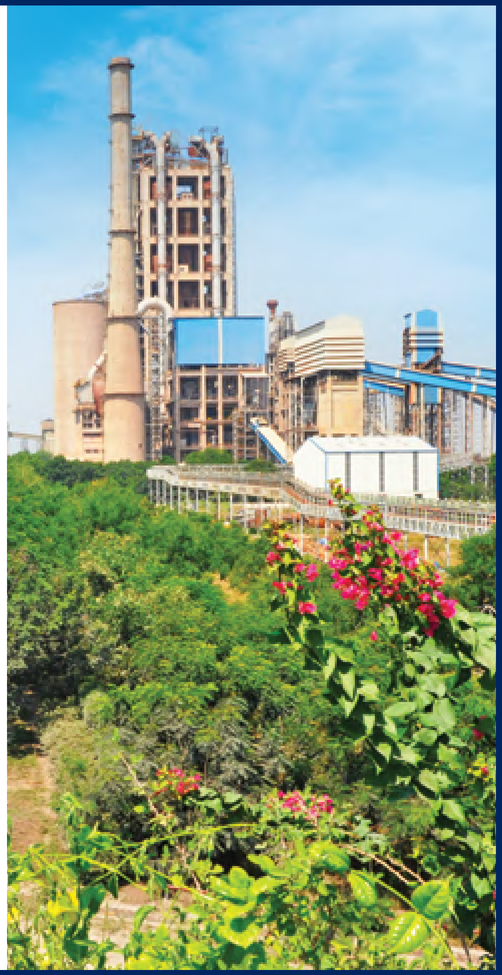
SUSTAINED COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE

Financial

₹5,837 CR ▲25%
Revenue

₹817 CR ▲7.9%
Operating EBITDA

₹59 CR
PAT



Operational

9.61 MT ▲9.0%
Cement production

57.5%
Capacity utilisation

9.61 MT ▲9.2%
Cement and GGBS sales

▲ y-o-y

Environment, Social and Governance

8.1%
Thermal substitution rate

156,952 M^3
Harvested rainwater consumed

9 MW
Solar power plants utilised at Nandyal and Salboni in FY 2022-23

78 LITRES
Of water consumption per T of cementitious material

100%
Employees were covered under regular performance and career development review

20%
Increase in diversity

173 KG/T
CO_2 emission intensity

THEME INTRODUCTION

CEMENTING A GREEN FUTURE

INNOVATIVE. STRONG. SUSTAINABLE.

At JSW Cement, our vision is to build an innovative, strong and sustainable future. We produce strong, long-lasting and environment-friendly cement and cementitious materials. Cement is the backbone of the construction industry, and we believe that our low-emission products will not only fortify the foundations of national infrastructure, but also serve as a pivotal component in India's sustainable development journey.

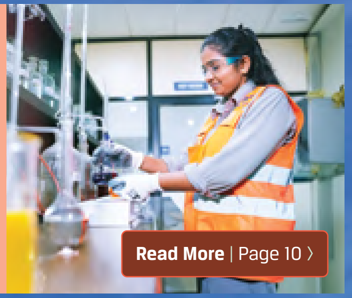
We are building on our presence in India by entering newer geographies and adding to our capacities through brownfield as well as greenfield expansion. We have set ourselves an audacious target of being among the top 5 cement manufacturers in India by 2030.

We are committed to continually investing in cutting-edge technology and pioneering solutions that cater to the ever-evolving demands of our customers. Whether it is for construction, transportation, manufacturing, or renewable energy projects, we actively unlock potential for the future and empower our partners to elevate their sustainability initiatives.

We are a pioneering force in sustainable construction, leading the way with low-carbon products to combat climate change in a hard-to-abate sector. We have set ambitious decarbonisation goals, established an R&D wing dedicated to reducing emissions, and forged partnerships with renowned institutions for green product development. Our achievements in patenting slag-based solutions and creating eco-friendly cement bags highlight our commitment to sustainability. We are diligently cultivating a forward-looking workforce, collaborating with our stakeholders to infuse sustainability throughout our supply chain, and fostering resilient communities through targeted initiatives in our chosen regions.

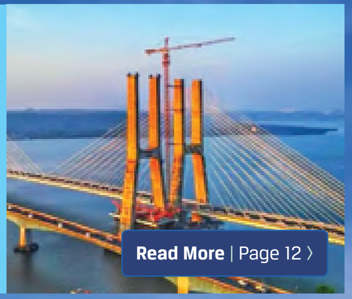
For us, every day is a journey to the better

WE ARE TRANSFORMING THE CONSTRUCTION LANDSCAPE WITH OUR INNOVATIVE GREEN CEMENT AND BUILDING MATERIALS



Read More | Page 10

WE ARE BOLSTERING OUR STRENGTH THROUGH CAPACITY EXPANSION, AND BUILDING OUR REACH AND KNOW-HOW TO ACCELERATE INDIA'S PROGRESS



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WE ARE FORGING A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW, ENRICHING STAKEHOLDERS' LIVES AND ADVANCING TOGETHER TOWARDS A BETTER FUTURE

Read More | Page 14

INNOVATIVE

CONCRETE SOLUTIONS FOR A CHANGING WORLD

We provide a suite of best-in-class building solutions, crafted with deep industry knowledge and understanding of customer needs. Our products lend strength and character to key infrastructure projects across India. We adopt the latest technological advances to improve the efficiency of the production process, minimise the carbon footprint of our products and make them more sustainable.

Creating newer, better choices

During the year, we added new products to our kitty, such as wall putty, tile adhesive, ready mix plaster and enabled conversion of AOD slag to cementitious material. We also ventured into the construction chemicals sector recently, with a focus on dry-mix mortar. Our green products in this sector are currently available as dry-mix as well as liquid products. We are capitalising on the gradual shift from conventional construction mix ratios to extracted byproduct engineered compositions.

Product development roadmap

GEOPOLYMER CEMENT

Promotion of geopolymer concrete going on a bigger scale

3-D CONCRETE PRINTING

Collaboration with IIT Guwahati for development of concrete mix design

SUPER SULPHATED CEMENT

Demo trial will be taken up internally

LC3 CEMENT & CONCRETE

Lab concrete trials taken up internally

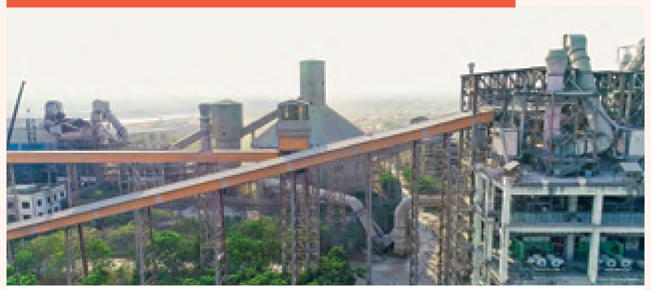
53S CEMENT (RAIL CEMENT)

Blended cement testing done in lab

GRAPHENE IN CEMENT/CONCRETE

Mortar and concrete experiments, and evaluation of physical and mechanical properties in progress

ALTERNATIVE MATERIAL FOR CLINKERISATION



Evaluation of LF slag sources from various steel plants for replacement of Al laterite in progress

Our Innovative Products | Page 28 ›

Leveraging technology to optimise operations

Technological innovations are being leveraged to optimise resource management. Our commitment to operational excellence extends to route-to-market optimisation. We are taking concerted efforts to streamline logistics. For example, we have invested in wagon tipplers for inbound logistics and are using track-and-trace systems and control towers for end-to-end tracking and exception management in outbound logistics. We are also focusing on improving customer or channel touchpoints by increasing the field force, rationalising warehouses, engaging more transporters and GPS tracking of goods movement. We have initiated yard management and track-and-trace projects at our plants to strengthen our logistics and last mile delivery.

Empowering our partners to serve customers better

We use 'Saathi' – our field force app – to improve the efficiency of our field visits. The app also helps enable unified communication across all our channel partners through the sales team. We have developed a 'Dealer's App'. This helps our dealers improve business by giving them access to all our offerings, ranging from the product catalogue, invoices, making payments, to placing orders.

JSW Cement SAATHI

Technology | Page 68 ›

STRONG

AND SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR GROWTH

We have expanded our capacities 3x between 2014 and 2023. At the current rate, we are projected to grow by another 3x by 2030, enabling us to comfortably position ourselves among the top five players in the industry. Planned capacity expansion, great execution abilities, strong presence across the value chain, a robust dealer network and consistent efforts to improve brand visibility are our strengths that empower us to advance towards our set targets.

Expanding aggressively to build up potential

Read More | Page 64 ›

We aim to grow our capabilities, while making our business model more efficient, dependable and sustainable. From the current capacity of 16.6 MTPA, we are committed to scaling up our capacity to 26 MTPA by FY 2025-26. We have set ourselves a lofty target of 50 MTPA capacity by 2030 through a combination of greenfield and brownfield expansion.

16.6 MTPA
FY 2022-23

26 MTPA
FY 2025-26

50 MTPA
FY 2029-30

Strengthening presence across the value chain

Read More | Page 28 ›

We are present across the entire value chain of building materials comprising cement, concrete and construction chemicals. This gives us a unique advantage to cater to the diverse needs of the construction industry with premium, high quality and eco-friendly products. Our green construction materials are also driving better construction practices and methods among builders. Given our synergies with the larger JSW group, we can use byproducts from the steel industry as raw material to manufacture green cement, thereby promoting greater circularity and sustainability.

Entering new markets to meet new demands

Read More | Page 24 ›

Operating through a vast network of dealers and sub-dealers across 12 states and 3 Union Territories, we leverage two integrated plants and five grinding units to meet demand across diverse regions. Our strategic network selection has driven demand for premium products. We already have a strong market presence in south, east and western India. Our prime focus now is on expanding into the lucrative north Indian market to achieve pan-India coverage.

4,000+
Dealers

7,500+
Sub-dealers

Enhancing our brand recall to be a preferred construction partner

Read More | Page 68 ›

We have enhanced our brand visibility through strategic initiatives such as state-wise Local Annual Dealer Conferences, our website launch (www.jswcement.in), television and radio campaigns during the Puri Rath Yatra, and influencer engagement during IPL 2022. Our other initiatives to promote high-recall social branding includes digital films together with geo-targeted lead generation on social media. This has notably increased customer recognition and trust.

CEMENTING
A GREEN FUTURE

PARTNERING IN NATION-BUILDING

Bengaluru-Mysuru Expressway, which enables travel between the two cities in just 75 minutes, has been undertaken using our most sustainable product – Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (GGBS).

0.20 MMT
GGBS supplied

0.13 MMT
CO_2 emission avoided (approx.)

Bengaluru International Airport is among our most noteworthy projects, where we seamlessly integrated advanced construction technology to enhance the travel experience for air passengers.

0.15 MMT
GGBS supplied

0.10 MMT
CO_2 emission avoided (approx.)

Pune-Maharashtra Metro Rail project comprises three lines, with a total length of 54.58 km.

0.12 MMT
GGBS supplied

0.08 MMT
CO_2 emission avoided (approx.)

Mumbai Trans-harbour Sea Link is an under-construction 21.8 km (13.5 miles) freeway grade road bridge connecting Mumbai with Navi Mumbai, its satellite city; when completed, it would be the longest sea bridge in India.

0.24 MMT
GGBS supplied

0.16 MMT
CO_2 emission avoided (approx.)

Shree Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Foundation Raft, Ayodhya; Ram Mandir is a Hindu temple that is being built in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India, at the site of Ram Janmabhoomi, the hypothesised birthplace of Rama; the project is designed for a life of infinity and hence durability has been our primary focus in construction.

0.07 MMT
GGBS supplied

0.05 MMT
CO_2 emission avoided (approx.)

SUSTAINABLE

PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS THAT PROMISE QUALITY

We are a global leader in eco-friendly cement and construction materials, deeply committed to the decarbonisation of the industry. With an emission intensity of just 173 kg/tonne, far below global and national averages, we are setting new standards in low-carbon construction. Our dedicated R&D wing is collaborating with renowned institutions worldwide in pioneering innovative, low-emission building products that are helping transform the sector.

Committing to decarbonisation targets

– Committed to the GCCA 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero Concrete
– The first company in the global sector to have committed to all the three campaigns of RE100, EP100 and EV100 of The Climate Group
– Signed the Confederation of Indian Industry's (CII) Climate Charter and became member of CII Climate Council in 2022
– Committed to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in July 2022

Read More | Page 82

Promoting greater circularity through synergies

We hold multiple patents for our eco-friendly cement products that use slag and other materials to reduce carbon emissions. Our blended cement, comprising 90% slag and fly ash, significantly lowers carbon footprint compared to OPC. This minimises limestone use, decreases clinker production and reduces both emissions and energy consumption, aligning with our commitment to sustainability. We are actively transitioning to renewable sources and the use of renewable energy.

Read More | Page 88

Funding sustainability goals

We signed our first Sustainability Linked Loan (SLL) of $50 million with Japan's Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG) in October 2022. We plan to deploy these funds as capital expenditure to achieve out capacity expansion, with increasing focus on sustainability. In June 2023, we also signed our SLL deal with BNP Paribas Singapore to raise a further $50 million.

Read More | Page 39 & 82

"This is our second Sustainability Linked Loan signed in the last few months. During the last nine years, we have grown our production capacity three times, while reducing our carbon emission intensity by half. The SLL raised from BNP Paribas underscores our continued commitment to our ESG goals."

PARTH JINDAL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY 2026

CO-CREATING A BETTER FUTURE

With 'CO-CREATE', we present our sustainability strategy for the first time. Our strategy encompasses 7 strategic pillars that have been identified through our Group's core focus areas, our materiality assessment and sector material issues.

Standing on its seven strategic pillars, the strategy will enable us to position ourselves as a leader in the sustainability space and achieve our goal of becoming the most sustainable company in the world.

Core elements of our ESG strategy

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT + DIGITISATION

DRIVERS OF CHANGE: THE SEVEN PILLARS

DIGITISATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Area	Letter	Pillar	Focus	Lead KPI	FY 2020-21 (baseline)	FY 2025-26 (Target)	Change	Other KPI targets
ENVIRONMENT	CO	1 Circular Economy	Promoting reuse and recycling of resources	Waste derived resources used (MT)	5.2	10.4	100% ↑	Alternative raw materials in clinker – 5%
ENVIRONMENT	C	2 Climate and Energy	Reducing CO_2 emissions	Specific Net CO_2 emissions scope 1+2 (Kg/Tcm)	262	223	15% ↓	Green Energy – 30% TSR – 20%
ENVIRONMENT	R	3 Research and Innovation	Launching New & Sustainable Products & Solutions	New product launched since FY 2020-21 (Cumulative no.)	1	>20		Environment Product Declaration (EPD) for all products
ENVIRONMENT	E	4 Ecosystem Restoration	Preserving Water, Air & Biodiversity	Specific freshwater intensity (Lit/Tcm)	65	59	10% ↓	Biodiversity assessments and action plan for all mines, emissions within limits; zero landfilling
SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE	A	5 Anti-corruption and business ethics	Ensuring fair and ethical business practices	Code of Conduct Training imparted to employees (%)	Not assessed	100		Human rights training and assessments at 100% of sites
SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE	T	6 Transport, supply chain and logistics	Optimising & reducing impact across the value chain	Critical suppliers assessed for ESG (%)	Not assessed	>75		50% electrification of committed vehicles as per EV100
SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE	E	7 Equality, diversity, safety and well-being	Empowering Employees & Communities	Beneficiaries from CSR Interventions annually (no. in lakhs)	1.2	3.6	200% ↑	Zero Fatality, >10% Gender Diversity

The Sustainability Strategy FY26 and its targets are prepared keeping the same boundary and same baseline which were considered for Sustainability Linked Loan (SLL).
While there are multiple KPIs selected under each pillar for monitoring and reporting , the most material is referred as Lead KPI. Tcm – T of cementitious materials

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

Dear Stakeholders,

FY 2022-23 witnessed manifold challenges in the form of geopolitical conflicts, soaring interest rates, and fears of bank contagion, among others. A better-than-expected global growth was what provided some respite. As the world emerged out of the pandemic, it was hit by fallouts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and subsequent supply chain pressures that led to heightened inflation.

In a synchronised effort, major central banks, led by the US Federal Reserve, tightened interest rates to rein in runaway inflation, which, in turn, dampened economic growth. Inflation levels have since stabilised in many countries and the US Fed appears to be nearing the end of its rate hiking cycle. However, inflationary pressures and supply chain disruptions remain key risks in the near future.

An exceptional growth story

India was the silver lining amid the global economic slowdown. The country's economy grew 7.2%, outperforming most other major economies, on the back of the government-led impetus to infrastructure and investment, along with enhanced private consumption and gross fixed capital formation. This was despite the Reserve Bank of India raising interest rates in tranches to counter inflation.

For FY 2023-24, the growth momentum is expected to continue, with the RBI pegging its growth estimates at 6.5%. The high frequency economic indicators like PMI, GST collections, IIP among others also remain robust. The cement sector, although hit by high input costs, has also performed well, given the government push for infrastructure. The first half of FY 2022-23 saw 10% growth in consumption and the industry is estimated to see a volume growth of 7-8% in FY 2023-24. According to studies, India's cement consumption is likely to cross 370 MT in FY 2022-23

At JSW Cement, we continue to support India's growth in the core economic sectors with speed, innovation and quality while nurturing the environment and our communities.

Assiduously planning for the future

We have now embarked on a phase of aggressive growth to emerge among the top 5 cement companies by 2030 while maintaining our lead in sustainability. Our emphasis on producing decarbonised cement and other building materials, increasing use of alternate raw materials, the sustained focus on improving our fuel mix with renewable energy is putting us on an incremental net positive journey.

We have aligned our goals to our stakeholders' aspirations for a better tomorrow, which has inspired us to lead the transformation of the sector towards a green future. We are recognised as the 'World's No. 1 eco-friendly cement' in recognition of our continuous strides in the sustainability journey.

370 MN
India's estimated cement consumption in FY 2022-23

50 MTPA
JSW Cement's target for capacity expansion by 2030

Laying the road ahead

During FY 2022-23, we delivered a stable performance despite the delay in commissioning of some of our projects. We witnessed volume growth in line with the industry. However, we are set to go at a stronger pace, increasing our capacity to 20.6 MTPA in FY 2023-24 and then to 50 MTPA by 2030. This year was also remarkable in terms of our success in raising sustainability linked loans for our expansion to 26 MTPA by 2026.

At JSW Cement, we recognise the paramount importance of fostering sustainable and self-reliant enterprises that contribute to the advancement of our nation and prioritise the well-being of our society and the stewardship of our environment. We are committed to building smart, advanced and sustainable solutions for the future.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to all our stakeholders who have placed their invaluable trust in us and our capabilities. We remain committed to executing our mission in the most exemplary manner possible, creating enduring value for the lives we touch.

Warm regards,

NIRMAL KUMAR JAIN
CHAIRMAN

NIRMAL KUMAR JAIN
CHAIRMAN

"We have now embarked on a phase of aggressive growth to emerge among the top five cement companies by 2030, while maintaining our lead in sustainability."

ABOUT JSW CEMENT

Infrastructure and housing are among the critical growth drivers of new India, as it assumes leadership role in the international order. Sustainable cement production is crucial to India's pursuit of economic growth and environmental sustainability. As the country's leading green cement producer, JSW Cement is poised to help India meet its growing development needs and accelerate the adoption of cleaner cement production and sustainable construction practices.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

ADVANCING WITH VIGOUR

JSW Cement is the leading producer of environment-friendly cement in India. While we continue to expand our capacity, we are focusing on plant utilisation, improving our operational efficiency and innovating constantly so that we can produce and promote the use of low-carbon products and solutions.

Vision

Global recognition for quality and efficiency while nurturing nature and society

Mission

Supporting India's growth in core economic sectors with speed and innovation

Values

- Transparency
- Strive for excellence
- Dynamism
- Passion for learning

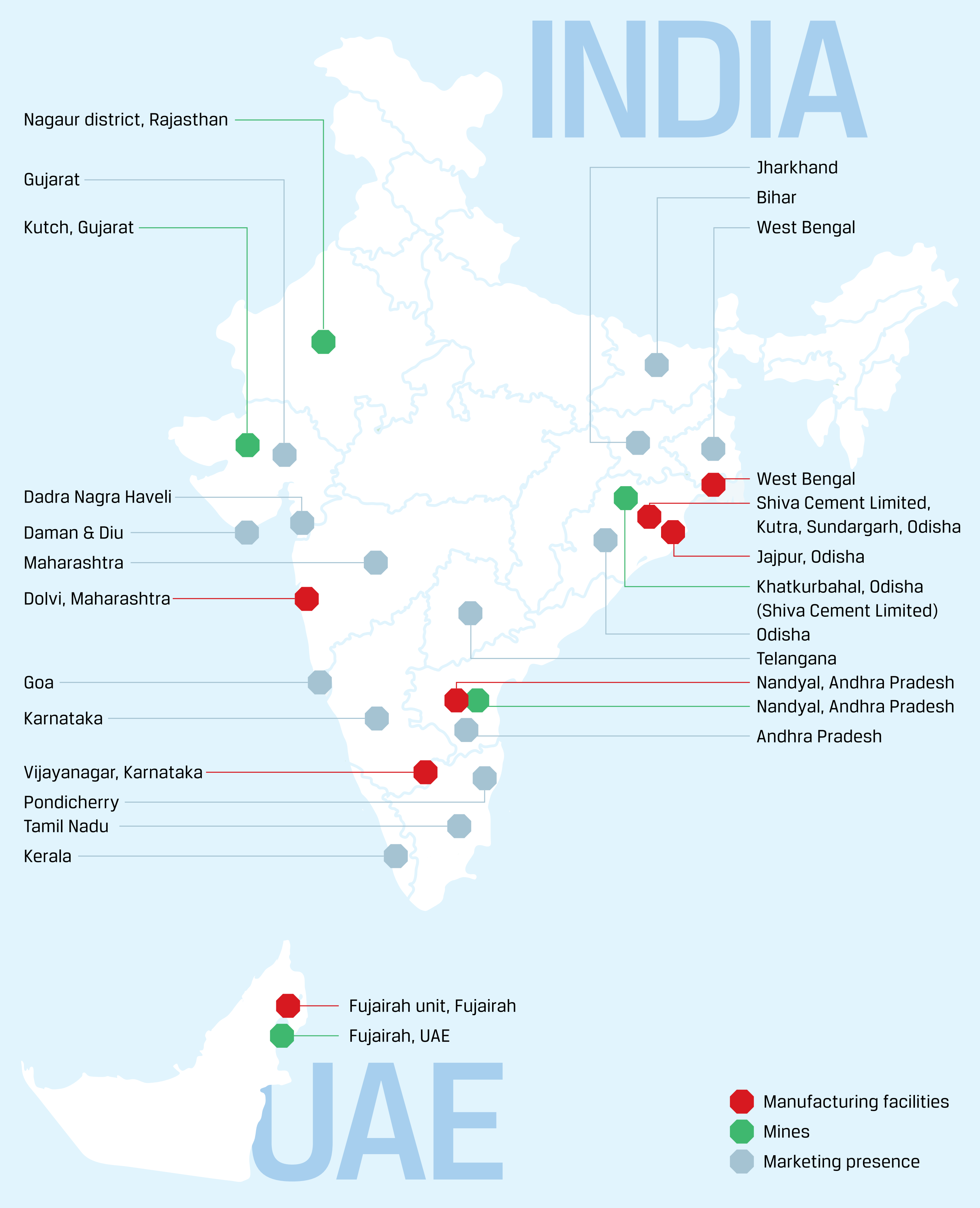
Product Offerings

- Cement
- Additives
- Plaster
- Aggregates
- Ready-mix concrete
- Cementitious materials
- Green Crete
- Construction Chemicals

Services

- Concrete laboratory testing
- Cement care van
- Waste management service through co-processing.

Expanding our footprint across India and beyond



MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh

First cement plant in India with Combi-Complex technology and multiple systems to control air and dust pollution

4.2 MTPA

Integrated unit

Dolvi, Maharashtra

Highly efficient grinding unit with roller press in finish mode and vertical roller mills to increase production with consistent quality

2.5 MTPA

Grinding unit

Vijayanagar, Karnataka

Dry mix mortar plant 0.3 MTPA of cementitious products

4.0 MTPA

Grinding unit

Salboni, West Bengal

The cement produced here is eco-friendly and a green product certified by the CII

3.6 MTPA

Grinding unit

Jajpur, Odisha

Technical performance and equipment installed here are comparable to the best cement grinding plants around the world

1.5 MTPA

Grinding unit

Fujairah unit, Fujairah, UAE, Joint Venture

Among the fastest executed clinker plant projects in the UAE when JSW Cement acquired a limestone mine in Fujairah as an initial step towards operating overseas

1.0 MTPA

Clinker unit

Salem, Tamil Nadu

Plant owned by JSW Steel and is exclusively available for the Company

0.8 MTPA

Grinding unit

Capacity

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

EVOLVING TO ADDRESS DIVERSE NEEDS

We have always been at the forefront of innovation, producing a suite of products that meet the demands of an evolving construction industry. We also produce a wide range of concrete additives and admixtures that enhance the properties of concrete and optimise its usage. Our products stand for strength and durability. Our Portland Slag Cement and GGBS products are Green Pro certified by CII-IGBC.

Portland Slag Cement (PSC)

PSC is a blended cement used in a variety of residential, commercial and industrial constructions. We produce PSC by utilising the slag generated at our steel-manufacturing facilities, combining it with clinker and gypsum. Employing advanced technologies like roller press and vertical roller mill, we ensure the highest quality while adhering to the IS 455:2015 standard. PSC is widely known for its low heat of hydration, making it ideal for large-scale construction.

Characteristics

- Longer life
- Incomparable long-term strength
- Chemical resistance
- Less heat of hydration and reduced thermal cracks
- Better surface for painting
- Green product

Uses

- All types of residential, commercial and industrial projects
- Dams and other mass concrete works
- Water-retaining structures
- Concrete roads and flyovers
- Most suitable for marine constructions
- Pre-cast concrete products
- Foundations and piles construction

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)

OPC, widely deployed in general concrete construction, is among the commonly used cement. We manufacture high-quality OPC that adheres to the IS:269-2015 standard. Our OPC can be utilised independently or blended with mineral admixtures like fly ash and GGBS at construction sites, offering versatility based on project requirements. It is suitable for Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) works and precast structures.

Characteristics

- High early strength
- Quick setting properties
- Faster de-shuttering of formwork
- Proportion flexibility (can be blended with mineral admixtures)
- Increased speed of construction

Uses

- Pavements and sidewalks
- Reinforced concrete buildings
- Bridges
- Concrete masonry units
- Grouts and mortars
- Precast concrete

Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS)

GGBS possesses unique supplementary cementitious properties due to its chemical composition, making it an excellent choice for structural concrete construction. It can partially replace OPC in concrete production at Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) batching and site batching plants. Considered a green building material due to its contribution to sustainable concrete construction, GGBS conforms to IS 16714:2018.

Characteristics

- Incomparable long-term strength
- Chemical resistance
- Longer life
- Less heat of hydration and reduced thermal cracks
- Proportion flexibility
- Green product

Uses

- High-rise buildings
- Marine applications such as dams and coastal shore protection construction
- Effluent and sewage treatment plants
- All generalised construction requirements where RCC is used in line with IS 10262

For energy saving and CO_2 emission reduction, please click: https://www.jswcement.in/eco-friendly-cement-company

Concreel HD

Concreel HD, conforming to IS 455:2015, reflects our commitment to providing quality products while preserving the environment. This cement variant, made from industrial byproducts, reduces CO_2 emissions and conserves natural resources and fuel. With its modified pore structure and exceptional cohesion, it is ideal for applications requiring strength, such as beams, columns, slabs, foundations, and general construction needs.

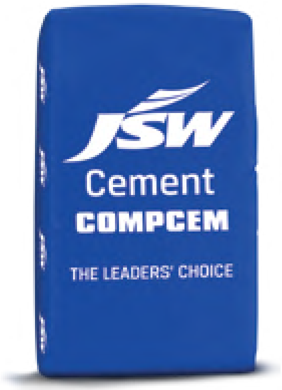
Characteristics

- Improved early and later strength
- Superior cohesion
- Quick setting
- Chemical resistance
- Most durable in concrete mix
- Green product

Uses

- All RCC structures, especially slabs, beams and columns
- RCC footing, foundation for bridges and underground constructions
- RCC works in high water table areas and marshy lands
- RCC water tanks and effluent treatments plants
- Pile foundations and pile cap
- Mass concrete work in dams, spillways, canals, expressways, etc.
- All other generalised construction requirements

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO



Composite Cement

JSW Composite Cement, a revolutionary offering, is a perfect blend of highly reactive slag and silica, specifically designed for concrete-based construction requirements. Manufactured using world-class processes, Composite Cement is not only environment-friendly but also conforms to IS 16415:2015.

Characteristics

- High strength
- More durable
- Improved workability
- Superior, smooth finish
- Highly chemical resistant
- Green product

Uses

- All RCC structures, especially slabs, beams and columns
- RCC footings and foundations for bridges
- Pile foundations and caps
- In underground construction
- RCC works in high water table area
- RCC works in marshy land and coastal areas
- RCC water tanks and effluent treatment plants
- RCC exposed to corrosion-prone chemical fumes
- Grouts and mortars and cement-based products
- Waterproofing, plastering, brick works and finishing works
- Expressways
- Mass concrete works in dams, spillways, canals, foundations, etc.

Screened Slag

Screened Slag, or slag sand, serves as an alternative to river sand and crushed rock fines. Obtained through the screening of blast furnace slag, it resembles granules. Inert in nature, it is suitable for concrete and mortar applications. Screened slag surpasses river sand due to the absence of fossils and irregular particles like clay and silt, which can affect quality and durability. Our Screened Slag meets all the requirements of IS 383-2015.

Characteristics

- Higher compressive strength
- High durability
- Better cohesiveness and improved bonding
- Controlled physical and chemical property
- Does not have fossils and clay; has negligible silt content
- Green product

Uses

- Highway base and sub-base
- Pipe back fill
- Agricultural liming and soil conditioning
- All RCC, PCC work in line with IS 383
- Lightweight concrete block
- Concrete floor fill
- Used for cement manufacturing once ground into fine reactive form

Power Pro Cement

Power Pro, an environment-friendly cement that complies with IS 455:2015 standard and has gained significant market traction. This high-strength, exceptionally durable cement is resistant to harsh chemicals in the environment, making it ideal for residential, commercial and industrial projects. It is produced using superior slag from our steel-manufacturing facilities, combined with clinker and gypsum, and employing state-of-the-art technology such as roller presses and vertical roller mills. Power Pro is well-suited for mass construction due to its low heat of hydration.

Characteristics

- High early strength
- Green product
- Most durable
- Quick setting
- Super cohesion
- Chemical resistance

Uses

- All RCC structures, especially slabs, beams and columns
- RCC footing, foundation for bridges and underground construction
- RCC works in high water table areas and marshy lands
- RCC water tanks and effluence treatment plants
- Pile foundation and pile cap
- Mass concrete work in dams, spillways, canals, expressways etc.
- All other generalised constrain requirements

JSW Green Concrete

JSW Green Concrete is a ready-to-use concrete mixture produced in automated batching plants using stationary mixers. Supplied in fresh condition via transit mixers to customer sites, its production, supply, and quality compliance adhere to IS 4926:2003 standards. We offer various grades of this product, ranging from M05 to M100, to cater to specific site requirements. With consistent quality, this RMC expedites construction activities while ensuring durability and sustainability.

We take pride in being pioneers in producing high-quality, sustainable concrete, utilising responsibly sourced raw materials and our technical expertise. Our commercial RMC units are located in Chembur, Bhayander and Vasind in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Barbil in Odisha, and Hyderabad in Telangana. We have upcoming units in Bangaluru, Chennai, Coimbatore, Pune and several other cities.

Characteristics

- Excellent workability
- Superior strength
- Consistency in quality
- High durability
- Innovative solutions
- Optimised mixes
- Sustainable construction

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

JSW construction chemicals

We have forayed into the construction chemicals sector with the launch of a unique green product range in this category. The products come in two categories, namely dry mix and liquid products. Currently, the product line includes 'Enduro Plast' Ready Mix plaster, 'Krysta Leakproof' integral crystalline waterproofing compound and 'Duraflor' floor hardener.

Dry mix products

- Ready Mix Plaster
- Tile Adhesive
- Precision Grouts
- Cementitious Tile Grouts
- Epoxy Tile Grouts
- Block Jointing Mortar

Liquid products

- Integral Water Proofing
- SBR and SBR Ultra + (Latex Based waterproofing)
- Acrylic Bonding Agent
- Acrylic Cementitious Coating-2 component system.
- Tile Cleaner

'Krysta Leakproof' Integral Crystalline Waterproofing

Krysta Leakproof is specifically designed to address leakages and water seepage issues in concrete structures. This integral crystalline waterproofing compound is incorporated during the concreting process of water-retaining structures, thus safeguarding building structures from potential damage in the future.

'Enduro Plast' Ready Mix Plaster

Enduro Plast is a single-component ready-mix plaster that serves as an efficient alternative to the traditional mix of sand, cement, aggregates and additives. This eco-friendly product is derived from extracts of byproducts of steel manufacturing. It excels as a superior-grade wall plastering material and boasts of exceptional waterproofing properties.

'Duraflor' Floor Hardener

Duraflor is a green product developed using engineered slag sand, a chemical powder renowned for its high impact and abrasion resistance. It is primarily utilised on freshly laid concrete surfaces, providing durability and resilience for heavy usage floors.

Product stewardship

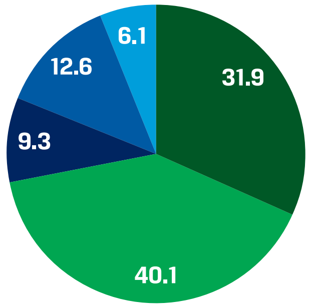
At JSW Cement, we strive to protect the environment, conserve resources, and exceed legislative requirements. Our goal is to safeguard the well-being of our customers and end-users. All our products are Greenpro certified. We have also obtained Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for its GGBS, PSC and Concrete. Additionally in 2022-23, JSW Cement got GRIHA Certification for all its products, including Construction chemicals.

GRIHA Certification

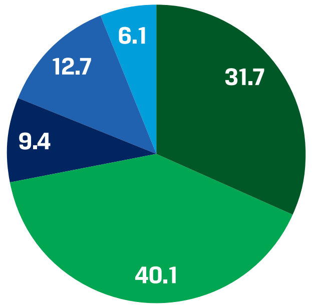
Received in FY 2022-23 for all products, including construction chemicals

Product-wise highlights (FY 2022-23)

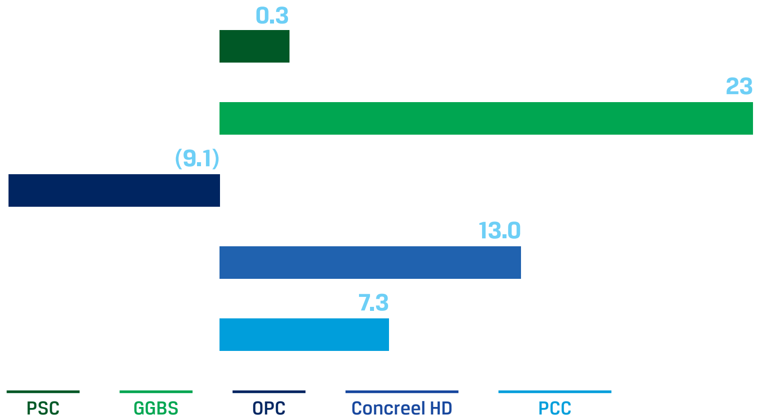
Product-wise production volumes (%) (excluding clinker)



Product-wise sales volumes (%) (excluding clinker)



Product-wise sales volume growth (%)



Growth (y-o-y)

Cement	GGBS	Overall (Cement/GGBS)
1.6%	23.0%	9.2%

New product development

Wall putty: Cementitious wall putty was developed through intense R&D. After third-party testing and field testing, the product was commercialised in FY 2022-23.

Tile adhesive: This is a polymer modified, grey cementitious-based thin-set tile adhesive for fixing high and low porosity tiles.

Ready Mix Plaster (RMX): A new composition of RMX was developed with lower cost of raw material and finished product.

Conversion of AOD slag to cementitious material: Granulated AOD slag can now be substituted up to 20% in the blended cement, maintaining similar total slag content.

Super sulphated cement: Bulk scale trials in road-casting/ structural application of this product continues.

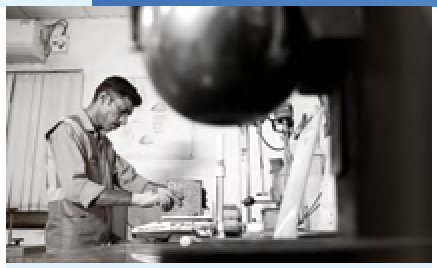
Clinker free geopolymer cement: Geopolymer concrete road setting was found comparable to PSC/ OPC concrete. We have completed bulk scale trials in full length road-casting.

Green Crete: Green Crete Smart and Green Crete Ultima are products that have 30-50% lower embodied carbon content as compared to a reference concrete designed with OPC.

OUR JOURNEY

TREADING A RESPONSIBLE GROWTH PATH

We have grown rapidly over the years, adding to our capacity of producing high-quality, well-differentiated products that are enabling our customers to build better. Our growing capacities and capabilities are also helping us cater to the country's increasing infrastructure and construction needs.



2006

- JSW Cement incorporated in March and commenced business in May

2009

- Commissioned the Vijayanagar unit in Karnataka with a manufacturing capacity of **0.8 MTPA**

2013

- Integrated the Nandyal unit in Andhra Pradesh, with clinkerisation capacity of **2.2 MTPA** and cement grinding capacity of **4.8 MTPA**
- Total manufacturing capacity was **5.6 MTPA**

2014

- Acquired and commissioned the Dolvi unit in Maharashtra, with capacity of **0.06 MTPA**
- Total manufacturing capacity is **5.7 MTPA**

2015

- Acquired a cement grinding unit with capacity of **0.6 MTPA** at Dolvi from JSW Steel Limited

2016

- Commissioned a cement-grinding mill with a capacity of **0.36 MTPA** at Dolvi and **1.2 MTPA** at Vijayanagar
- Total cement manufacturing capacity increased to **7.8** MTPA

2017

- Acquired a cement grinding unit with capacity of **0.6 MTPA** at Dolvi from JSW Steel Limited

2018

- Installed a cement-grinding mill with a capacity of **1.2 MTPA** at Vijayanagar and another with a capacity of **2.4 MTPA** at Salboni
- Launched the Salboni plan in West Bengal
- Total cement manufacturing capacity increased to **11.6 MTPA**

2019

- Commissioned **1.2 MTPA** grinding unit at Dolvi, Maharashtra
- Total cement manufacturing capacity reached **12.8 MTPA**

2020

- Commissioned **1.2 MTPA** grinding unit at Jajpur, Odisha
- Total cement manufacturing capacity reached **14.0 MTPA**

2021

- Commissioned **0.3 MTPA** dry mix mortar unit at Vijayanagar, Karnataka
- Commissioned RMC unit at Deonar, Mumbai
- Commenced expansion project for setting up **1.4 MTPA** clinkerisation unit at Shiva Cement Rourkela, Odisha

2022

- Erection of Salboni and Vijayanagar debottlenecking completed

2023

- Vijayanagar and Salboni debottlenecking commenced operations; Salem GGBS unit commissioned
- Total manufacturing capacity reaches **16.6 MT**
- Nandyal clinker upgradation complete
- Shiva Cement clinkerisation unit erected and trial run underway

3X
growth in capacity since FY 2013-14

THE YEAR THAT WAS

In a year marked by global slowdown and dampened profitability for most sectors due to the elevated cost of output, the cement industry in India continued to show its resilience. A trendsetter in the sector, JSW Cement maintained its long-term goals of robust capacity expansion and transformation through the adoption of technology, product and production innovation and sustainable practices, thereby delivering value to its stakeholders.

FROM THE MD'S DESK

ALL SET TO GO THAT EXTRA MILE

Dear Stakeholders,

I hope this message finds you all in good health and in the best of spirits. It gives me immense pleasure to present to you our second Integrated Annual Report for FY 2022-23. It shows our commitment to transparent communication with all stakeholders and also to our larger sustainability goals. The report will reflect on the remarkable journey our company has undertaken this year.

The years 2021, 2022, and 2023 have all been transformative for us. FY 2022-23, especially, was a year of preparation and well-considered investments for the future. We have meticulously set the stage; we are now ready to go the extra mile to fulfil our ambitions.

Delivering despite challenges

The past year proved to be one of contradictory trends. On the one hand, India was at the receiving end of inflationary pressures and rising input prices of coal, electricity and gypsum. The Reserve Bank of India raised rates in tandem with central banks in most parts of the world to control the spiralling inflation. And yet, India remained an outlier to the global downturn, resiliently growing at 7.2%, the fastest amongst the major economies. Even for the cement sector, volume growth was 9%, tailing demand from the urban housing sector and the government's infrastructure and rural development push.

During FY 2022-23, we sold 10.55 million tons of GGBS and cementitious material and had a y-o-y revenue growth of 25% at ₹5,837 crore, compared to the corresponding figures of 9.76 million tons and ₹4,669 crore a year ago. Our operating EBITDA also improved to ₹817 crore from ₹757 crore in FY 2021-22. However, due to a surge in coal prices that drove up our fuel and raw material bills, we saw margin compression, with the operating EBITDA margin reducing to 14% from 16.2% in FY 2021-22. Despite multiple cement price hikes and supportive demand, we were only able to partially pass on the soaring input costs. Although fuel costs have started softening in FY 2023-24, they remain at an elevated level and increase in inputs costs may pose a substantial risk.

Compared to the industry, our performance was commendable, but we fell short of our targets due to some delays in commissioning of certain projects and other challenges such as issues with clinkers in the South and the East. However, things have stabilised well, and we expect increased growth in the subsequent quarters. To reduce our dependence on coal, we are working on increasing usage of green energy and alternate fuels as well as implementing waste heat recovery systems across all clinker locations. The benefits of these measures will progressively become evident from FY 2023-24.

Ramping up our capabilities

We believe that the Indian cement sector is poised to grow exponentially in the coming years, and we are ramping up, through organic as well as inorganic expansion, to capitalise on the emerging opportunities and provide India with quality cement for its growing needs.

~₹18,000 CR

Planned investment over the next five years

This target calls for substantial investments. Over the next seven years, we will be investing ~₹18,000 crore, with an aim to ramp up capacity to 26 MTPA by 2026 and to 50 MTPA by 2030. We recently commissioned 2 MTPA grinding unit at Dolvi, taking our grinding capacity from 16.6 MTPA to 18.6 MTPA. Work at the grinding unit in Vijayanagar is also at an advanced stage and we expect it to be completed by December 2023, taking our overall grinding capacity to 20.6 MTPA. Furthermore, work for adding a new clinker line at our joint venture company in UAE is also going ahead at full scale and speed.

During FY 2022-23, we acquired a 500-hectare limestone mine from India Cements in Madhya Pradesh, which will help us serve the Central India market more efficiently through better backward integration. We are also launching newer products; for example, we successfully entered the RMC market in Mumbai. RMC is a market that is growing faster than cement. We are also aggressively growing our construction chemicals business, which we ventured into last year.

Financing our expansion drive

We will continue to finance our growth through a mix of debt as well as equity. We raised equity for expanding capacity to 21 MTPA. However, we find the debt option within prudent limits a very attractive option for growth. We plan to go public in the near future to fund our growth plans and explore the financial flexibility of the capital markets.

We remain committed to our sustainability goals and therefore this year we sought sustainability linked loans for expansion. A loan amounting to $50 million was raised from MUFG Bank India. This was followed in June 2023 by another SLL, amounting to another $50 million from BNP Paribas Bank.

Ensuring greater operational efficiency

We are energised to capture the massive potential that lies ahead. Along with capacity expansion, we are making investments in kiln upgrades, alternate fuels and WHRS at Shiva Cement, Fujairah and Nandyal, which will enable us to become one of the lowest cost producers of cement from FY 2023-24. Furthermore, across all locations, we are maximising the use of renewable energy and installing solar and wind energy for our own needs.

We are working on improving our capacity utilisation to 80% while ramping up production with the aid of new capacity additions. We are focusing on both trade and non-trade segments. We also understand the importance of branding and marketing activities in improving market share. Our digitalisation strategy is helping us improve our logistics and channel management on the one hand and enhance customer satisfaction on the other. We also realise that people are core to our success. We have adopted a hire-retain-engage policy and have developed leadership and development programmes to empower employees and foster local employment.

PARTH JINDAL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

"We want to gain 10% of the market share and become the 5th largest player by 2030. Our capacity expansion is geared to achieve this goal."

FROM THE
MD'S DESK

"The SLL raised from MUFG Bank reiterates our purpose of pursuing sustainable business growth while ensuring a sustainable future for our coming generations. We aim to be the leading flagbearer for the industry's net zero transition."

Driving organisational synergy

Our sales are mainly derived from institutional customers, and that is where the synergy with the JSW Group comes into play. The JSW Group sells its steel, cement and paint as a one-stop shop to our institutional customers, enabling us to make huge inroads into the existing customer base and penetrate newer markets. Our digitalisation effort also reflects the drive across the Group. All our products are available on the JSW One platform.

Keeping sustainability at the core

At JSW Cement, we would like to lead the industry towards a sustainable future. We developed our first sustainable strategy, CO-CREATE, this revolves on seven pillars - Circular Economy, Climate and Energy, Research & Development, Ecosystem, Anti-bribery & Ethical Practices, Transport, Logistics and supply chain, Equality, Safety and Well-being.

We are heavily investing in the use of alternate fuel in our kilns and have plans of increasing their use from 12% currently to 30% of the fuel mix soon. Our mix of products with high proportion GBBS and green cement is a testament to our commitment of sustainability. We are further trying to increase the use of renewable energy in all our operations and have commissioned more solar energy plants during the year.

Our R&D efforts are directed towards producing zero clinker concrete and collaborations with companies like Wagner for technological advancements. We also aim to be plastic negative in the coming years.

I would like to emphasise that we are net consumers of slag. We intend to obtain certifications for concrete grades and reducing emissions. We also have collaborated with Symphony for biodegradable solutions. Our relentless pursuit of sustainability has led to substantial reductions in carbon emissions in the 'hard to abate' sector, surpassing our set targets.

Nurturing our communities

Health, education and sanitation are our key focus areas towards nurturing and uplifting the community. We train rural children at the JSW Football Academy in Salboni. One such player was recently selected by the Mohunbagan club to play football. We could turnaround Shiva Cement due to our CSR activities, through which we were able to connect with the local community.

Looking ahead with optimism

We are driven with the aim of contributing to nation-building. We wish to create a lasting impact on the industry through our role as India's top green cement manufacturer. Going forward, we assure our stakeholders that we will grow our business sustainably, backed by our unwavering focus on ESG parameters.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated team, esteemed Board members, valued investors, loyal customers, supportive partners, and the communities we serve. Your unwavering support has been the bedrock of our success.

Your Company is on a trajectory of sustainable growth, and together, we are ushering in a brighter, greener, and more prosperous future.

Thank you

PARTH JINDAL
Managing Director

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

GETTING BETTER EVERYDAY

Dear Stakeholders,

The past year was a mixed bag, presenting both challenges and opportunities to the economy, the domestic cement sector as well as your Company. The geopolitical tensions resulted in supply bottlenecks and the subsequent spiralling of input costs. Central banks in the world, including the RBI resorted to monetary tightening to combat inflation.

This resulted in some cooling down of prices as supply bottlenecks eased, but this also slowed down the developed economies considerably. India emerged as a star performer, with the best growth parameters among the large economies. The government's impetus to infrastructure and the housing sector resulted in strong demand for cement. However, the rise in fuel costs, following unprecedented rise in coal prices, led to margin compression for the sector despite the hike in prices to partially counter the situation.

The year in review

At JSW Cement, we too faced some challenges in terms of the commissioning of new plants. But we strived hard to put these difficulties behind us to get ready for the next phase of our transformative growth. We achieved a satisfactory volume growth, although our margins came under pressure due to the challenges. Even as we focussed on navigating a challenging year, we remained committed to our strategic priorities.

A major accomplishment for us has been the scheduled capacity expansion. At the end of FY 2022-23, we have a capacity of 16.6 MTPA, which will increase to 20.6 MTPA by December 2023. Furthermore, in our endeavour to achieve 50 MTPA by 2030, we have formulated a strategic plan grounded in solid data, extensive market research, and key economic indicators. As a sub part of this growth strategy, we have plans to set up clinkerisation and grinding units in northern & central India, leading to a grinding capacity addition of 10 MnT per annum. We plan to establish a 3 MTPA clinkerisation unit and a 2.5 MTPA grinding unit in Nagaur, Rajasthan. The clinker produced here will also be a feedstock for a new 2.5 MTPA grinding unit in Punjab/UP. We aim to replicate the Nagaur configuration to Damoh, Madhya Pradesh, with a new 2.5 MTPA grinding unit in Uttar Pradesh.

3 MTPA
Clinkerisation unit planned in Nagaur, Rajasthan

2.5 MTPA
Another grinding unit to come up in Uttar Pradesh after 2.5 MTPA grinding unit in Rajasthan

In line with the above and to drive our competitiveness in the central zone, we acquired a 100% stake in Springway Mining from India Cements Limited. This acquisition gives us access to 106 MnT of valuable limestone reserves, including a mining lease that is valid until 2065. We are exploring other opportunities for inorganic expansion to solidify our position in the domestic market.

Going digital first

In the year 2021, we had embarked on a transformative digital journey that has now delivered significant outcomes across multiple facets of our business, spanning sales & marketing, logistics and operations. Our achievements encompass the creation of multiple user-friendly applications tailored for distinct segments within our sales &marketing teams, the establishment of a centralised logistics control system, and a series of interventions aimed at elevating operational efficiencies.

Over the past year, we have reached important milestones in our digitalisation endeavours. We launched initiatives like JSW Aikyam, Saathi App, DGO App, Non-Trade App, and a few other applications. Our digital presence has grown, encompassing decision-makers and influencers, turning our mobile apps into versatile solutions for internal and external stakeholders. Currently, we are in the process of developing the sub-dealer app, which will play a pivotal role in creating a holistic ecosystem that caters to dealers, sub-dealers, and influencers.

This year, we further bolstered our in-plant logistics automation with yard management systems and added GPS vehicle tracking for our deliveries. These features are seamlessly integrated into our dealer and internal sales apps, enabling real-time consignment tracking.

To strengthen our digital presence in manufacturing, we're creating a model digital plant in Nandyal. Our focus areas include operational efficiency, maintenance, quality, safety, and sustainability, with a heavy reliance on Artificial Intelligence(AI)-based vision analytics, especially for safety and depot operations. We are also using AI for Kiln Operations to improve efficiency and health. Mobile apps will digitise shop floor operations, streamlining tasks like scheduling, tracking, and safety incident reporting. We are integrating quality systems to enhance checks and provide easy access to mill test certificates through mobile apps.

Combining strength with sustainability

During the year, we launched our most environment friendly range of RMC – Green Crete. This low carbon concrete effectively reduces CO_2 emissions by 30-45%. Apart from cement production pursuits, we are resolutely focused on expanding and scaling up our RMC and construction chemical businesses. Our aim is to achieve a Pan-India presence in these segments in the near future, capitalising on the vast array of opportunities they offer.

We entered the construction chemical business last year with our dry mix mortar plant at Vijayanagar, followed by one in Badlapur (Thane). We also added new products to our kitty, such as wall putty, tile adhesive, ready mix plaster, precision industrial grouts, clinker-free geopolymer cement and enabled conversion of AOD slag to cementitious material.

Upholding net positive outcomes

Sustainability is a foundational pillar of JSW Cement, which has already matured into a global leader in eco-friendly cement and construction material. Around 90% of our product portfolio is blended cement and cementitious

NILESH NARWEKAR
CEO

"We are already acknowledged as the World's #1 eco-friendly cement company, and our low-carbon products are setting new benchmarks in sustainable construction in India and across the globe."

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

"With an emission intensity of 173 kg/tonne, which is 30% of the global average (~585 kg/tonne) and 32% of the national average (~540 kg/tonne), we have already positioned ourselves as a leader in the decarbonisation journey."

products. We are foraying into increasing the share of alternate fuels and raw materials and enhancing the usage of renewable energy through captive solar and wind power plants and installation of Waste Heat Recovery Systems.

Our emission intensity stands at 173 kg/tonne, much below the global average of 585 kg/tonne and national average of 540 kg/tonne. During the year, several of our plants were awarded the Greentech award for environmental protection, which serves as a testament to our commitment to sustainability. We have established a dedicated R&D wing for developing green products using slag, a waste product of steel industry. We are actively working on LC3 cement, super sulphated cement and innovative slag utilisation.

We are also partnering with premier research institutions, such as the IITs and FEhS Building Material Institute to drive our sustainability-focussed research. We have filed numerous patents, including for biodegradable cement bags. Since last year, we have begun publishing an Integrated Annual Report to further improve our disclosures and make them more transparent.

In FY 2022-23, we consumed ~7.3 MnT of waste-derived resources, primarily comprising slag but also fly ash, artificial gypsum, flue dust, red mud and so on. Thus, two-thirds of our total raw material consumption comprises recycled waste materials. With regard to alternative fuels usage, we witnessed an increase of the TSR from 7.1% to 8% in FY 2022-23, due to increased consumption of industrial waste, plastics/RDF waste besides biomass waste. We avoided 11,380 T of CO_2 emissions owing to greater use of solar energy at Nandyal and Salboni plants. We consumed ~1,50,000 m^3 of harvested rainwater.

173 KG/TONNE
CO_2 emissions (Scope 1)

Cementing relationships with our stakeholders

The hard work, perseverance and passion of our employees drive our organisation forward. Their health, safety, well-being and growth continue to be our number one focus. Over the years, we have improved on our safety performance. In FY 2022-23, our Jajpur plant won gold in Safety Excellence from the Greentech Foundation. We actively advocate nurturing a diverse workforce in terms of gender, age, geography and background. This year, we initiated 'Unnati' – our people transformation journey in partnership with a top management consultant. Among many initiatives under Unnati, SAKSHAM focused on identifying core strengths in manufacturing roles to build a pipeline of talent.

Our channel partners are critical to enhancing our market reach. During the year, we held state-wise Local Annual Dealer Conferences, involving 2,000+ dealers. The year saw the launch of our new website, creation of new TV commercials and the expansion of regional reach through campaigns run on TV and radio during the Puri Rath Yatra, among others. On the side-lines of the IPL, we successfully ran Leader's Premier League, which engaged our dealers, retailers, and influencers. We also showcased our status as the World's #1 eco-friendly cement company through print media advertisements.

Catalysing change

Today, JSW Cement is not merely a cement brand; it is a catalyst for societal transformation and human capital development. Going ahead, we will persist in our growth journey, striving to transform the sector through our sustainability mission while delivering value to our stakeholders.

I extend my profound gratitude to all our stakeholders for their unwavering trust in JSW Cement. Our commitment to excellence remains unwavering, and we will relentlessly pursue our goal to get better every single day.

Thanking you,

NILESH NARWEKAR
CEO

HOW WE CREATE VALUE

Since our inception, we have proved to be market disruptors through our unique value creation model that is geared towards producing low-carbon products. Sustained engagement with our stakeholders throughout the year helped us collaborate better with our value chain partners, implement our market strategies and deliver on our chosen objectives of strength, innovation, sustainability and safety.

VALUE CREATION MODEL

HARNESSING OUR STRENGTH, SETTING NEW STANDARDS

INPUTS

Financial Capital

Equity	₹ 986 crore
Debt	₹ 5,422 crore*
Fixed assets	₹ 4,408 crore**
Net worth	₹ 2,195 crore

*including CCPS of ₹1,610 crore issued to Investors
** including ROU & intangible assets

Manufactured Capital

Plant-wise capacity

Nandyal integrated unit	4.2 MTPA
Vijayanagar grinding unit	4.0 MTPA
Salboni grinding unit	3.6 MTPA
Dolvi grinding unit	2.5 MTPA
Jajpur grinding unit	1.5 MTPA
Salem grinding unit	0.8 MTPA
Total manufacturing capacity	16.6 MTPA

Human Capital

Employees on roll	1,445
Contractual employees	2,134
Employee benefit expenditure	₹ 295 crore

Social and Relationship Capital

Total CSR expenditure	₹ 7.01 crore
Dealer network	4,000+
Sub-dealer network	7,800+

Natural Capital

Total fuel used (excluding BF & CO gas)	284,996 tonnes
Total BF and CO used	5 crore nm^3
Total water used	685,938 litres
Total electrical energy consumed	405.6 Mn units
RE consumption	16 Mn Units

ACTIVITIES

Raw Material

Suppliers

Inbound Logistics

Manufacturing Plants

Operations

Outbound Logistics

End Use

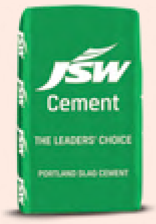
Distribution and Marketing

Recycle

OUTPUTS

Production Volume

Products



PSC 3.07 MMT

Concreel HD 1.21 MMT

Composite Cement 0.59 MMT

OPC 0.89 MMT

GGBS 3.85 MMT

Screened Slog 0.45 MMT

OUTCOMES

Financial Capital

Revenue	₹ 5,837 crore
Operating EBITDA	₹ 817 crore*
PAT	₹ 59 crore
ROCE	7.37%
Debt equity ratio	2.47
EPS	₹ 0.93

*Operating EBITDA

Manufactured Capital

Capacity utilisation	57.50%
Increase in cement and GGBS production	9.0%

Human Capital

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)	0.23
Employee retention	81%-Male 88%-Female
Gender diversity	5.4%
Graduate Rotation Program (GET) - Female	15
New joinees	393

Social and Relationship Capital

Beneficiaries impacted	222,549

Natural Capital

Wastewater recycled	53,434.2 m^3
Share of harvested water in total water consumption	25%
Waste utilised	7.3 MnT
CO_2 Emissions avoided	45,702T
Thermal substitution rate	8.14%
CO_2 Emission	173kg/T

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

CAPITALISING ON ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

India's economy continues to show a strong growth trajectory. Benefiting from this growth drive, the country's cement industry is also growing steadily, notwithstanding short-term challenges such as input cost inflation. India's cement industry, the second largest in the world, and accounting for over 7% of the global installed capacity of cement, is estimated to grow at a CAGR of 4.94% between 2023-28.

Evolving landscape

Growth in the cement industry in India is driven by the rapid execution of infrastructure projects, and strong traction in the housing, commercial and industrial segments.

GDP Growth

Despite the global downturn, the Indian economy grew by 7.2% in FY 2022-23, making it the fastest-growing major economy in the world. The trend is expected to continue with the Indian economy slated to become the third largest in the next few years.

Low per capita cement consumption

India's per capita consumption at 240-250 kg, against the world average of 500-550 kg, is one of the lowest in the world, even behind countries such as Brazil and Indonesia.

Favourable demographics

India's working-age population stood at 60.7% in 2011, steadily increasing to 65.1% by 2031. A growing population with disposable income is likely to create more demand for housing and infrastructure, and thereby greater demand for cement.

Growing urbanisation

Urban population is expected to be at 675 million by 2035, up from 483 million in 2020, creating needs for residential facilities and commercial construction.

Govt push for housing and infrastructure

The government's focus on affordable housing and infrastructure development contributes significantly to the increasing demand for cement and building materials.

Government schemes that provide impetus to the sector

PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan (NMP)

This ongoing project focuses on multimodal connectivity, encompassing industrial corridors, electronics, pharma clusters, aviation expansion, railway projects, and DFCs, among others.

Urban planning

The government plans to implement urban planning to create sustainable cities for the future. For this, an Urban Infrastructure Development Fund will be established with an annual budget of ₹10,000 crore.

Sustainability and innovation

The government has allocated funds to support sustainability and innovation in the cement sector, including investment in research and development of low-carbon technologies and providing incentives for companies to adopt green practices.

National highway expansion

The government allocated ₹20,000 crore to expand the national highway network by 25,000 km, boosting the infrastructure segment.

Affordable housing

The allocation for PM Awas Yojana (PMAY) for building affordable houses in metropolitan, semi-urban urban and rural areas has been increased by 66% to over ₹79,000 crore in the Union Budget for 2023-24.

₹110 trillion

Worth of mega projects in the National Infra Pipeline to be monitored under PM Gati-Shakti

9.2%

Estimated CAGR growth of India's real estate market by 2028

How we intend to make use of the opportunities

Capacity Expansion

3x

Expansion between 2014 to 2023

PLANNED 3x

Expansion by 2030

Sustainability and Innovation

60%

Clean energy portfolio by 2030

30%

TSR by 2030

Digitalisation and Innovation

SAATHI APP

For sales

AIKYAM APP

For multiple business verticals of group

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

ENGAGING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN

Stakeholder identification and communication are essential for building trust and promoting a positive relationship with stakeholders. A transparent, two-way communication helps us identify issues that are material to us and better frame our business strategy and risk management policies.

Regular interaction with the top management and internal teams helps us identify our stakeholders. Through transparent, two-way communication, we identify issues that could have a significant impact on our ability to create long-term value. The feedback received from this engagement also helps us effectively formulate our business strategy and risk management policies.

If any grievances are raised by any of our stakeholders, they are addressed through proper channels by the respective functions depending on the nature of the issue. For example, community grievances will be taken care of by the site-level CSR team or employee grievances will be addressed by the HR function.

Who are our stakeholders	Our stakeholders provide us with	We provide them with	Channel and frequency of communication	
			Channels	Frequency
Industry associations, CEO-led organisation and international partners	Industry insights, collaborative opportunities and global perspectives	**Industry expertise, collective leadership and potential for growth in return**	Industry conferences, networking events, collaboration platforms, joint projects	Periodic engagement based on industry events and partnership initiatives
Shareholders, lenders and investors	Shareholders, financial analysts and portfolio managers	**Returns through investments, financial transparency and strategic growth**	Annual General Meeting (AGM), Annual Reports, Quarterly Media Releases, and Quarterly Investor Presentations	Regular business interaction
Employees	Time, resource, skill and knowledge	**Salaries and benefits, training, career development, performance-based rewards and incentives**	Internal communication platforms (intranet), e-mails, team meetings, company newsletters, and employee surveys	Annual or semi-annual reviews and feedback sessions
Customers and dealers	Market demand and distribution channels	**Quality products, reliable supply and business partnership opportunities**	Direct sales interactions, customer service platforms, online portals	Periodic meetings and get-togethers on product availability, promotions and new offerings
Media and NGOs	Shaping public perception and community insights	**Transparency, responsible practices, and sometimes support, e.g., support to Kalinganagar press forum**	Press releases, media briefings, official social media accounts, NGO partnerships	Periodic communication for news, updates, events and collaborations
Suppliers and contractors	Distribution, goods and services and reinsurance	**Financial support, medical aid, special incentives and rewards for motivation**	E-mail communication, meeting and dedicated procurement contacts	Regular updates
Government and regulatory bodies	Compliance framework and operational guidelines	**Economic growth, job creation, and adherence to regulations and compliance**	Regulatory submissions, official reports, meetings with regulatory officials	Regular reporting as per regulations, ad-hoc updates on compliance matters
Local communities	Workforce and social context	**Employment opportunities and community development through education and skill development; women empowerment; and infrastructure and village's infrastructure development**	Community meetings, local events, community outreach programmes	Regular engagement to address concerns and updates on local initiatives

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

FOCUSING ON WHAT MATTERS MOST

Materiality assessment helps us better comprehend what is most important to our stakeholders and to focus our efforts on those areas. This ensures we meet the needs of our stakeholders and thus prioritise issues that could impact our business in the future. The comprehensive materiality assessment undertaken in FY 2022-23 through a streamlined process, enabled us to identify, compare and finalise our material issues that determine our long-term viability and continued success.

Materiality assessment process

Define purpose, scope and stakeholders

- The scope of the study covered business operations across plants and geographic areas where the Company is present

Identify potential topics

- Potential issues that are significant for the Company's operations were identified by desk-based peer review. We also considered topics of relevance as defined by various reporting frameworks and rating agencies

Stakeholder engagement survey

- Questionnaires were developed for both internal and external stakeholders to seek their views on topics that are significant and impactful to the organisation

External stakeholder views

- We sought the views of our customers, dealers, suppliers, vendors, local community, NGOs, the Government, associations, Investors, market specialists and agencies
- Investor priorities were assessed through desk-based research

Internal stakeholder views

Internal stakeholder engagement included the following:
- Senior management interviews to understand the Company's priorities
- Online employee engagement surveys across all management levels

Response analysis

- Scores were analysed and validated to identify topics of critical importance to both internal and external stakeholders, after which a materiality matrix was developed

Prioritisation of issues

- The outcome of the materiality matrix was further validated by the senior management to prioritise material topics

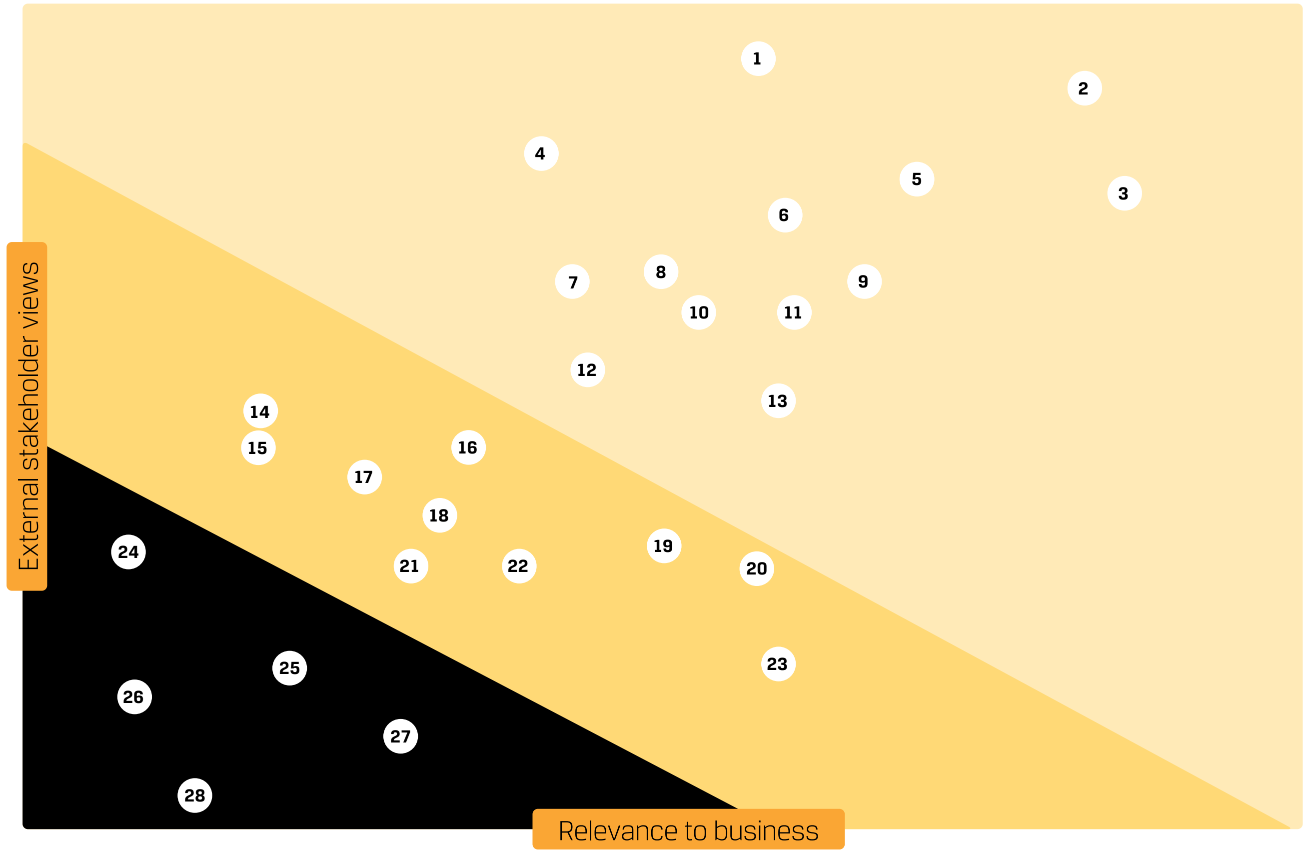
Establish materiality matrix

- The final materiality matrix was established which reflects the core issues for the Company

Materiality matrix

The material issues were mapped out on a materiality matrix. Responses for the assessment were collected from diverse groups of stakeholders, such as employees, management, suppliers, customers, dealers, community, investors, government, regulators, and policymakers.

Prioritising material topics



1. Transport and logistics
2. Raw material conservation
3. Product quality
4. Return on invested capital
5. Occupational health and safety
6. Climate strategy
7. Circular economy
8. Human rights
9. Air emissions
10. Energy costs, efficiency and sourcing
11. Customer experience and satisfaction
12. Supply chain management
13. Sustainable products and innovation
14. Biodiversity and quarry rehabilitation
15. Corporate governance and compliance
16. Waste and effluent management
17. Employee diversity and inclusion
18. Labour issues
19. Information security and cyber security
20. Water management
21. Local community
22. Human development
23. Industry growth and stability
24. Fair competition
25. Direct economic impact on stakeholders
26. Land acquisition
27. Industrial relations
28. Dialogue and transparency

OUR ROADMAP FOR THE NEXT

We have made significant strides in the past year across our major strategic pillars, capitalising on existing and emerging opportunities within the industry. Our strategic priorities have allowed us to address stakeholder concerns and meet their expectations.

S1

Capacity expansion

Read More | Page 64

During the year, we have aggressively increased our capacity, living up to our commitment to 26 MTPA by FY 2025-26. This has involved several strategic initiatives, including the establishment of 4,000 TPD clinker unit in Shiva Cement,Odisha. Furthermore, we plan to add 4.0 MTPA grinding units each in Dolvi (Mumbai) and Vijayanagar (Karnataka) next year. We plan to set up a 3.0 MTPA clinker facility in Nagaur along with 2.5 MTPA grinding unit; Additionally, we plan for Vijaynagar expansion by another 4 MTPA grinding unit each in VJNR (6 MTPA to 10 MTPA) and Dolvi (4.5 MTPA to 8 MTPA). We plan to add another 2.5 MTPA grinding capacity in Punjab, 3 MTPA clinker capacity and 2.5 MTPA grinding capacity in Damoh and 2.5 MTPA grinding capacity in UP as part of our capacity expansion strategy. This ensures that we are well-diversified across different regions, where cement demand is increasing. Recent acquisitions such as 100% stake in Springway Mining from India Cements Limited, also gains us access to substantial limestone reserves. We intend to set up an integrated manufacturing facility adjacent to this mining reserve.

S2

Superior products

Read More | Page 28-33

Known for our innovative products and commitment to quality, we will continue to focus on these two deliverables. Our approach to product differentiation is closely tailored to the specific characteristics and thereby needs of each market:

- CHD/PCC pegged to A-Cat in South and West and PSC/PRO kept at A-15/20
- CHD pegged to A+ Cat in East & PSC/PCC at A-Cat
- Our product positioning for different products is clearly defined and communicated
- Taking into the demands of the market, we replaced PSC with Concreel HD in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and with PRO in Tamil Nadu
- We will continue to focus on revising packaging as per benchmarked brand for different markets

S3

Operational efficiency

Read More | Page 64

We are strategically positioning our plants to enhance efficiency and ensure a steady power supply. We are focusing on strategic backward integration by acquiring mines to improve our cost efficiency and streamline our value chain. At the same time, we are making investments in alternate fuels and waste-to-heat recovery systems to optimise production costs. Technological innovations are being utilised to optimise resource management. Our commitment to operational excellence extends to route-to-market optimisation. We are also focusing on the following:

- To streamline inbound logistics through investments in wagon tipplers. In outbound logistics, we are implementing technology such as track and trace systems and control towers for end-to-end tracking and exception management
- To facilitate timely delivery of raw materials and finished goods, we have dedicated railway rakes. Our market focus is also shifting towards SP-P1 markets, and we are actively working on transitioning key markets to premium products

S4

Enhanced brand visibility

Read More | Page 79

This year, we faced challenges in planning our branding activities, necessitating frequent revisions and adaptations. Despite these challenges, we took several initiatives:

- Successfully organised state-wise Local Annual Dealer Conferences, reaching over 2,000+ dealers and contributing significantly to our total trade sales
- Launched a new website - www.jswcement.in
- Conducted TV and radio campaigns during the Puri Rath Yatra
- During the IPL, we organised the successful Leader's Premier League, engaging our dealers, retailers, and influencers, with over 600 dealers winning and redeeming prizes

Demand generation through influencer management

We have introduced a unique Influencer Management Program aimed at masons, contractors, engineers, and architects. These value chain partners play a crucial role in the construction process, often influencing the choice of cement used. Our programme has successfully generated demand for JSW products and fostered a group of loyal brand ambassadors.

S5

Environment protection

Read More | Page 80

Some of the key sustainability initiatives:

- Committed to the GCCA 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero Concrete
- Became the first company in the sector to have committed to all the three campaigns of RE100, EP100 and EV100 of The Climate Group, in one go
- Signed the CII's Climate Charter and a became a member of CII Climate council, in 2022
- Committed to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in July 2022
- We have also become a member of CII's India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) and IUCN's Leader for Nature Programme. Both the above two engagements will help us enhance our awareness and efforts towards biodiversity conservation
- We are pursuing necessary levers for reducing CO_2 emissions
- Developed 'CO-CREATE', our ESG strategy for the first time, underpinned by seven strategic pillars

RISK MANAGEMENT

FORTIFYING FOR THE COMING TIMES

We adhere to the globally recognised 'COSO' framework for Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), which takes into account both opportunities and potential risks that can impact our Company. Through risk identification and prompt mitigation, we are able to secure sustainable value for our stakeholders.

Risk management approach

We operate under an approved Risk Management Policy, which is approved by our Board of Directors. This policy is meticulously designed to assess the state of our business risks effectively. The responsibility of identifying, evaluating, managing and reporting risks lies on our management team. This approach allows us to not only proactively address potential risks but also leverage business opportunities.

The Risk Management Committee, apart from overseeing the ERM framework, ensures the following:

- Execution of decided strategies with focus on action
- Monitoring risks arising out of unintended consequences of decisions or actions related to performance, operations, compliance, incidents, processes, systems and the same are managed appropriately

We recognise that the identified risks need to be managed and mitigated, to –

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

We have also established a Risk Management Committee (sub-committee of Directors) to oversee the ERM framework.

Members of the Risk Management Committee:

- Mr. N. K. Jain (Chairman)
- Mr. J. K. Tandon
- Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni
- Mr. K. N. Patel

Key risks, opportunities & response strategies

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

R1 | Demand supply dynamics

Response strategies

- Cement production in India is expected to increase on the back of improving rural housing demand and the Government's strong focus on affordable housing and infrastructure development, which will stimulate demand
- Widening market base and increased value addition, with a focus on quality and customer relationship
- Better market intelligence with inputs from the marketing team
- Continued focus on cost

R2 | Infrastructure & Logistics

Response strategies

- Having a centralised logistics cell, which will facilitate and ensure that logistics cost is kept optimum by adopting the most economical mode of transport
- By appropriate budget allocation and resource prioritisation to meet the demand of present and future infrastructure setup
- By having a right combination of transportation through road/rail to optimise operations and cost

R3 | Raw material

Response strategies

- Tracking commodity markets
- Exploring options to broad base sourcing
- Building captive capacities for slag and clinkers
- Focusing on relationship management for regular supply and timely indications about the future
- Tracking Government policies/developments in sourcing countries

R4 | Finance

Response strategies

- Optimising rising interest rate impact by repaying/ refinancing higher interest rate loan
- Interest rate swap for part of foreign loan where fixed interest taken instead of SOFR (variable)
- Tracking and monitoring external events that has impact on financial performance
- Regularly reviewing financing, hedging, pricing and procurement policy considering exposure, emerging scenario and track record among others
- Effective monitoring of internal performance and cash flows through internal meetings and continuously improving information and communication systems

R5 | Environment, Health & safety

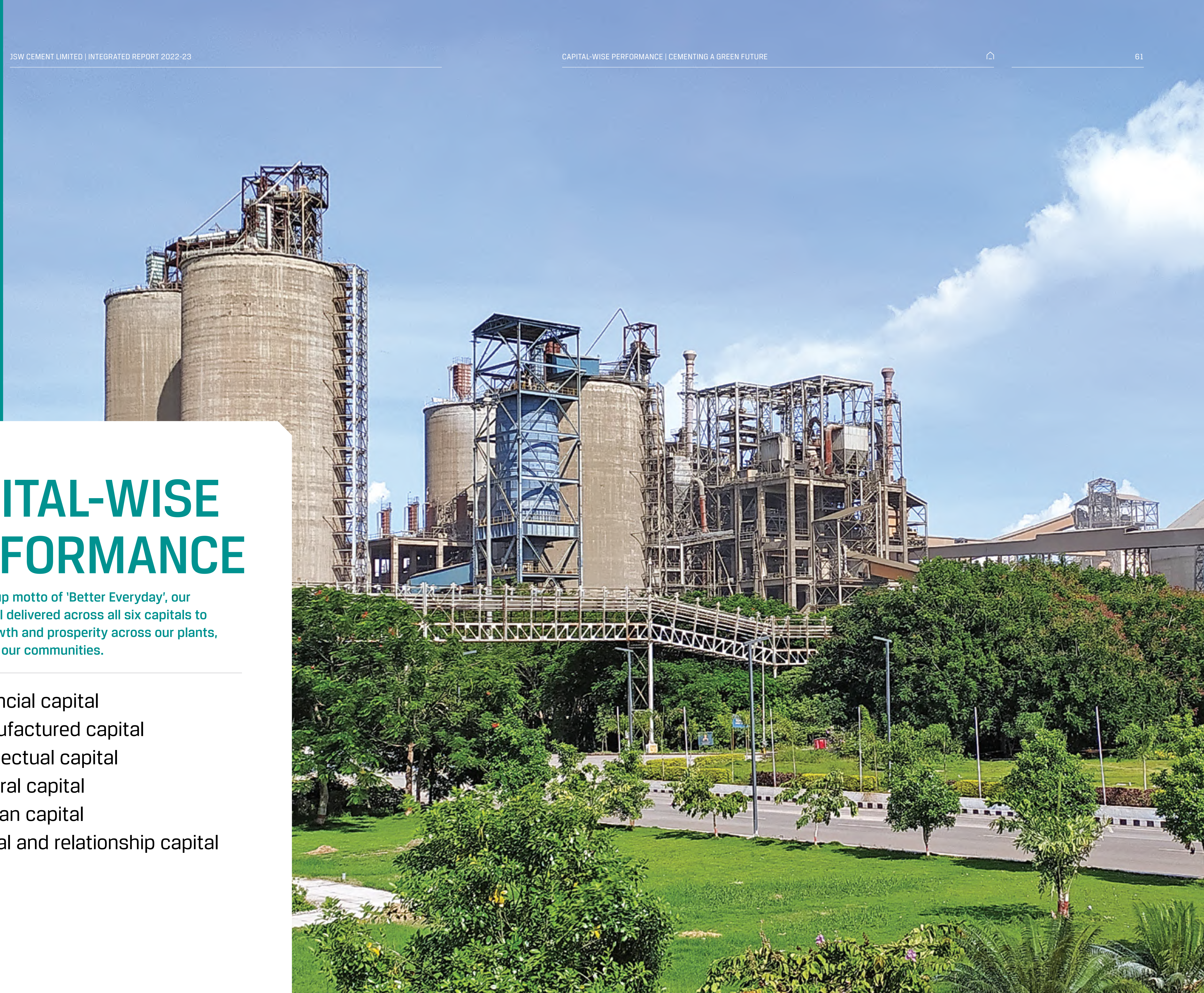
Response strategies

- Continuing to hold monthly apex safety meetings for the review of safety aspect, fatal accidents/near miss accidents, if any
- Closely monitoring compliance with environmental norms
- Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) assessment initiated in March 2023
- Regularly tracking changes in technology and future norms
- Continuing to focus on producing sustainable products that are safe for consumers
- Safety has been added as a mandatory Key Result Area (KRA) for employees
- Conducting medical check-up of the labour force at regular intervals
- Coordinating safety training, mock drill, best practices, structures audit, Hazop study
- Continuing to put in place strong Security arrangements like security check-post, entry pass/identity cards, access control system, CCTVs at critical locations
- Providing the medical facilities and mediclaim policy cover for employees and their families
- Pre-qualification assessment and technical assessment for contractors is being done
- Continuing with annual health check-up of all employees
- Conducting project site safety audit

R6 | Attract and retain the desired talent/manpower

Response strategies

- Having strong HR policies and processes in place for hiring and retaining talent
- Providing competitive compensation and robust performance management system to reward potential and initiative
- Continuing to identify successors for senior and middle level management as part of the Group initiative
- Advancing with Project Unnati that was initiated to identify core gaps to prevent attrition and build action plans
- Providing attractive ESOPs to retain talent
- Creating a separate pool of employees across bands, and grooming them for next-level roles through specially designed Future-Fit Leadership Development programs from IIM Ahmedabad, ISB Hyderabad and Cornell University, USA
- Providing online learning courses for employees in collaboration with Skill-soft to develop project management, team building, communication and other skills



CAPITAL-WISE PERFORMANCE

Led by our Group motto of 'Better Everyday', our business model delivered across all six capitals to accelerate growth and prosperity across our plants, our people and our communities.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

DELIVERING RESILIENT BUSINESS GROWTH

The year saw us register substantial topline growth but the increase in input costs kept the margins under pressure. Finance costs, as a result of our acquisitions and expansion drive, somewhat dampened bottomline growth. However, we were able to service our debt obligations and raise fresh funds, particularly through sustainability linked loans that align our growth objectives with our decarbonisation goals.

FY 2022-23 HIGHLIGHTS (QUARTER-WISE)

Q1

₹1,319.6 cr
Revenue

₹1.2 cr
PAT

₹159.3 cr
Operating EBITDA

Q2

₹1,360.5 cr
Revenue

₹(3.1) cr
PAT

₹165.2 cr
Operating EBITDA

Q3

₹1,477.0 cr
Revenue

₹3.8 cr
PAT

₹215.5 cr
Operating EBITDA

Q4

₹1,679.6 cr
Revenue

₹56.6 cr
PAT

₹276.8 cr
Operating EBITDA

Financial highlights

Revenue (₹ in Cr) — 21.0% 5-year CAGR

FY23	5,837
FY22	4,669
FY21	3,862
FY20	2,928
FY19	2,722

Operating EBITDA (₹ in Cr) — 16.7% 5-year CAGR

FY23	817
FY22	757
FY21	822
FY20	602
FY19	441

Profit After Tax (PAT) (₹ in Cr)

FY23	59
FY22	233
FY21	250
FY20	154
FY19	90

Net fixed asset (₹ in Cr) — 11.4% 5-year CAGR

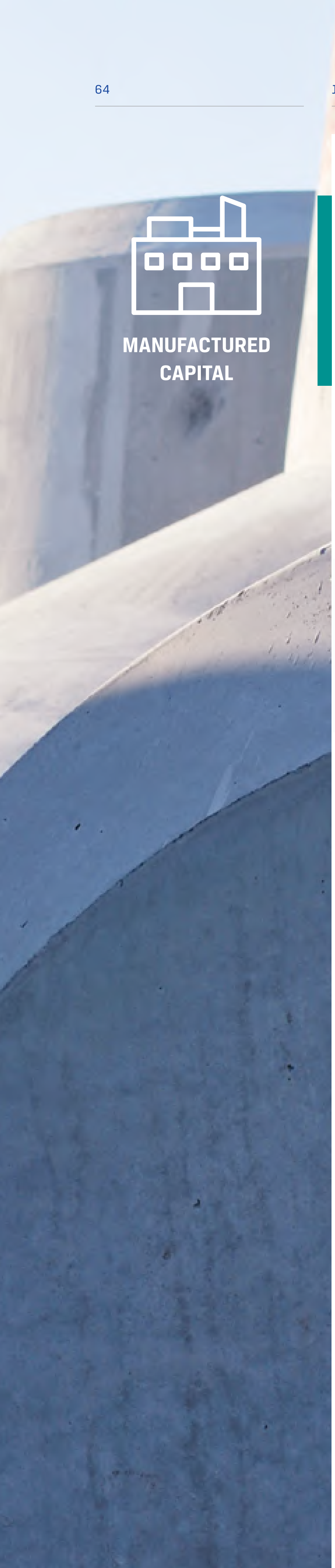
FY23	4,408
FY22	4,340
FY21	3,994
FY20	3,076
FY19	2,862

Earnings Per Share (EPS) (₹)

FY23	0.93
FY22	2.48
FY21	2.53
FY20	1.56
FY19	0.92

Book value per share (₹) — 11.6% 5-year CAGR

FY23	21.45
FY22	20.94
FY21	18.02
FY20	15.46
FY19	13.82



MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

EXPANDING OUR CAPACITY AND CAPABILITITY

Our manufacturing excellence is underpinned by our integrated value chain and our world-class operational set-up. These factors help us minimise resource use and enables us to continuously enrich our portfolio through innovative, value-added products and services. By expanding our manufacturing footprint, sweating our assets, innovating and adapting to requirements, we are being able to capture the advantages of scale.

57.50%
Cement capacity utilisation

9.61 MT
Cement/ GGBS production

With a total 4.57 MTPA clinker and 16.6 MTPA grinding capacity, one integrated unit, two clinkerisation unit and six grinding units, we are constantly raising the bar on our performance.

FY 2022-23 HIGHLIGHTS

Optimising resource consumption and maximising production

Key inputs

1 Integrated unit
2 Clinkerisation unit (including JV)
6 Grinding units
16.6 MTPA cumulative capacity

Key outcomes

Capacity utilisation	57.5%
Thermal Substitution Rate	8.14%
Specific power consumption (Grinding)	32.57 units
Specific power consumption (Clinker)	54.64 units
Specific heat consumption (Grinding)	64.80 Kcal
Specific heat consumption (Clinker)	738 Kcal

Adding to our capacity

To diversify our market presence and capitalise on the market opportunities with our sustainable products, we have been consistently investing to scale up our production capacity. We are committed to increasing our capacity to 26 MTPA by FY 2025-26.

Planned capacity additions

- 2.0 MTPA — Grinding unit at VJNR, Karnataka
- 3.5 MTPA — Grinding unit at Dolvi, Mumbai
- 4.0 MTPA — Grinding unit at VJNR, Karnataka
- 3.0 MTPA — Clinker facility at Nagaur, Rajasthan
- 2.5 MTPA — Grinding unit at Nagaur, Rajasthan
- 2.5 MTPA — Grinding unit in Punjab
- 3.0 MTPA — Clinker facility at Damoh, Madhya Pradesh
- 3.0 MTPA — Grinding unit at Damoh, Madhya Pradesh
- 2.5 MTPA — Grinding unit at Uttar Pradesh

Scaling up to improve efficiency

At Nandyal

8,500 TPD
Kiln capacity up from 6,500 TPD

10 MW
Tie-up with JSW Energy for solar power

12.2 MW
Investment in WHRS

At Vijayanagar

+2 MTPA
Increasing plant capacity by Nov 2023

8 MW
Tie-up with JSW Energy for solar power by Sept 2023

Other additions

+2 MTPA
Increase in capacity at Dolvi in July 2023

+1.36 MTPA Clinker capacity and 14.7 MW WHRS
JSW Cement FZC (JV) by FY 2023-24

4,000 TPD Clinker capacity and 8.9 MW WHRS
Shiva Cement goal by June 2023

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

Increasing alternative material use

To increase our reliance on alternative raw materials to conserve natural resources, we have started the addition of alumina-rich steel-making slag as a replacement for expensive aluminium laterite at Nandyal for clinker making. We are also utilising AOD slag in cement grinding. We also utilise waste hot gases from the clinker plant for slag drying in Nandyal plant, thus minimising the use of coal or diesel. In salem, utilising hot air from the JSW Steel Sinter Plant for slag drying.

31,424 tonnes

Waste co-processed in environment-friendly manner

Maintaining product quality

We maintain best-in-class testing norms and confirm to IS 269 (OPC), IS 455 (PSC), IS 16415 (Composite) in cement and IS 16714 for GGBS. We are in the process of getting NABL accreditation for four concrete labs in Salboni, Dolvi, Hyderabad and Kolkata.

For raw material testing, to further strengthen our capability, we have installed microscope and glass content testing equipment for GGBS. As part of our endeavour to increase the usage of alternate fuel, we have put up a dedicated alternate fuel testing facility at Nandyal. This includes equipment such as Auto Titor, Flashpoint tester and Chloride testing facility.

Achieving consistent volume growth

Despite a slowdown in the Indian cement industry during FY 2022-23, we persevered with an aggressive strategy that helped us put up a strong performance.

Surging production and sales

Cement Sales Volume (MMT)

GGBS Sales Volumes (MMT)

Total Cement and GGBS (MT)

Economising fuel usage

All our plants continued to optimise energy consumption in FY 2022-23 by optimising processes and increased use of technology.

Fuel consumption

FY 2022-23	SHC (Kcal/kg)	
	Grinding	Kiln
Vijayanagar	69.66	-
Nandyal*	21.07	737
Dolvi	59.30	-
Salboni	57.54	-
Jajpur	56.05	-
Shiva	-	908
Fujairah	-	721

** At Nandyal, no fuel is used for OPC grinding and hot air from kiln is partially being used for GGBS Grinding.*

Fuel replacement

Nandyal TSR (%)	
FY 2021-22	7.03
FY 2022-23	8.14
Increase	15.78

Power consumption

FY 2022-23	SPC(kWh/T)	
	Grinding	Kiln
Vijaynagar	29.23	-
Nandyal	34.63	57.47
Dolvi	34.52	-
Salboni	33.42	-
Jajpur	30.52	-
Salem	34.65	53.03
Fujairah	-	

FY 2022-23 developments

- At Jajpur, we reduced specific power consumption by 7.30%; power consumed in FY 2022-23 was 30.52 kWh/T of cement against 32.91 kWh/T of cement in FY 2021-2022
- At Salboni, we reduced specific power consumption by 2.0%; power consumed in FY 2022-23 was 33.52 kWh/T of cement against 34.11 kWh/T of cement in FY 2021-2022

Increased dispatches during FY 2022-23

- Overall dispatches of cement + GGBS increased by 9.2% to 9.63 MMT in FY 2022-23 compared to 8.82 MMT in FY 2021-22
- Overall GGBS dispatches increased by 23.6% to 3.85 MMT in FY 2022-23, compared to 3.12 MMT in FY 2021-22
- Vijayanagar dispatches of cement + GGBS increased by 11% to 3.6 MMT in FY 2022-23 against 3.24 MMT in FY 2021-22
- Dolvi dispatches of cement + GGBS increased by 6.3% to 1.95 MMT in FY 2021-22 compared to 1.83 MMT in FY 2021-22

Stepping up production of green products

Our green cement products offer among the lowest clinker ratios in the world, aligning with our commitment to preserving natural resources and energy. As a result of our planned product mix, our specific net CO_2 emissions stood at an industry-leading 219.7 kg per tonne of cementitious material in FY 2022-23. We have ventured into the construction chemicals category, that is expected to grow exponentially in the next few years. With advances in green product technologies, this sector will see a dynamic shift from conventional construction mix ratios to extracted byproduct engineered compositions.

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

DEEPENING OUR TECHNOLOGY IMPRINT

Innovation drives our dynamic growth in the cement sector. We have continued to explore clinker substitution and replacement, the use of alternative raw materials and ways to improve the carbon footprint of our products and production processes. Intensive R&D and use of advanced technologies have backed these efforts.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Ensuring product diversity

We rely on innovation to bring new and more sustainable building materials to our customers. Our partnerships with premier research institutes help us improve our product composition.

Important collaborations

- With IIT Guwahati: To better concrete mix
- IIT Delhi: To develop LC3 Cement technology
- IIT Mumbai: To validate durable low-carbon cement
- FEhs: Conversion of steel slags to cementitious materials

Important trials

- Demo trial for super sulphated cement
- Lab trials for LC3 cement
- Testing for 53S or rail cement
- Experiments for graphene composition in cement or concrete
- Development of alternative materials for clinkerisation
- Further development of geopolymer cement

1,68,000 tonnes

Of limestone saved due to 2% decrease in clinker factor in FY 2022-23

CASE STORY

PRESERVING THE NATION'S LIMESTONE RESERVES

Currently, nearly 91% of our product portfolio comprises slag-based products, including PSC, composite cement and GGBS. This makes it possible for us to have the distinction of having the lowest average clinker factor in the industry. We remain committed to consistently reducing our average clinker factor, which will lead to further lowering our CO_2 emissions. Owing to our R&D endeavours to source alternative raw materials and employ innovative grinding methods, we have managed to decrease our clinker factor by 2% in FY 2022-23 vis-à-vis the previous year.

Safeguarding quality

Our R&D centre in Vijayanagar helps us maintain the highest standards of quality and consistency. Both the R&D centre and our individual plant quality control laboratories used advanced robotics and are equipped with cutting-edge facilities. State-of-the-art instruments at these facilities help monitor and control the entire process value chain, right from the sourcing of raw materials to the finished product.

Instruments at our plant quality control labs

- X-ray fluorescence and diffraction machines
- Optical microscope
- Compressive strength testing machine
- Isothermal calorimetry
- Online control systems
- Advanced wet classical chemistry instruments

How we maintain desired quality and consistency of end products

- Meticulously developed specifications for various input raw materials such as limestone, laterite, red mud, steel slag, flue dust, BF slag, fly ash, gypsum, and more
- Regular sampling and chemistry determination techniques to effectively control the quality of raw materials
- Detailed assessments done to determine glass content in slag to ensure compliance with BIS standards
- Microscopic analysis of different phases in the clinker to assess its quality and quantity
- Mineralogical and chemical characterisation, as well as evaluation of final clinker-based OPC and slag cement products for their physical properties, including setting time, normal consistency, expansion, Blaine fineness, and compressive strength to ensure finish product adheres to BIS specifications
- SOPS established that govern quality assurance through sampling, traceability assessment, analysis, and calibration of instruments
- Periodic checks by third-party and BIS of clinker and finished products

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

Key technological achievements and milestones

DEC 2022
Manufacturing

VISION ANALYTICS
- Video analytics at JSW Shiva, Odisha
- Traffic management system with AI-based logic to ease truck moments
- AI-based Vision Analytics for kiln operations at Nandyal plant

DEC 2022
Marketing and Branding

GREEN CRETE LAUNCH
- Design and concept of CO_2 calculator in website
- Graphical representation of product contributing to less emissions

JAN 2023
L&D DigitAll Event

DIGITALL EVENT
- Design awareness and knowledge sharing programme at Nandyal plant for all
- SAP PM/MM module training and workshop

FEB 2023
Dealer Saathi App

NON-TRADE: ORDER PLACEMENT
- Order placement feature for non-trades in Saathi App
- Place order, financial, sales performance, order tracking, product info and many more features

MAR 2023
Manufacturing

PACKER AUTOMATION
- Cement bag count through video analytics at Salboni plant
- Monitor the wagons, printing missing identification and bag damage identification

Supply Chain

DEPOT ATTENDANCE TRACKING SYSTEM
- App introduced to Depot, Goods Shed, E2Supervisors
- Check in/out capture via App with geo-fencing and facial image
- 260 depot staff are facilitated with app
- Leveraging Apps to energise the value chain

Marketing and Branding

WHATSAPP PUSH NOTIFICATIONS
- Introduced WhatsApp as new communication channels
- Focus on dealers, influencers, JSW employees
- Notifications on products, offers, discounts, greetings, HR Alerts

SAATHI App

ENHANCEMENT
- Communication broadcasting feature
- All media formats can be broadcasted to dealers and SO

Influencers Loyalty

PROGRAM (ILP) AND CONTACT CENTER
- Pragati App to reward influencers
- Points redemption and claims via app
- AP/TG/KA Dealers to be supported
- Access, call centre metrics and FAQs are facilitated to contact centre

Leads

GENERATION TO JSW PAINTS
- Introduced 'Construction Stage' Brickwork/ Plastering in non-trade
- Email notifications to Paints RM
- 299 leads generated in one month out of 828 orders placed

Digitalisation

Digitalisation is a crucial driver that is helping us evolve as a tech-enabled organisation. We are implementing digitalisation across our plant operations while using various digital platforms to provide customers with best experience, facilitating sales and digital payments.

Our pursuit of growth spans all channels, from partnerships with sub-dealers to direct-to-dealer enterprises. Apart from improving operational efficiency, digitalisation is helping us better engagement and interaction across the value chain and among all our stakeholders.

Digitalisation strategy, execution and impact

Wave 1
- Laying the foundation in key functional areas

Wave 2
- Digitalisation of sales and marketing
- Digitalisation of logistics
- Digitalise customer experience

Wave 3 and Digital Vision 2026
- Expand and scale digital to best-in-class:
- Customer experience
- Excellence in logistics
- Digital in manufacturing
- Digital in RMC
- Sustainability, safety and security
- Finance
- Analytics – Data-driven decision-making

Guiding principles

Strategic Transformation in Key Areas
- Transform end-to-end Customer experience
- Excellence in logistics service and cost
- Industry 4.0/APC in manufacturing
- Transform key finance processes

Value Lens
- ROI is the key to digital investments
- Prioritise focus and investment
- Increase focus on safety and sustainability projects

Democratise Digitalisation
- Low investment and quick ROI projects undertaken at plant level
- Short, well-defined sprints as per 'Angle'
- Fail-fast and learn-fast approach
- Promote horizontal and vertical deployment

9
Major digital projects

35+
Digital projects completed

20+
Digital projects planned

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

JSW Cement's digital focus areas

Sustainability

1 Mining
2 Supply Chain
3 Manufacturing
4 Sales and marketing
5 Finance

Additional focus

- Safety, security, governance
- Digitally enabled sustainability and R&D
- Continuous learning culture
- Standard and AI/ML-enabled analytics

Anticipated impact

- Increased sales
- Increased asset availability
- Improved safety
- Cost optimisation
- Emission reduction
- Connected worker

Additional focus

Integrated IT+Plant Automation+Digital

- IoT, IT/OT In
- Data sciences, AI/ML
- Intelligent Analytics, BI+OI
- Edge-to-cloud
- Digital depots
- Leveraging startup ecosystem

Horizontal + Vertical Deployment

ENABLED BY:

- Digital depots
- Digital learning
- One Digital team

People Upskilling

- 2-tier training
  - Mass awareness
  - Specialised deep-dive
- Digital Central (Group)
- Digital Confluence (Group)
- Digital Exchange (Group)

Key objectives of digitalisation and how we are meeting them

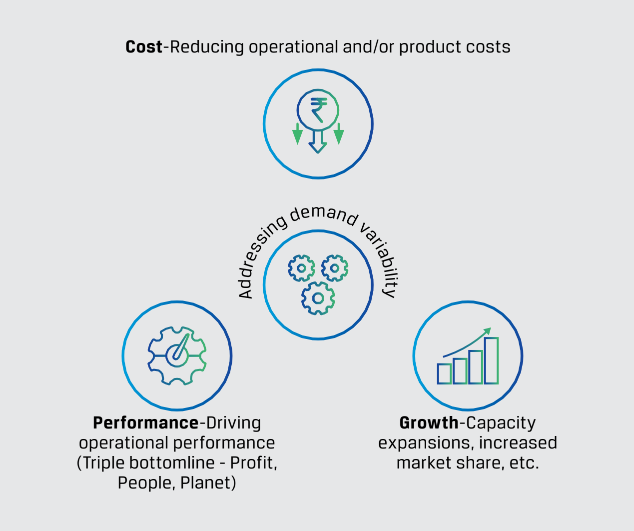
Objective	How and why
Operational efficiency	Leveraging IoT sensors and automation for real-time process monitoring, optimising production, reducing downtime and enhancing resource utilisation
Data-driven decision-making	Collecting and analysing data from production stages for informed decisions, predictive maintenance, and process refinement
Predictive maintenance	Utilising AI and machine learning to detect equipment issues early, and minimise downtime and maintenance costs
Quality control	Real-time monitoring and parameter adjustment to ensure consistent product quality and reduce human error
Energy efficiency	Monitoring and optimising energy consumption to improve cost efficiency and reduce environmental impact
Supply chain optimisation	Implementing blockchain for supply chain transparency, efficient sourcing and reduced fraud risks
Inventory management	Automating inventory tracking for cost savings and improved order fulfilment
Remote monitoring	Enabling remote monitoring and control of critical processes, especially during emergencies
Customer engagement	Enhancing communication with clients through digital tools, improving satisfaction and understanding of customer needs
Sustainability	Using digital tech for emissions monitoring, waste management, and compliance with environmental regulations
Innovation	Supporting R&D of innovative cement products and processes through digitalisation and simulation tools

Digitalising our operations

Digitalisation is crucial for us to drive greater efficiencies in the production process. Our implementation of digital initiatives are helping us improve plant productivity, reduce our environmental footprint, increase capacity utilisation, improve quality and reduce consumption of resources.

Digital technology as a catalyst

We have the potential to elevate EBITDA per tonne by 8-10% by giving prominence to the three pivotal pillars of cost, performance and growth to achieve operational excellence.



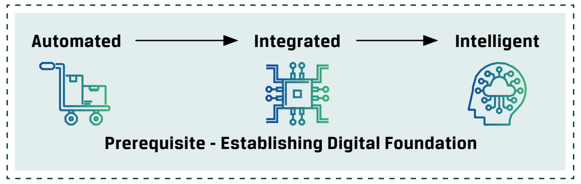
JSW Cement (Nandyal) can improve the bottomline by focusing on the three key levers of operational excellence

Objective 1
Operations improvement with advanced operations

Objective 2
Operations intelligence using AI-ML

Objective 4
Improve sustainability to achieve Net Zero goals

Objective 5
Safe and smart workplace



Optimising production rates

We use digitalisation to address hidden sources of inefficiency and production setbacks, aiming to optimise production rates while minimising energy consumption and maximising product quality.

Quarrying raw material	1	**Quarrying**
Crushing	2	**Power balance**
Prehomogenisation and raw meal grinding	3	
Preheating	4	**Dust production**
Precalcining	5	**Waste heat use** **Dust production**
Clinker production in the rotary kiln	6	**Kiln fuel consumption**
Cooling and storing	7	
Blending	8	**Clinker and cement production; total clinker consumed**
Cement grinding	9	**Non-kiln fuel consumption**
Storing in the cement silo	10	**Power balance (indirect emissions)**

At our cement plants, we rely on various metrics such as energy consumption, CO_2 emissions, and output quality. These metrics are influenced by multiple factors such as humidity, vibration, and temperature. Our employees manually adjust approximately 50-100 of these variables around every 10 minutes. Through automated root-cause analysis, our process experts can pinpoint the underlying reasons for production losses and receive actionable recommendations to mitigate process inefficiencies, such as energy waste, reduced clinker quality, lower throughput, and kiln feed variations.

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

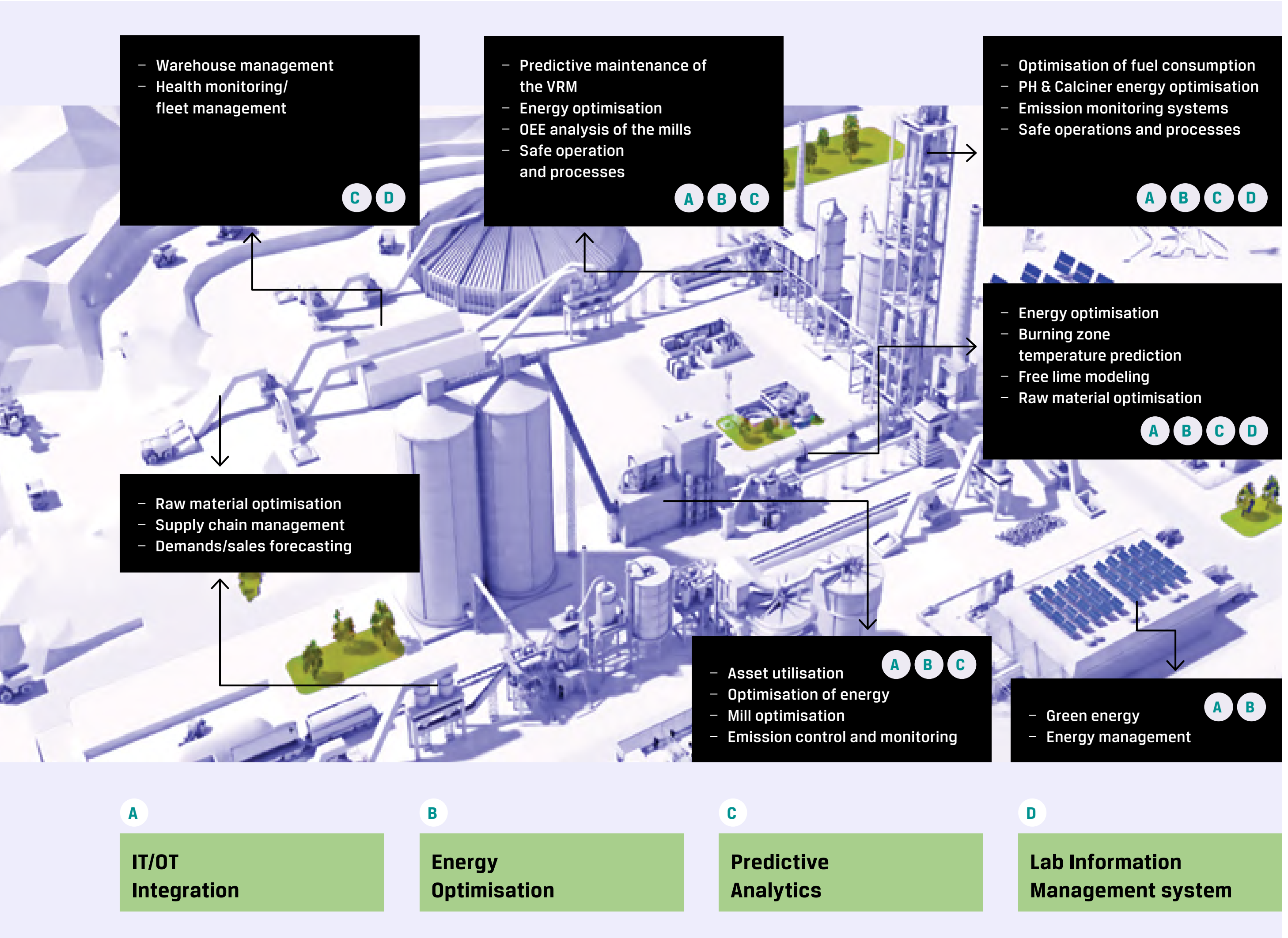
CASE STORY

SETTING UP A MODEL DIGITAL PLANT AT NANDYAL

We intend to make the Nandyal plant a model digital plant, with digitalisation woven into every aspect of its operations and product delivery. Nandyal is integrated plant with a state-of-the-art technology for producing clinker and cement situated at Bilakalaguduru village near Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.

The plant is situated next to limestone mine to produce clinker and it also uses BF Slag generated by JSW Steel, and is one of the most energy-efficient cement plants in India. It is the first cement plant in India to use the Combi-Comflex technology, which ensures less energy use compared to conventional methods of cement-making.

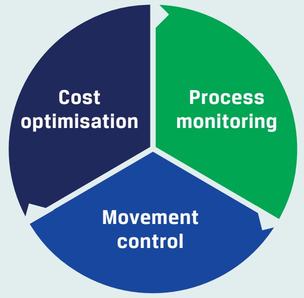
JSW Nandyal - Model Digital Plant Aspiration



CASE STORY

GROUND-BREAKING DIGITAL INTERVENTION IN LOGISTICS

We have adopted a transformative digital strategy in our logistics operations, aimed at boosting service quality and cost-effectiveness across the supply chain. Our approach is built on three key pillars:



At the core of this strategy is our Logistics Control Tower (LCT), the digital brain overseeing the entire operation, from order receipt to material delivery. Equipped with cutting-edge technologies such as RFID and GPS, the LCT leverages analytics to process vast amounts of data.

Our Yard Management System (YMS) aligns sales orders with available trucks in our parking yard, optimising their sequencing. For internal plant logistics, we employ RFID tags and sensors managed by the Plant Logistics Management System (PLMS). This system ensures efficient truck movement within the plant.

External movement is tracked using GPS, allowing real-time monitoring of truck movement. Any irregularities trigger alerts to the LCT, which acts as the central hub of our Track N Trace system. This system promptly notifies stakeholders, minimising truck stoppages.

We have integrated these processes into a business intelligence platform, continuously optimising routes, fleet sizes, and trip efficiency. This holistic digitalisation effort has revolutionised our logistics, elevating service, reducing costs, and enhancing supply chain efficiency.

Embedding technology to improve process expertise

We aim to prevent process inefficiencies and significantly minimise production losses related to quality, emissions, and energy. Our approach includes predictive recommendations, which determine the optimal process settings, such as cyclone material temperature and kiln oxygen levels, to reduce kiln inefficiencies. We employ an automated/decision-support system that adjusts the burning zone temperature based on fuel characteristics, quality predictions, CaO predictions, emission monitoring, and fuel substitution rates. Proactive alerts are promptly delivered to our production team through an intuitive screen when process inefficiencies arise. Additionally, we provide detailed descriptions of root causes and SOPs to help guide our production teams in addressing issues before losses occur.

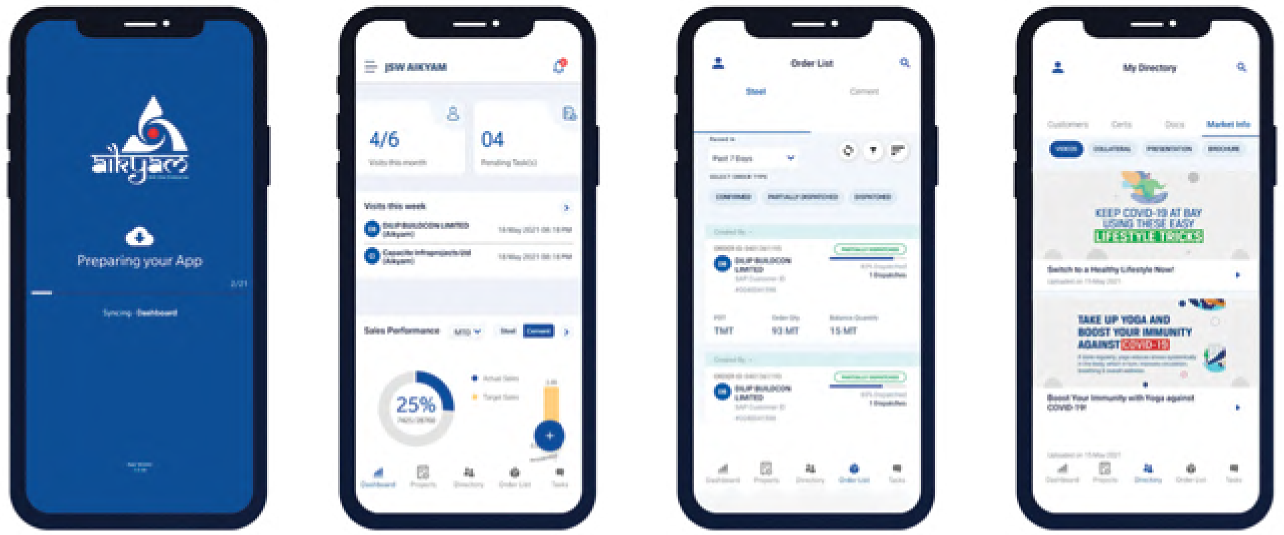
INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

Driving greater organisational synergy

Aikyam, a single app for multiple business verticals at JSW Group

Following the successful integration of our retail trade operations in steel and cement into JSW One in the East, we are streamlining the operations of our large project divisions in the steel, cement, and paint sectors through a single group interface. To facilitate this, we have introduced 'Aikyam', a cutting-edge technology platform that grants Managers of large project divisions across these businesses access to crucial information and potential opportunities.

Aikyam's primary goal is to digitalise the end-to-end institutional sales processes within the JSW Group. By seamlessly integrating data from these two business entities, it aims to provide a comprehensive 360-degree view of our large project customers. This holistic perspective will empower our client managers to enhance their interactions with valued clients and identify cross-selling opportunities, ultimately delivering an enriched customer experience.



Improving sales and marketing through technological innovation

Leveraging apps to optimise value chain

Our Digital & Analytics team (DnA) introduced new processes for sales planning, pricing visualisation, micro-market mapping, and sales force automation in trade and direct/institutional sales and dealer engagement across various platforms in 2020.

12+
Apps launched

20+
Business process covered via apps

What helps us adapt swiftly to market dynamics

- A deep understanding of suitable products, geographies, and customer value propositions
- Expertise in building responsive, scalable, and profitable direct-to-customer business processes
- A close relationship with sub-dealers and influencers, achieved through digital engagement and the development of the dealer cohort
- Ensuring our markets have the flexibility to customise a centrally developed toolkit of digital technologies and practices to meet local requirements

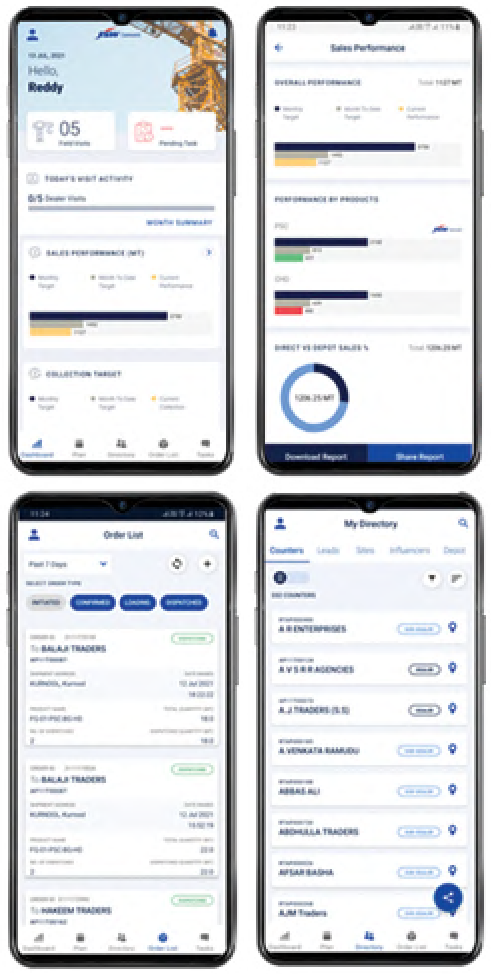
Personalising engagement and experience through digital

JSW Saathi App

The Smart JSW Saathi App has already proven to be a powerful driver for our non-trade customer preferences and deeper engagement. For instance, our Saathi platform received over 4,000+ downloads across 10 states, and 30,000+ visits within just two weeks of its release to our non-trade customer network. This platform assists customers in placing orders against approved contracts, checking order status, tracking their dispatches in real-time, making online payments, settling outstanding balances, managing their financial records, collaborating with our departments through service requests, and accessing essential documents and materials needed for their daily operations.

Sales Saathi App

Our internal Sales Saathi platforms are pivotal in empowering our sales team, fostering a culture of learning, collaboration, and enabling us to scale our customer management process. The Sales Saathi App helps our field force to execute tasks swiftly and efficiently and serves as their primary tool for all dealer-related interactions. By leveraging such tools, our team promotes best practices by providing visibility into dealer history, orders, financial health, and also in addressing issues, concerns, and complaints. We set objectives for resolution, ultimately enhancing business outcomes and dealer satisfaction through the adoption of new technologies.



30,000+
Visits on Saathi platform within two weeks of launch

INTELLECTUAL
CAPITAL

Technology to help build greater connect with teams and partners

We have further improved our marketing outreach through the use of digital. For example, we have registered a 63% and 117% increase in Instagram and LinkedIn users, respectively. A toll-free number successfully generated leads for new dealerships and product inquiries. SEO strategies and consistent website content updates nearly doubled our website visitors from 14k to 30k.

We have also used the conventional marketing channels to build our brand resonance. For example, we extended our reach with TV and radio campaigns during the Puri Rath Yatra. Alongside the IPL, our Leader's Premier League was a hit, involving dealers, retailers and influencers, with more than 600 winners redeeming their prizes.

A digital film we released on the occasion of Pongal achieved 1 million+ views on social media. We proudly promoted our status as the world's #1 eco-friendly cement company through print media ads.

In 2022-23, we received 429 customer complaints, of which 425 have been closed.

DnA sales and marketing initiatives

- **Saathi**
  - **Direct**
    - **Customer Accounts**
      - Sales Promoter App
      - Customer App
        - HO User
        - Sold to User
    - **Sales Team**
      - NT SO App
      - NT ASM App
  - **Channel**
    - **Dealers**
      - Dealer App
      - Sales Promoter App
    - **Sales Team**
      - SO App
      - DGO App
      - ASM App

CASE STORY

EMPOWERING THE INFLUENCER COMMUNITY

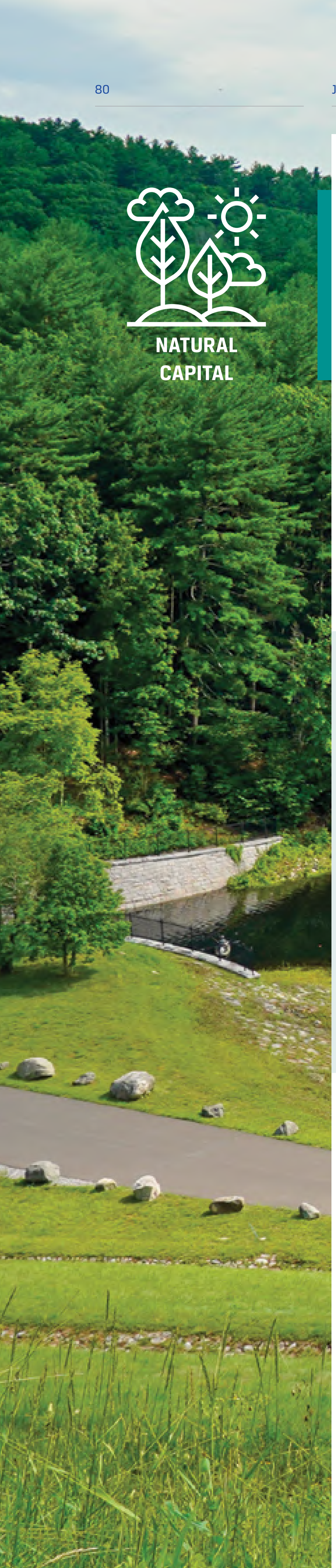
4,303
No. of meetings to create awareness

22,000+
Influencers

2,500+
Sites covered through 55 cement care vans and four stationary labs for technical workshops

Pragati: Influencer management programme

- We have designed a unique influencer management programme to engage with professionals in the mason, contractor, engineer, and architect segments. This initiative has yielded significant results, including heightened demand for our products and development of loyal brand ambassadors. Our programme is specifically designed to connect with the real influencers, termed 'Decision-Making Influencers' (DMI), with the power to shape the purchasing choices of end consumers.
- Our programme offers a range of valuable benefits, including scholarships for children based on specific eligibility criteria. Additionally, participants can enjoy various other perks such as bonuses on special occasions and festivals, complimentary gifts, exciting tours, and experience-based gifts for the whole family like movie tickets, theatre outings, and access to sporting events.
- Apart from focusing on influencers, the year also saw us engage with dealers through state-wise Local Annual Dealer Conferences. In the span of just one month, we engaged with 2,000+ dealers, contributing substantially to our total trade sales. Over the course of 21 days, our campaign in the eastern markets garnered an impressive 9.2 million views of our TVC, with 5.2 million additional views via full-page newspaper inserts.



NATURAL CAPITAL

MINIMISING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

To ensure that we continue to meet the nation's development needs and reduce the environmental impact of our operations, we have committed ourselves to net positive outcomes and ultimate recovery of the environment. While we are innovating on sustainable production methods, and concrete use and applications, our time-bound strategy is directed at restricting resource use, reducing CO_2 emissions, efficiently manage waste and minimise & replenish water.

FY 2022-23 Highlights

11,381 T
Of CO_2 emissions avoided due to the use of solar energy at Nandyal and Salboni plants

1,56,952 m^3
Harvested rainwater consumed

8.1%
Thermal substitution rate

7.3 MnT
Waste derived resources used

206 kg/T
Of cementitious material net CO_2 emissions intensity (Scope+Scope 2)

78 Litre
Water consumption per tonne of cementitious material

Ensuring environmental compliance and awareness

Ensuring compliance is critical for the seamless operations of our plants. We strictly adhere to relevant regulations governing air quality, water management, and waste disposal, both at the local and national levels. Rigorous monitoring ensures that our performance across these parameters remain consistently within permissible limits. In FY 2022-23, there were no instances of non-compliance with environmental statutes at any of our plants. However, we paid fine of ₹10 Lakh for an earlier non-compliance of FY 2020-21. While there were a few show-cause notices, these were effectively addressed. Additionally, we have taken proactive steps by discontinuing the use of single-use plastics.

CASE STORY

CELEBRATING WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2022

We enthusiastically marked World Environment Day in 2022 with a blend of passion and targeted action. Aligned with the theme, 'Only One Earth', our activities reflected the motto of 'Living sustainably in harmony with nature'. To cultivate awareness not only among our employees but also among the future generation, particularly children, a series of engaging competitions were organised. The event garnered a remarkable response, with nearly 25% of our employees actively taking part, and thus underscoring our collective commitment to environmental awareness and sustainability.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Partnering for Net Zero concrete

As a member of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA), we are committed to GCCA's visionary roadmap for achieving Net Zero concrete by 2050. Over the past decade, we have quadrupled our production while halving our emissions by high clinker substitution, particularly with slag. Currently, more than 90% of our product portfolio is slag-based, with two-thirds of our raw materials sourced from by-products and waste materials.

To achieve Net Zero emissions, we are implementing strategies such as clinker substitution, using alternative fuels and raw materials, and increasing clean and green sources in our energy mix. We blend clinker with supplementary materials like blast-furnace slag to produce blended cement, reducing carbon emissions. We aim to increase our use of alternative fuels and raw materials to over 30% by 2030. Additionally, we are progressively incorporating solar power plants, Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS), and renewable energy sources, targeting 50% renewable power by 2030. Our grinding plants also utilise advanced technologies, prioritise energy productivity, and produce high-quality blended cement products with superior properties.

Targetting for

60%

Renewable power by 2030

Climate change and energy management

As part of our climate action strategy, we are progressively shifting towards the use of alternate fuels and raw materials, installing solar and wind power plants, Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS), and sourcing renewable energy through Power Purchase Agreements (PPA).

As per SLL, we have taken a target of reducing our CO_2 emission intensity (scope1+2) by 15% by FY26 from the FY21 baseline. For reducing our scope 3 emissions and for electrification our fleet, we have ordered 5 EV trucks for raw material transports which will be delivered in FY24.

Latest technology and energy-efficient processes

Clinker substitution

We continue to use industrial waste, such as blast furnace slag/fly ash, to substitute clinker in the production of cement or cementitious products; more than 90% of our products are slag-based.

Using alternate fuel

Our clinker plants at Nandyal and Fujairah conserve natural resources such as coal and pet coke via co-processing of alternate fuels.

Waste heat recovery

We are prioritising WHRS, which reduce the consumption of coal/diesel, while utilising clinker plant waste hot gases for slag drying. The 9 MW WHRS at Shiva Cement meets almost 70% of its energy needs.

Shifting towards renewable energy

We have installed 5.5 MW solar plant at the Nandyal unit and 3.5 MW at our Salboni unit, which are helping us decarbonise our footprint.

Collaborating for change

We are collaborating with various organisations to give further impetus to our sustainability journey. These partnerships serve as platforms for networking, learning, and propelling businesses towards a low-carbon future. As part of our decarbonisation strategy, we are part of the following:

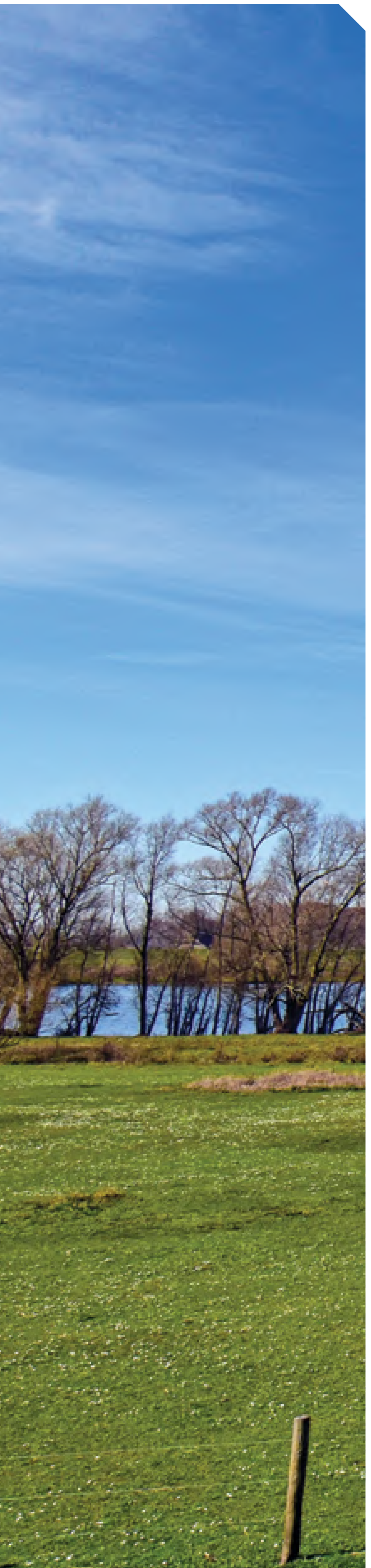
- GCCA 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero Concrete
- Part of all the three campaigns of RE100, EP100 and EV100 of The Climate Group, the first company in the sector to make such a commitment
- Signatory to the UN Energy Compact, a voluntary commitment of action with specific targets and timelines to achieve SDG7 in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Signatory to the Global Framework Principles for Decarbonising Heavy Industry, which provides clear steps to reduce emissions in heavy industries across the world to limit global warming to 1.5°C
- Member of UNIDO's Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative's (IDDI) advisory group since 2022
- Signatory to CII's Climate Charter and a member of CII Climate council since 2022
- Member of Development Council for Cement Industry (DCCI), set up by Government of India in 2021
- Committed to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) since 2022
- Member of CII's India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) and IUCN's Leader for Nature programme, both promote our efforts towards biodiversity conservation and emission reduction

gcca CLIMATE GROUP RE100 CLIMATE GROUP EP100 CLIMATE GROUP EV100 IBBI INDIA BUSINESS & BIODIVERSITY INITIATIVE

CII Climate Action Charter CII Confederation of Indian Industry INDUSTRIAL DEEP DECARBONISATION

NATURAL CAPITAL

EMISSIONS



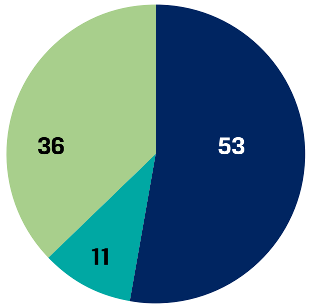
Emissions management

The primary sources of our GHG emissions are cement production and transportation of raw material and finished products. Our foremost goal is to manufacture products with a low carbon footprint. We are already leading the decarbonisation journey of the sector, with an emission intensity that is only one-third of the global average and 36% of the national average.

During FY 2022-23, our Scope 1 net emission intensity gradually decreased from 219.7 kg/T to 173.3 kg/T of cementitious material, primarily due to lesser clinker production at Nandyal plant.

Our Scope 2 emission intensity underwent a gradual reduction from 46 to 33 kg/T. Several strategies have played a role in reducing our CO_2 footprint reduction.

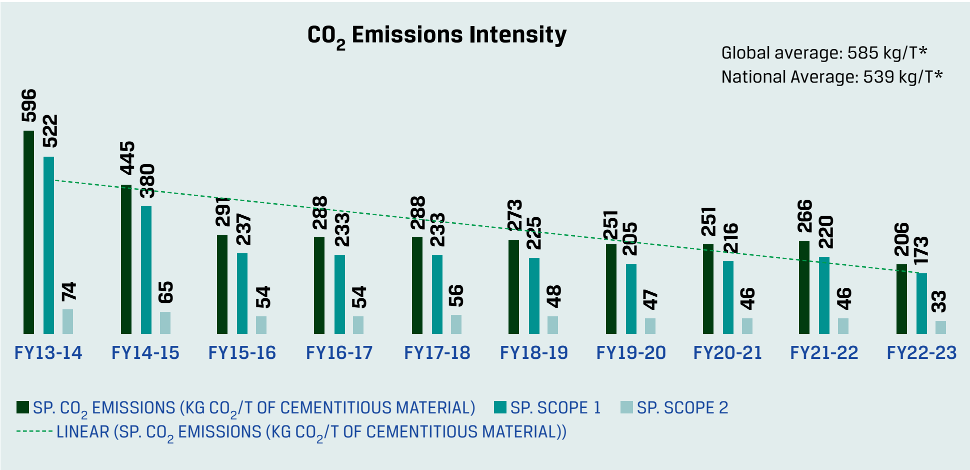
Emissions per category (%)



- Scope 1 emissions (Gross): 1.53 Million tCO_2e
- Scope 2 emissions: 0.28 Million tCO_2e
- Scope 3 emissions: 1.04 Million tCO_2e

Carbon footprint historical performance

In the past 10 years, we have reduced our carbon emission intensity by more than half.



**Source: GCCA GNR2021*

Other emissions

We acknowledge our responsibility to safeguard air quality. Emissions from our manufacturing operations encompass dust, nitrogen oxides (NOx), and sulfur oxides (SOx). The primary sources of dust emissions are cement production stacks and fugitive emissions from quarrying, material transfer, loading/unloading, and open material storage at a few manufacturing sites. Combustion of fuel and raw materials produces SOx and NOx emissions.

To ensure stringent control, we have installed continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) and ambient air quality assessments across our plants. We meticulously track stack and fugitive emissions of dust (PM10, PM2.5), SO_2 and NOx. Our commitment to comply with environmental standards is unwavering, and we adhere to all pertinent local and national emission regulations.

We have been consistently enhancing our performance and management benchmarks for air quality control. It is noteworthy that we refrain from emitting any ozone-depleting substances (ODS) during the cement production process. Other auxiliary emissions from our operations are nearly negligible. Our kiln stack emissions are documented, with a single kiln at Nandyal, accounting for 100% of reported emissions.

Our new kiln at Shiva Cement, which began operations in early 2023, is also connected with CEMS. We will be reporting the data of this from next year.

Introducing Green-Crete - our low carbon concrete

In FY 2022-23, we launched our most environmentally friendly range of ready-mix concrete – Green Crete. Our GreenCrete is a low-carbon concrete that effectively reduces CO_2 emissions by 30-45%. The range comprises two varieties: JSW Green Crete Smart and Green Crete Ultima.

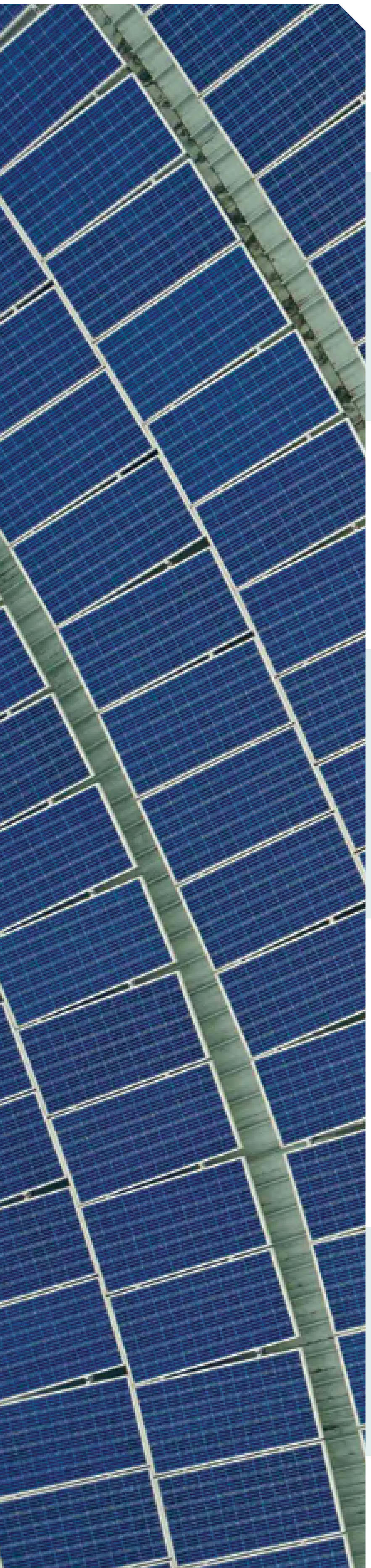
By incorporating GGBS as partial substitutes for OPC, Green Crete ensures sustainable construction practices. Furthermore, Green Crete Ultima integrates granulated blast furnace slag (GBFS) as a partial replacement for sand. As part of our commitment to transparency, we have also launched a Carbon Calculator, allowing customers to gauge their contribution to CO_2 emission reduction when opting for Green Crete.

Why Green Crete?

- Substantial CO_2 reduction
- High strength
- Excellent durability
- Conservation of natural resources – limestone, water, energy, sand
- Contributes to a circular economy using by-products
- Green rating, which helps in getting more FSI and Green certifications

NATURAL CAPITAL

ENERGY



Energy management

Our derive our power supply mainly from the grid and through third parties, with a captive power plant at Salboni. We are actively expanding our utilisation of solar power and waste heat recovery across our plants.

405.7 million units
Total electricity consumption

5,085 TJ
Total thermal energy consumption at kiln

3.182 GJ/T
Of clinker-specific Thermal Energy

52.4 Kwh/T
Of cementitious materials Specific Electrical Energy

Use of renewable energy

Continuing our efforts towards renewable energy consumption, we elevated our renewable energy share to 3.9 % from 3.6 % in FY 2022-23, driven by increased renewable power use at Salboni and Nandyal. We are aiming to further improve this share in the years to come.

5.5 MW
Solar power plant at the Nandyal unit

3.5 MW
Solar power plant at the Salboni unit

16 million units
Solar power consumption at Nandyal and Salboni plants

~4%
Renewable Energy portfolio

Energy efficiency

With increased usage of alternate fuels, we observed a rise in our thermal substitution rate (TSR) from 7.1% to 8% last year, owing to increased consumption of industrial waste, plastics/RDF waste, and biomass waste at our Nandyal plant. Our energy sources encompass industrial waste, including pharmaceutical hazardous waste, plastic waste, carbon black, and biomass waste like ground nuts and rice husk. However, in FY 2022-23, our specific thermal energy increased by 2% vis-à-vis last year.

36,03,904 kWh/annum
Energy savings across all five plants

2,559 T/annum
CO_2 emissions avoided due to multiple energy efficiency measures

Initiatives to improve energy efficiency

Every year, we strategise and implement initiatives to increase our energy efficiency. These sustainable energy solutions help us in reducing emissions and fuel cost.

Salboni
Exclusive grinding of OPC (Self and Sale) by RP+BM combination, thus reduction in overall SPC by 1.82 Unit/MT
Interlocks revised to avoid idle running in RP and Coal-Mill circuit
Replacement of conventional fixtures with LED light at street light
Process water spray extraction pump connection changed to raw water instead of filtered water tank.
Removal of 02 nos (22 Kw) secondary bagfilter fans from Packing Plant
Modifications at Packing Plant blower lines
Vijaynagar
RP main bagfilter DOL to VFD
RP Unit-2 HAG coal conveyor blower DOL to VFD
LC-1 lighting operation through DCS
VRM bag house discharge air slide standby motor kept off
Admin building air conditioner cassette indoor units (5 Nos) kept off in open space area
Dolvi
Replacing of water-cooled air conditioning units to air-cooled air conditioning units.
Installation of door-limit sensors to eliminate idle electrical loads in cable cellars.
Replacing of Bag filters starters from DOL to VFD.
Optimisation of the supply voltages to within energy economy zones for both medium and low voltage applications within the plant. (Using in A-shift Zones of MSEB)
Jajpur
Solar light installation
Packer radial/tangential belt joint for long belt
Drive installation

Enhancing our clean energy portfolio

We are progressively increasing our adoption of clean and green power by utilising electricity generated through WHRS and renewable energy accessed through PPAs. In the previous year, around 4% of our power came from clean sources, which will rise to approximately 20% in FY 2023-24. Our solar power capacity, managed by JSW Energy, stands at 26.5 MW, complemented by WHRS of 21.3 MW. This has resulted in an aggregate non-fossil energy capacity of nearby 48 MW with plans for further expansion in the future.

20%
Projected percentage of power accessed from clean sources in FY 2023-24

NATURAL CAPITAL

RAW MATERIALS AND WASTE

Circular economy

We have adopted a circular approach to conserve resources and minimise our carbon footprint. Our production leverages industrial waste like slag to lower clinker factor and carbon emissions.

Contributing to circular economy

Our inception was driven by the Group's vision to repurpose waste from the steel industry to create eco-friendly slag-based cement. This core objective firmly in place, our ambition now extends to broadening our waste utilisation efforts to encompass various sectors across JSW Group industries.

30%

TSR by 2030

Using industrial waste to produce blended cement

We produce Portland Slag Cement (PSC) and composite cement with waste materials from various industries, such as fly ash, slag and gypsum. These materials act as substitutes for naturally occurring limestone, thus contributing to a reduced reliance on natural resources.

Alternate fuel from waste

We utilise a combination of industrial waste, including hazardous waste from pharmaceuticals and plastic waste, along with natural materials such as plastic waste, RDF pulverised nut, rice husk, dolochar, and carbon black, as energy sources. This helps us in emission reduction, curbing natural resource consumption, fostering circular economy principles, and diverting waste from landfills.

At facilities like Nandyal, we co-process waste materials like industrial liquid hazardous waste, plastic waste, and biomass, thereby reducing reliance on fossil fuels while efficiently managing waste.

Our commitment to innovation extends to collaborations with academic and research institutions. These partnerships have resulted in advancements such as geopolymer concrete, 3D concrete printing, and biodegradable polymers for eco-friendly packaging. We are also exploring alternative raw materials like calcined clay and developing super sulphate cement to further enhance our sustainable practices.

During FY 2022-23, slag-based products constituted 91% of our portfolio, marking a 1.1% increase from previous year. To produce these items, we have utilised 7.3 MT of waste-derived resources, encompassing slag, fly ash, artificial gypsum, and flue dust.

25%
Natural raw material

~9.7 MnT
Of total raw material consumed during FY 2022-23

75%
Alternative material

~7.3 MT
Of alternative materials consumed during FY 2022-23

Waste management

Cement manufacturing process does not generate any process waste but other wastes from ancillary and housekeeping activities. These waste include iron scrap, plastic waste and e-waste. There are two types of hazardous wastes – waste oil and waste grease – that we generate but both are sold to authorised recyclers complying with the regulations.

We prioritise waste reduction at the source and uphold responsible disposal practices. We undertake regular inventory assessments, and transport waste to authorised recyclers for proper recovery and disposal.

Moreover, we actively engage in recycling and repurposing waste from various industries. This dual approach effectively reduces natural resource consumption per tonne of cement produced and minimises GHG emissions.

Throughout the year, no significant spills occurred at any of our facilities. By strictly containing wastewater within our premises, we ensure zero impact on water bodies. No wastewater was discharged into water bodies or onto land surfaces. Authorised third-party recyclers are entrusted with the proper disposal of waste materials. Complying to the latest Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) guidelines, we have registered ourselves as plastic waste processor and as Brand owner (BO) under the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022. While we did not have the EPR liability as BO for FY 2021-22, we have co-processed around ~15,000 T of RDF or plastic waste at our Nandyal unit.

10x

Plastic negative by 2030.

Smart waste management technologies

Since our inception, we have been using the cutting-edge German technology of dry process, which not only prioritises environmental sustainability but also eliminates the need for water usage.

Our plants are fully automated and are managed through a centralised control desk. To minimise air pollutants, we ensure dust-free production operations through the installation of baghouse/bag filters at transfer points. Our commitment to air quality includes employing the best baghouses for dedusting and product recovery. Storage areas are enclosed, and sealed conveyor systems facilitate product movement within the premises. Additionally, we employ water sprinkling to uphold air quality standards.

The absence of liquid waste generation throughout our manufacturing process ensures virtually non-existent water pollution in our cement plants. The cooling water tower facilitates efficient water circulation across the plant. Our approach to domestic wastewater involves treatment in a sewage treatment plant (STP), with the treated water then being used for dust suppression and nurturing green belts.

We provide solutions to waste problems of following sectors:

- Steel
- Alumina
- Pharmaceutical
- Municipal waste
- Pulp and Paper Industry
- Textile Industry
- and many more

Using Al-killed slag in clinker production leading to CO_2 reduction

Nandyal is an integrated unit of JSW Cement works. The company, built on the philosophy of the circular economy, is producing primarily the GGBS and PSC, using Blast Furnace (BF) Slag, which accounts for almost 90% of its total product portfolio.

The company has a dedicated R&D department which works aggressively towards utilisation of different types of slags in its manufacturing operations. In 2022-23, the company started to explore the possibility of adding slags to the raw ingredients for the production of clinker, without affecting its quality parameters. After conducting a few trials around raw mix optimisation, the company is currently using Al-killed Slag – another type of by-product, beside BF slag, from steel plants, at its Nandyal plant. This has led to not only a reduction of CO_2 emissions but also resulted in the conservation of virgin raw materials, such as limestone. In FY 2022-23, the company has used ~43000 T of Al-killed Slag partly substituting Limestone and Alumina and has avoided ~7000 T of CO_2 emissions.

NATURAL CAPITAL

WATER

Water management

Water sustainability has been our long-term focus and we aspire to achieve a water-positive status. We aim to reduce freshwater withdrawal intensity by 15% and become 5x water-positive by 2030 through increased use of recycled and harvested water and implementing water stewardship programmes.

Our water resource management policy aims at alleviating water scarcity in the locations where we operate. With a meticulous approach to sourcing water and embracing innovative recycling and reuse techniques, we ensure the proper treatment and disposal of wastewater, thereby mitigating its potential environmental impact. We diligently fulfil both statutory and voluntary wastewater obligations, while prohibiting the release of untreated wastewater within our premises.

Our operational units follow Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) technology, treating domestic wastewater through STPs for subsequent reuse. Our efforts extend to rainwater harvesting, groundwater replenishment, and the integration of water-efficient equipment. There was no significant impact of water withdrawal in our plants for this reporting year.

Water footprint

6,85,038 litres
Total water consumption

78 litres
Water consumption per tonne of cementitious material

62 litres
Fresh water consumption per tonne of cementitious material

Zero effluent discharge
From our plants

Almost ¼th
Of our total water requirement was met by harvested water stored at Nandyal mines

53,434 m^3
Of water recycled, which was primarily consumed for green belt development and dust control

Our operations span six manufacturing sites in India. Of these, three (Dolvi, Vijayanagar, and Jajpur) have access to surface water supply, while the remaining three (Shiva, Nandyal, and Salboni) rely on groundwater sources. None of our plants are situated in water-stressed regions, and we are aligned with the guidelines set forth by the Central Ground Water Authority.

We have initiated preliminary water risk assessment leveraging tools such as the India Water tool. Preliminary findings indicate that while many of our sites fall within the low-risk category, two of our plants are classified under the medium to high-risk bracket. A detailed assessment was also undertaken for Nandyal and Vijaynagar. We are currently working on water management strategy for these locations.

5x
Water positive by 2030

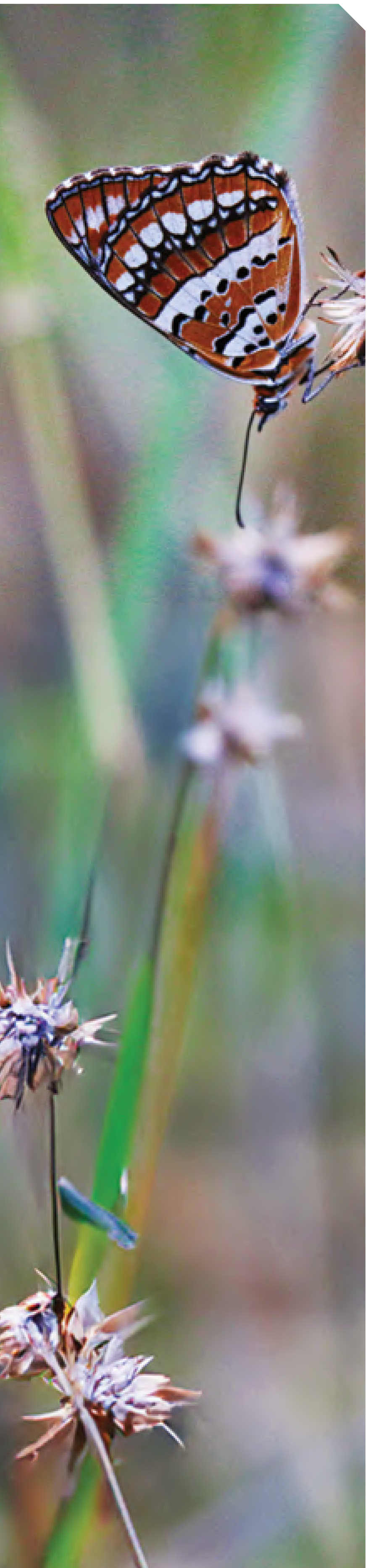
15%
Reduction in freshwater intensity by 2030 (vs 2020)

Ensuring water security for our communities
In collaboration with CII, we have conducted a comprehensive water risk assessment study at our Nandyal plant, encompassing both internal operations and external surroundings. Notably, our huge mine pits serve as reservoirs for collecting rainwater from proximate areas. This harvested water not only caters to our plant operations but also serves nearby communities, facilitating irrigation and non-potable use.

We are actively engaged in collaborating with communities to ensure water security and pre-empt potential future risks through diverse CSR initiatives.

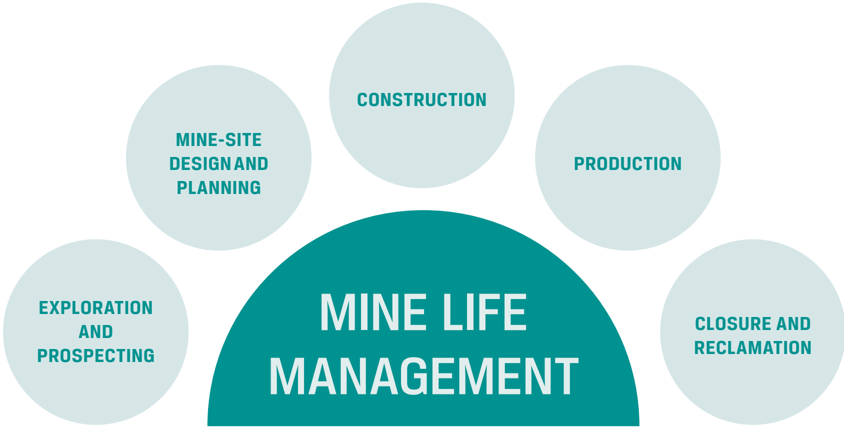
NATURAL CAPITAL

BIODIVERSITY



Responsible mining and biodiversity management

We are keenly aware that resource extraction can impact biodiversity and thus ensure that we minimise our impact on nature. Together with enhancing biodiversity, we try our best to rehabilitate sites of raw material sourcing and develop the built environment in such a way that we reduce harm to the environment.



Controlled blasting

We responsibly manage our mining operations by employing a non-electrical/shock tube-controlled blasting method, coupled with Minimate Blasters to meticulously monitor each blast. Our approach involves staged waste-dumping to optimise disposal area usage. To enhance productivity and minimise power consumption, the crusher operates at its maximum designed TPH capacity. The blasting process is aided by a meticulous drill-blasting procedure, which determines the optimal charge per hole based on stratum hardness.

Turning unused mines into reservoirs

We are repurposing our former mines as water reservoirs to strengthen water availability for local populations. Utilising sump water from both active and decommissioned mine pits, we provide water supply to nearby communities. The reclaimed old pits serve dual purposes, being utilised for cultivation and afforestation. This approach benefits from natural groundwater inflow from the surrounding areas, consistently replenishing the sumps and former pits, ensuring a year-round water source.

To nurture the biodiversity within our mines, regular plantation initiatives are undertaken. Notably, aloe vera has been planted on the slopes of the waste dump area, supported by the construction of a garland drain and a parapet wall. Furthermore, the excavated soil is utilised for these plantation endeavours.

Preserving biodiversity

Operating in remote regions, our operations minimally impact the local environment and biodiversity. Our comprehensive biodiversity management policy extends across all our plants, ensuring minimal disruption from our activities. Aligned with our dedication, we have pledged to achieve a 'No Net Loss' in biodiversity by 2030, reflecting our ambitious goals.

We have two active mines (Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh and Khatkurbahal in Odisha) and none of them are situated within or adjacent to nationally protected areas. However, there are a few scheduled species within 10 km of Nandyal mines, thus warranting a wildlife conservation plan. Similarly, the Vijayanagar grinding unit lies within 10 km of the Daroji Bear Sanctuary and has a dedicated wildlife conservation plan.

Moreover, our commitment extends to afforestation efforts, encompassing the annual planting of native species and diligent maintenance of green belts as per regulatory stipulations. Additionally, our operating mines adhere to approved mining and rehabilitation plans, reinforcing our steadfast commitment to sustainable practices.

We are currently undertaking impact and dependencies assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services of our operation at all our sites including mines. Subsequently, we will be developing a strategy and biodiversity management plan and work towards implementation in order to achieve the 'No Net Loss' commitment.

NO NET LOSS
of biodiversity by 2030

PARTNERING CONSERVATION EFFORTS

We have joined the Indian Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI), launched by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in collaboration with India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Additionally, we have also committed to IUCN's Leaders for Nature programme. This association aims to support businesses in amplifying innovations, new business models, and solutions that seamlessly integrate natural capital within their value creation process. This symbiotic approach benefits businesses, biodiversity, and society at large.

2.75 LAKH
Plantations set up across our locations till date

~32,500
Plantation done in FY 2022-23

HUMAN CAPITAL

INVESTING IN OUR GREATEST ASSET

Apart from heightened competition, the cement industry is facing multifarious challenges that are pushing production as well as resources to the extreme. To counter the internal and external challenges, we continue to reinvent our build-retain-engage approach. This integrated approach to talent management equips us create an work environment that enables the personal and professional growth of our employees. Our focus on health and safety will continue to help us build long-term relationships with our people and keep them motivated.

Recruitment and selection

Inducting fresh talent

During the year, we inducted trainees in the team in manufacturing and S&M with the aim of building future leaders.

The year-long training programme consists of:

- Month-long induction: Trainees start with a comprehensive one-month induction programme.
- Structured rotation: After induction, trainees undergo structured rotations in 2-3 core domain areas
- On-the-job training: Following rotations, trainees undergo on-the-job training where they independently manage assigned roles; this experience builds their confidence and provides first-hand exposure to work dynamics
- Feedback sessions: Quarterly feedback sessions are integrated into the programme to help trainees track their progress and development
- Senior management staff is hired within the country, while non management staff is also hired mostly from local communities

21.63 HRS
Training hours per employee

31,253 HRS
Total training hours imparted

~85%
Of trainees who joined the programme in FY 2022-23 successfully completed their journey

Special focus on gender diversity

We continued to build on our benchmark initiative to induct female graduate candidates and build their skills through the year-long training programme. In FY 2022-23, the programme expanded to build talent for Central Control Room (CCR) operations in addition to Quality function.

Female candidates who completed the programme and joined the Company

11
Batch of FY 2021-22

15
Batch of FY 2022-23

People summary

Indicators	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Total employees	**1,445**	1,359	1,224
No. of associates	**1,754**	1,691	1,699
No. of new hires	**393**	353	153

393
New employees hired

30
Female employees hired

We do not have unions at our plants except at our subsidiary Shiva Cement, where 15% of staff is covered through agreements.

Engagement

Building team connect: To promote a culture of 'One team, One family' in our Nandyal plant, each Head of Department engages with family members of the team once in six months. The HODs are empowered to plan this in consultation with the team. We saw some innovative approaches being adopted by the team leaders during the year, which saw outbound sessions and talent hunt being held along with team lunches and dinners.

Foundation Day celebration: Our Jajpur, Salboni, Dolvi and Vijaynagar plants celebrated Founder's Day with great fervour. Employees and their family members were in attendance, resulting in massive turnouts at these events.

IPL fever hits JSW Cement: To recognise achievements of our employees and the contribution of their family members, 20 employees from each location, along with their family, were selected to watch Delhi Capitals in action during IPL 2023.

During the year, all major festivals were celebrated across our manufacturing and sales locations.

Motivating the sales teams: Sales teams also conducted several team meetings and celebrated achievements during the year through a lot of outbound sessions.

As part of the learning journey, Achievement Motivation Labs and outbound sessions were organised for the Odisha sales team. This was aimed at invigorating the collective energy of the team and channelise it to help each individual identify their true potential.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Retention and people transformation

Unnati programme

We broadened the scope of our 'Unnati' initiative – our people transformation journey. Various modes like one-on-one conversations, focused group discussions, and an online survey were conducted to engage 75% of our employees to gather feedback on various matters. This initiative is driven in partnership with an external management consultancy.

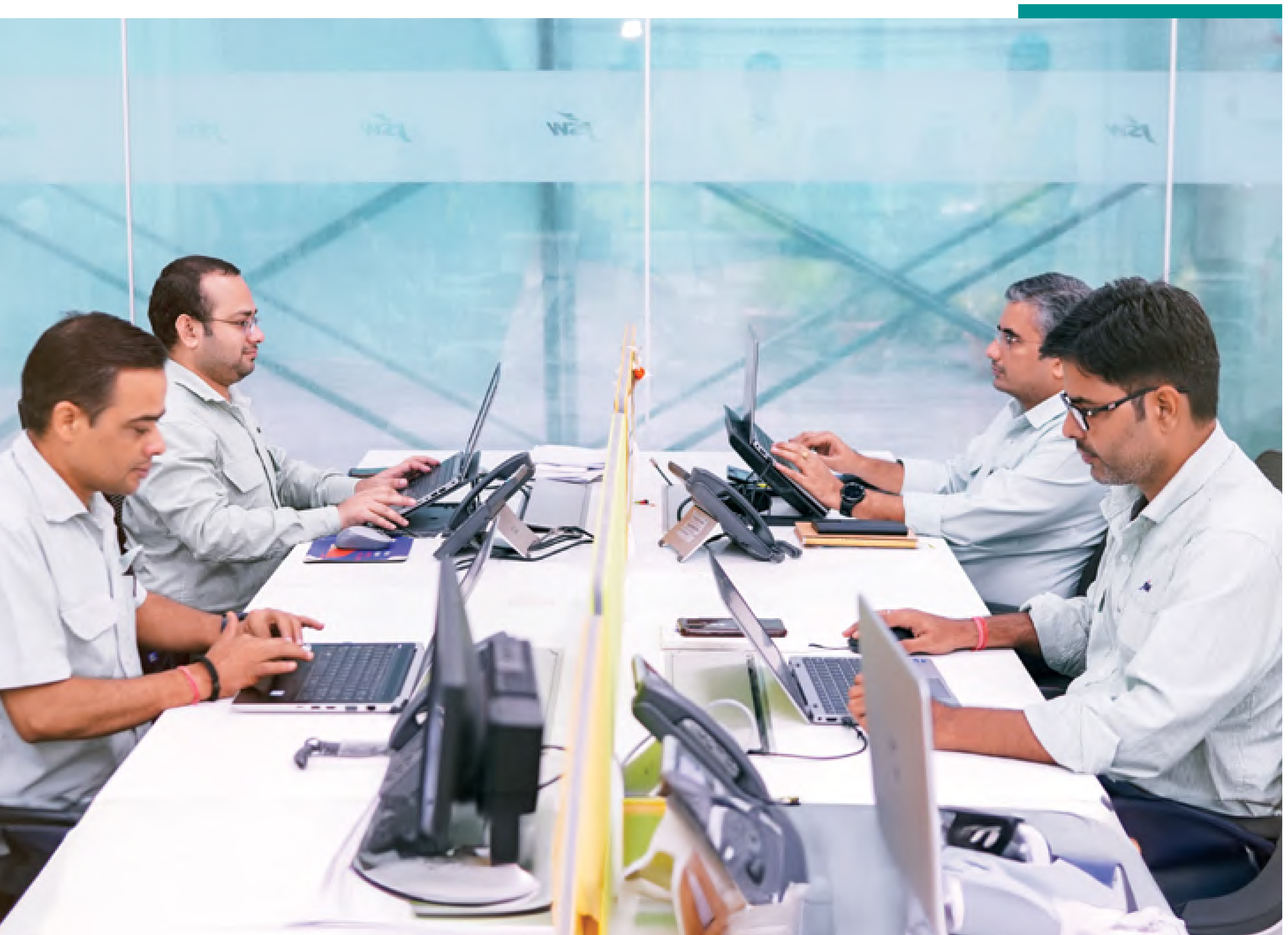
Our leadership recognised six key themes revolving around learning, career growth and development and seamless decision-making through a day-long 'U Collaborate' workshop. The idea was to learn from them, since we believe that talented youngsters are also people who understand present realities the most.

SAKSHAM II

Among the many initiatives implemented under the Unnati banner, 'Saksham' is the most significant one. Saksham as the name suggests, is aimed at understanding core strengths of our teams and help build them to 'exceed expectations'. This will help us to build a pipeline for future growth, aligning employee aspirations and organisational goals. In Wave II of Saksham, we developed competency frameworks and job descriptions all roles in manufacturing, sales and marketing. Wave III, planned for FY 2023-24, will include development centres for all sales and manufacturing role holders and competency framework development for enabling functions.

Employee survey

We conducted employee survey in FY 2022-23, and presented the findings first to our leadership team and then shared these with all our employees. To translate insights into action, we organised structured 'Awaaz - Action Planning Workshops' across our sales and marketing zones and manufacturing locations. These interactive sessions brought together employees of diverse backgrounds, fostering collaboration and enabling us to address critical focus areas effectively.



Human Rights

We are committed to respecting, safeguarding, and upholding the human rights of all stakeholders across our value chain. To demonstrate this commitment, we have also become a member of United Nations Global Compact (UNGC).

Many of human rights clauses are already mentioned in our Business code of Conduct and Suppliers Code of Conduct. As mentioned in both, we oppose forced and compulsory labour, and condemn child labour in all its forms, discrimination, ensuring occupational health and safety, providing fair wages, and safeguarding vulnerable groups. In 2022-23, 100% of our employees have signed off on the Code of Conduct.

We have initiated the responsibility of conducting human rights due diligence exercises as well as dedicated trainings at our plants.

Benefits

Our full-time employees are entitled to a benefits package that includes term life, medical life insurance, healthcare coverage and parental leave, among others. Similarly, our part-time employees and associates also receive benefits, although the specific range of benefits provided may vary based on their employment status. We are committed to ensuring that all our team members have access to valuable benefits that support their well-being and work-life balance.

Parental leave

We actively encourage our employees to take advantage of maternity and paternity leave to fulfil their family responsibilities.

Retention rates FY 2022-23

88%
Female

81%
Male

Training and development

We are dedicated to developing the skills and competencies of our employees, fostering a culture of continuous learning through various training programmes. Throughout the year, we conducted technical and behavioural workshops, including online sessions covering topics like roller press operation, slag grinding, process maintenance, and environmental impact in cement manufacturing. Additionally, we introduced 'Sales Gurukul' sessions led by our Sales Excellence Managers to enhance our sales and marketing teams' capabilities. Our commitment to employee development and continuous learning is key to our success, benefiting both our workforce and the Company's long-term growth. We have taken the annual sign-off on Code of Conduct from all employees. We regularly conduct trainings at group level on the various aspects of the Code of Conduct for our employees

Transition assistance programmes

As part of the retirement plan offered, we allocate pension benefits to our employees, contributing up to 8.33% of their basic salary to the pension fund. Additionally, we extend post-retirement health insurance coverage to our employees as part of our commitment to their sustained well-being.

Performance management

We place strong emphasis on performance evaluation following our training and development initiatives. This approach keeps our employees motivated, encourages introspection, goal-setting, and working towards achieving these goals. Throughout the year, we actively track employees' progress, which plays a crucial role in our assessment procedure.

Our performance assessment cycle commences with goal-setting, followed by continuous reviews throughout the year, leading to the annual appraisal. The appraisal process employs a four-point scale to evaluate performance, and the resulting ratings are directly tied to increments. This process ensures that we consistently assess and reward our employees based on their performance and contributions to the organisation.

100%
Employees were covered under regular performance and career development reviews

18%
Increase in revenue per employee

HUMAN CAPITAL

Diversity and inclusion

We firmly believe in being an equal opportunity employer, and we are dedicated to ensuring that all our processes are free from any form of discrimination based on factors such as gender, race, ethnicity, and others. Our proactive efforts are geared towards promoting a work culture that is diverse and inclusive.

We recognise that the Company's success is directly linked to our diverse group of employees, each of whom brings a unique set of experiences, talents, and perspectives to the table. Our recruitment processes are solely based on merit, skills, and knowledge, with a commitment to salary and remuneration equality.

Our organisational culture is built on a foundation of inclusivity and ethical behaviour, with our values cascading down from the senior management level. This approach has enabled us to create a peaceful, safe, and inclusive work environment where every individual feels empowered to express themselves and think independently. Importantly, in the previous fiscal year, we are pleased to report that we had no incidents of prejudice or violence within our Company.

20%
Increase in diversity in FY 2022-23 (y-o-y)

Health and Safety

At JSW Cement, our commitment to safety remains unwavering, ensuring the well-being of our employees and the integrity of our operations. Our foremost commitment is to achieve a 'zero harm' workplace. We continually enhance our health and safety measures to eliminate chances of injury and ensure our employees feel safe and confident while engaging in their daily tasks. Risk mitigation is also integrated into our work processes and our staff are made aware of potential risks and the measures they need to take to prevent accidents from occurring.

Safety excellence journey

All our plants have obtained ISO 45001 certification, and we are currently in the process of certifying the Salboni plant. We have taken extensive safety measures across all locations, beginning with the preparation of Job Safety Analysis (JSA) for both routine and non-routine activities. These analyses identify hazards and outline mitigation measures to proactively prevent unwanted incidents. We have conducted inter-location safety audits, addressing all identified concerns and implementing best practices consistently across all facilities.

Safety training

To ensure that our employees and associates are well-prepared, we have provided comprehensive training on critical safety standards such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Lock-Out Tag-Out (LOTO), Permit to Work (PTW), Working at Height (WAH), Confined Space Entry (CSE), and incident investigation. Additionally, all senior employees at Level 8 and above have received safety training. All senior staff (L8 and above)are trained to do the Safety Observation. The six-step process helps keep the workers safe.

Contractor Safety Management system

Our Contractor Safety Management (CSM) process involves a pre-qualification assessment for all contractors before they are awarded contracts, with a minimum cut-off score of 70%. In the event of any incident, thorough investigations are carried out, and preventive actions are promptly implemented to prevent recurrence. These incidents are reviewed on a monthly basis by our Executive Committee, led by the CEO. Furthermore, we promote sharing and discussion of best practices on a monthly basis, facilitating their implementation across all our locations.

0.23
Group LTIFR (Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate)

12,611
Near-misses reported

3,32,595
Total safety training hours

NANDYAL PLANT

At Nandyal, we completed composite cement and PSC bulk-loading projects without any incidents. During the year, we celebrated National Safety Week and Road Safety Week grandly and distributed prizes to winners of competitions held. The reporting year also saw special training programmes being conducted on scaffolding safety, confined space, coal mill safety, incident investigation, safety during cyclone jam cleaning, permit to work, SO training for shift workers and other employees.

55,581
Safety training hours for employees and contract workers

OTHER SAFETY MEASURES IN FY 2022-23

- Fire hydrant line installed in the new coal mill building and fire-fighting system provided for handling emergency at new fine coal Rotary Air Lock (RAL) area
- A door with proxy sensor arrangement installed at packer machines Ventomatic 1 and 2 to avoid unauthorised entry inside the packer machine area
- Florescent wind socks installed at four locations to ensure wind direction is available to assist personnel to escape an emergency

96
Safe man days without a reportable incidence

55,581
Safety training hours for employees and contract workers

331
Workers honoured with 'Safe Workers of the Month' award to improve safety

6,783
Safety observations identified and corrected

100%
Compliance with all statutory safety requirements

9
Safety mock drills conducted

1,633
Near-misses reported

GREENTECH and APEX
Safety awards received in FY 2022-23

HUMAN CAPITAL

VIJAYANAGAR PLANT

86,117
Safety training hours for employees and contract workers

Various safety trainings were conducted throughout the year for employees and contract workers. We also conducted a Machine Guarding and WAH survey and rectified processes on the basis of the observations made by the departments concerned.

OTHER SAFETY MEASURES IN FY 2022-23

- Installation of portable fire extinguishers
- Hydrostatic testing and certification by competent authority
- Standardisation of VRM and RP section machine guards as per JSW standards
- Purchase of rescue hook for the rescue of electrocuted persons

809
Safe man days without a reportable incidence

100%
Compliance with all statutory safety requirements

6,395
Safety observations identified and corrected

3,827
Near-misses reported

SALBONI PLANT

17,752
Safety training hours for employees and contract workers

At Salboni, a Safety Committee meeting was arranged every month with all members and weekly monitoring of all actions was undertaken and recorded in MOM. Various training programmes for safety were conducted at frequent intervals all through the year. Regular training and spot quiz on LOTOTO were organised. Training was conducted on WAH, hot work, confined space, lifting activities, and permit to work across the plant with all operational workers and project workers. Winners of competitions were awarded in the presence of departmental HODs. We successfully completed the Ball Mill project without any injury.

OTHER SAFETY MEASURES IN FY 2022-23

- Installation of LOTO box at every corner of the plant for effective implementation of personal lock
- Testing and certification of all electrical hand tools and tagging done by E&I department on a quarterly basis

1,136
Safe man days without a reportable incidence

4,277
Safety observations identified and corrected

289
Workers honoured with 'Safe Workers of the Month' award to improve safety culture

5
Safety mock drills conducted

100%
Compliance with all statutory safety requirements

GREENTECH and APEX
Safety awards received in FY 2022-23

2,665
Near-misses reported

HUMAN CAPITAL

11,812
Safety training hours for employees and contract workers

JAJPUR PLANT

At Jajpur, various training programmes, including training on fire-fighting and CSM, were conducted to enhance safety management. We also conducted monsoon preparedness audit.

OTHER SAFETY MEASURES IN FY 2022-23

- Provided slag sample removing platform for increasing worker safety
- Replaced all safety signboard stickers with high retro-reflective stickers for more visibility at night time
- Installed water sprinkler systems and fire suppression systems as per statutory compliance
- Conducted noise and illumination survey to improve work zone safety

180
Safe man days without a reportable incidence

140
Workers awarded 'Safe Workers of the Month' to improve safety culture

100%
Compliance with all statutory safety requirements

836
Near-misses reported

ISO 45001
Certification earned (valid till 2025) after surveillance audit

SHIVA CEMENT PLANT

The plant saw several safety trainings throughout the year. Every month, Safety Committee meetings were conducted, chaired by the unit head in the presence of all HODs and contractors. Apex meetings are conducted every month, chaired by the plant head to discuss the progress of sub-committees and Divisional Implementation Committees.

OTHER SAFETY MEASURES IN FY 2022-23

- Traffic control system implemented, with award for drivers who follow safety rules
- Carried out third party survey of the LOTOTO system together with training on system

5.3 MN
Safe man hours

100%
Compliance with all statutory safety requirements

580
Near-misses reported

94,201
Safety training hours for employees and contract workers

9,102
Safety observations identified and corrected

100%
Safety observations rectification rate

889
Safe man days without a reportable incidence

HUMAN CAPITAL

1,244
Safety observations identified and corrected

SALEM PLANT

During the year, we conducted periodical training on all JSW Critical Rules. For all activities, SOPs and Job Safety Analysis (JSA) are prepared, reviewed, approved and kept available for workmen at the shop floor. We also conduct regular trainings and spot quiz on themes selected on a monthly basis to create safety awareness among workers.

701
Safe man days without a reportable incidence

100%
Compliance with all statutory safety requirements

319
Near-misses reported

3,120
Safety training hours for employees and contract workers

24
Associates rewarded with 'Safety Hero' award

GREENTECH
Safety award received in FY 2022-23

RMC PLANTS

We are in the course of implementing best practices at our RMC plants to improve safety. The year saw us undertake various safety awareness training programmes.

SAFETY MEASURES IN FY 2022-23

- Implementation of wheel choke system during loading at mixer point
- Implementation of LOTO system
- Installation of ladder safety door at conveyor belt and plant at Borivali RMC
- PPEs provided to all contract workers and employees for monsoon and allocated area ownership for proper housekeeping during the rainy season

5,220
Safe man hours

237
Near miss reported

303
Safety observations identified and corrected

100%
Rectification of safety observations

Rolling Trophy for Best Achievement in FY 2022-23
Received by Deonar RMC plant

1,096
Safety training hours for employees and contract workers

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL ACROSS COMMUNITIES

At JSW Cement, we promote continuous and purposeful engagement with our communities to create an empowered society. Our CSR initiatives are aimed at building trust, encouraging stakeholder participation and creating enabling and equitable opportunities for our stakeholders so that they can move forward in their lives with hope and confidence.

CSR Focus Areas

- Skills & Livelihood
- Education
- Health
- Rural development
- Sanitation

NANDYAL

SKILLS & LIVELIHOOD

Objectives

- Empower and upskill 250 rural women and enable them to earn ₹5,000 per month
- Increase agricultural productivity and production in a sustainable manner
- Organise small farmers into a Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) for improved livelihood and better profits

Initiatives undertaken

- Provided training in tailoring, making jute products, Maggam/Zardosi art, sari painting, pickle making and training in professional beautician courses; organised exhibitions and Melas
- Provided capacity building training to 348 self-help group (SHG) members
- Partnered with NABARD for watershed project, completed pilot phase with 100 ha and initiated full Implementation phase; NABARD has given approval for three years; JSW to support common facility centre
- Constructed a percolation tank
- Constructed new farm bunding of 3,500 m
- Constructed 59 stone outlets
- Pitted for horticulture in 15 acres
- Conducted awareness sessions on FPO for farmers
- Identified Board members, applied for FPO registration under the relevant law

Impact

205
Women trained in FY 2022-23

977
Total women trained so far

₹12,000-₹15,000
Earnings per month for the women trained

₹17 lakh
SHG loan availed from the government

36 acres
Barren land cultivated

50
Bore wells recharged and increase of ground water level

6 acres
Area covered with the planting of food sapling

160
Farmers benefited

Result

Overall standard of living improved as a result of these initiatives.

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives
- Ensure proper internal roads and drains
- Ensure purified drinking water to villagers of Bilakalaguduru and Bujunur
- Ensure proper street lighting in Direct Impact Zone (DIZ) villages

Initiatives undertaken
- Ensured RO plants are functional and villagers get purified water
- Installed 40 solar street lights and maintained 82 solar street lights in the surrounding villages
- Processed 5,250 applications through Haqdarshak
- Constructed drains and roads (1,600 m of drains and 230 m of roads)

Impact

8,500
Villagers get access to purified water

5,250
Villagers benefitted through government schemes

Result
Improved infrastructure in villages in terms of roads, drains and street lights.

EDUCATION

Objectives
- Ensure 100% student enrolment in DIZ villages
- Ensure zero dropout in schools

Initiatives undertaken
- Organised an awareness drive to promote student enrolment
- Provided education kit to 500 students
- Provided teaching through digital classes in 14 schools
- Engaged services of Vidya tutors across four schools
- Observed Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and Teachers' Day
- Created awareness on personal hygiene and provided sanitary napkins to 962 adolescent girls
- Provided bicycles to 163 girl students
- Provided scholarships to 47 students
- Organised mandal-level sports meet

Impact

0
Dropout rate

2,700
Outreach

100%
Student enrolment in DIZ villages

Result
Improved health and well-being of students.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

Objectives
- Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
- Sustain 100% institutional deliveries and immunisation
- Promote menstrual hygiene

Initiatives undertaken
- Strengthened the government Primary Health Centre (PHC) by providing lab machinery and engaged the services of a lab technician and a staff nurse
- Provided screening for and treatment of non-communicable diseases
- Organised mobile health camps
- Raised awareness on various health issues/seasonal diseases/care for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infant children through Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs)
- Organised 12 Matru Suraksha or antenatal camps
- Carried out anti-malarial fogging in DIZ villages

Impact

200%
Sustained increase in outpatient footfall at PHC in Gadivemula

100%
Institutional deliveries and immunisation

No malaria case
In DIZ villages in the last 5 years

293
Treated for non-communicable diseases

Result
Improved healthcare and outcome in DIZ villages.

SANITATION

Objectives
- Ensure ODF+ in DIZ villages
- Ensure cleanliness in the villages and promotion of solid waste management

Initiatives undertaken
- Spread awareness in the villages on sustaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and achieving ODF+ in association with gram panchayats
- Cleared roadside bushes in the villages
- Cleared silt/blocks in canals
- Provided tractors with trolley to gram panchayats and bins to households
- Created awareness on waste segregation

Impact
- Sustained ODF in four villages
- Improved sanitation in the villages
- Gram panchayats to generate income through the sale of manure

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

SALBONI

SKILLS & LIVELIHOOD

Objectives
- Improve livelihood through sustainable farm and non-farm practices
- Create better impact through convergence with government schemes and promote financial inclusion
- Enhance capability and empower women by promoting SHGs and financial inclusion

Initiatives undertaken
- Provided training and handholding support to 348 farmers
- Carried out paddy cultivation in 184 acres of land
- Established training cum production centre for tribal women on jute and allied products
- Undertook capacity building programme for SHGs on various aspects
- Conducted income generation programme for SHG women on mushroom cultivation
- Screened 1,570 applications through Haqdarshak for various government schemes

Impact

348
Farmers benefited from training and handholding

1,570
Villages benefitted from various government schemes

₹15.4 lakh
Loans received by SHGs for investing in income-generating activities

Result
Improved livelihood in villages and and female empowerment through SHGs and financial inclusion.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives
- Create livelihood opportunities through farm project

Initiatives undertaken
- Maintained plantation of a total of 110 acres on a daily basis
- Promoted intercropping with seasonal vegetables
- Piloted new cash crop aligned to market demand
- Conducted on-the-job training and development of farm manpower
- Developed new vendors and accessed different markets

Impact

38
Families benefited through farm project

EDUCATION

Objectives
- Make education more accessible, ensure 0% dropout
- Improve learning outcomes in children
- Capability enhancement of teachers
- Mobilise teachers to engage in community initiatives
- Provide coaching support to 350 secondary students

Initiatives undertaken
- Mobilised help so that underprivileged children could benefit from government's schemes to aid education
- Held digital classes in schools, enabling parents to access the content/exercise through QR codes
- Conducted capacity building programme for teachers
- Provided coaching support with the introduction of digital content for secondary students in need
- Conducted awareness programme for parents and youth

Impact

0%
Dropouts

67
Students passed the board exam in 2022 and are now pursuing higher education

759
Children benefited from government education aid scheme

Result
Improved education opportunities for school children and greater awareness among parents through digital support.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

Objectives
- Providing quality health services to DIZ villages
- Emergency ambulance service
- Increase awareness on maternal and child health
- Ensure 100% Institutional deliveries
- 100% children immunisation

Initiatives undertaken
- Organised mobile health camps and static clinic covering 28 villages
- Provided 24x7 ambulance service for villagers
- Conducted awareness programme on maternal and child healthcare in DIZ villages
- Promote antenatal and post-natal checkup and institutional delivery

Impact

48%
Women beneficiaries

100%
Institutional deliveries

28
Awareness programmes organised

160
People benefited from ambulance service

19
ANC check-up of mothers

Result
Improved health outcomes in DIZ villages.

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

JAJPUR

EDUCATION

Objectives
- Ensure proper infrastructure in government schools
- Improve quality of education and provide teaching aids

Initiatives undertaken
- Established two mini science labs in government schools
- Developed three Anganwadi centres in DIZ villages
- Created awareness on nutrition
- Engaged one Vidya volunteer at Jakhapura High School

Impact

145+
Students benefited every year due to improved school infrastructure

458
Students benefited through Vidya volunteers

120
AWC kids benefited

Result
Improved learning outcome and facilities in schools.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

Objectives
- Prevent malaria and related diseases
- Provide quality health services to DIZ villages

Initiatives undertaken
- Organised sanitisation and anti-malarial fogging drive
- Organised health awareness sessions
- Organised blood donation camp

Impact

12
Villages benefited from fogging

100
Lactating mothers sensitised on the importance of breast feeding

157
Adolescent girls sensitised on menstrual hygiene

77
Units of blood donated by volunteers

Result
Better prevention against vector-borne diseases and greater awareness on menstrual hygiene and importance of breast feeding.

SKILLS & LIVELIHOOD

Objectives
- Livelihood improvement through sustainable farming
- Capacity building and empowering women through SHG promotion and skill development
- Promotion of allied agriculture activities like animal husbandry for increasing household income

Initiatives undertaken
- Initiated cultivation of vegetables and cash crops
- Conducted capacity building training of SHG members
- Promoted tailoring training for SHG members in two centres
- Promoted maintenance of farm equipment centre
- Conducted training on mushroom cultivation
- Organised animal health camp and vaccination drive

Impact

25
Farmers trained in vegetable cultivation earn ₹20,000/month

150
Women trained in tailoring

66
SHG members trained in mushroom cultivation

321
SHG members benefited through 10 capacity building training sessions

70
Farmers sensitised on proper utilisation and maintenance of farm equipment

464
Animals vaccinated through vaccination camps

Result
Improved livelihood options among villagers through sustainable farming initiatives and SHG training.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives
- Develop rural infrastructure to improve quality of life
- Provide safe drinking water in DIZ villages
- Bridge the gap between community and government schemes

Initiatives undertaken
- Constructed concrete pathway in Jakhapura
- Provided facility for water supply in Mangalpur and Chandia panchayats
- Helped communities benefit from government schemes through Haqdarshak project

Impact

120
Households benefited from drinking water project

20,000
Villagers benefited through government schemes

4,111
People benefited from various government schemes

Result
Improved lives through greater convergence with government aid and drinking water facilities.

SHIVA

EDUCATION

Objectives
- Ensuring 0% dropout of students
- Develop proper infrastructure for students
- Improve learning outcomes among children

Initiatives undertaken
- Provided quality education through digital classes
- Provided 300 beds and mattresses to tribal girl students
- Provided support to 17 AWC for developing nutri-garden
- Supported block-level Under-17 Football Championship (boys and girls)

Impact

0%
Dropout in DIZ schools

270
Students participated in block-level football championship

Result
Improved learning outcomes among students and encouragement through sports promotion.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

Objectives
- Sustaining 100% institutional deliveries and immunisdation
- Save lives by donating blood
- Safe blood to the blood bank to meet emergency needs
- Creating awareness on CD and NCDs

Initiatives undertaken
- Conducted comprehensive eye care camp for villagers
- Organised blood donation camps at Telighana and Zindapada
- Organised block-level health camp at Kutra
- Observed World Heart Day at Telighana
- Provided support to government's TB programme by providing nutrition supplements to 101 patients

Impact

8,700
Villagers benefited from free eye screening and specs distribution

137
Volunteers donated blood

93
World Heart Day beneficiaries

73
Referred for cataract surgery

1,023
Benefited from free consultations through mega health camps

Result
Better health outcomes and increased awareness and care in the case of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives
- Encourage local talents through sports promotion
- Develop greenery through plantation
- Bridge the gap between the community and government schemes

Initiatives undertaken
- Organised inter-state Divyang Cricket Championship at Rajgangpur
- Conducted plantation drive in 2 acres at mine locations
- Ensured Jal Chhatra during summer
- Installed 5 solar-based water supply structures
- Constructed a community centre at Budakata village
- Installed 140 solar street lights in villages
- Provided water through tubewells in 8 villages
- Promoted sports through special coaching and disbursal of equipment
- Promoted local culture by organising the Mandal programme at Kutra

Impact

30,000
Benefited from Jal Chhatra

₹1,00,000
Awarded for the winning team in district level Under-18 girl's hockey championship

6
Girls selected for Malaysia's Mirnawan Cup

47
Local dance groups participated the Mela to showcase indigenous culture of Sundargarh

Result
Encouragement through sports and culture promotion and benefits from enhanced water supply.

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Towards the vision of building a national football team

Our commitment to the sport deepened with the launch of Bangalore FC in 2013. In line with the vision of our MD, Mr. Parth Jindal, to nurture national football talent, we have actively promoted the sports in nooks and corners across the country. The objective of our Academy is clear: to unearth and nurture hidden talent in the nearby DIZ villages and offer sporting talents professional training. We focus particularly on underprivileged sections of society and have so far had amazing success in nurturing talents and fulfilling the aspirations of young footballers in several villages across India.

Spotting and grooming talent among the young

- We scout for talent and selection of boys under the strict guidance and rules of Bengaluru Football Club (BFC) team in Salboni
- Preference is given to boys under 13 and under 15 years of age from our DIZ villages
- We cover all schools located in DIZ villages and the surrounding areas
- We also undertake measures to mobilise parents, school teachers and community youth to cover almost all the under-15 children
- The Academy practices three days a week with the following schedule:
  - Under-11 and Under-13 (14 players) - Monday, Wednesday and Friday
  - Under-15 (22 players) - Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Providing top-notch facilities

- Players are provided football kits which include boots, jersey, shorts, socks, shin guard and winter track suits
- Free transportation is provided to players, right from pick-up at common pick-up points and drop-off after practice hours
- Food is arranged for all players before and after practice as per the recommended diet chart
- Arrangement is made for first-aid on the ground
- Meetings with guardians and school teachers are arranged to keep them updated about the progress of their wards
- Frequent practice matches are organised with different local football teams to gauge the progress of the Academy boys as well as build competitiveness and confidence among them
- Academy boys participate in the school district trial of Under-13 and Under-15, organised by District Sports Association
- Academy boys also participate in various football tournaments
- Training is provided to improve mental, physical, technical and tactical abilities
- Players are registered for Calcutta Football League
- Boys are facilitated to play matches with Kolkata Clubs and surrounding districts

BUDDING STARS

- One player from the Academy selected to play for Mohun Bagan Club in 2023
- 6 players from the Academy selected by different clubs to play in the Calcutta Football League in 2023
- Emerged Champion of Second Division Mahakuma League 2022 and qualified for First Division League 2023
- Academy boys won JSW Intra Cup runner up trophy for U-15 group
- Won U-15 Naba Uday Cup 2022 at Midnapur
- Won U-14 Kishalaya Cup 2022 at Ramraidehi, Salboni
- JSW Football Academy under-18 group participated in 10 knockout football tournaments at local matches and those outside the district and emerged Champion in 3 tournaments, Runners-up in 2 tournaments
- U-18: 6 players selected in CFL Second and Third Division Club in 2022

FLYING KNIGHT

'It does not matter where you are coming from. All that matters is where you are going'. This statement from a noted author fits Anup Singh to a T. Hailing from a small village, Sirishboni, in Salboni, Anup comes from a humble background. His father is a small farmer and mother a homemaker, and somehow this family, belonging to the SC community, eked out a living. Anup was chanced upon by the Academy in December 2019 as part of its scouting drive for U-15 boys. He has been practising at the Academy ever since, and with the guidance of its expert coaches and by the dint of his hard work, this young boy has blossomed into a professional player. In several of the tournaments Anup has played, he has led his team to win the title. In these matches, he has been recognised either as the highest scorer or Man of the Match.

Suppliers engagement

Our suppliers, comprising large corporates and MSMEs among others, have been associated with the Company for a long time. Most of our supplier base is local that is Indian suppliers which provide service, material supply (filter bags, packing bags, spares, consumables, laboratory equipment, raw materials, alternative raw materials, fuels, biomass, alternative fuels, among others), manpower, safety equipment and transporters, among others.
Our international suppliers supply equipment (Capex equipment) and raw materials like clinker, coal and gypsum.

We have a well-defined Supplier's Code of Conduct which is a part of all our orders, contracts and agreements. This code of conduct includes clauses related to environment, safety, governance and business ethics etc. Additionally, we have undertaken an initial ESG assessment for ~10% of our critical suppliers. This was done through a simple questionnaire. Further, we are working to strengthen our efforts for this.

Governance

As responsible corporate citizens, we ensure in every way possible that we remain a fully compliant organisation. This is crucial to our aim of creating a positive impact on the environment and society in which we operate. Even as our structures and processes promote good governance, compliance and transparency, we strive towards our goal of 'Ethics beyond compliance'.

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

ENSURING BETTER ACCOUNTABILITY

We have instituted best-in-class governance practices, policies, and structures to guarantee our commitment to conducting our business ethically and responsibly. The extensive knowledge, varied skills, and continuous direction provided by our leadership empower us to uphold the best interests of stakeholders and serve our objective of being a successful and sustainable organisation.

Governance structure

Our governance structure adheres meticulously to the essential regulatory requisites. We take pride in the capabilities of our Board and senior management, who are entrusted with the responsibility of guiding and overseeing the strategic trajectory of our organisation. Their roles encompass influencing and monitoring our approach to risk management, all in pursuit of enhancing our business operations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

TRANSPARENCY AND OPENNESS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Provides strategic direction and evaluates performance

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

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit	Nomination and Remuneration	Sustainability	Risk
Project review	Corporate Social Responsibility	ESOP	Finance

Under the guidance of the Board and its committees, the Company drives performance by adopting various policies on key domains such as corporate governance, sustainability and CSR Information on the policies is available at jswcement.in

KEY CORPORATE FUNCTIONS

Finance	Manufacturing operations	Logistics	Sustainability	Sales and Marketing

Legal	Information Technology	Safety	Human Resources	Commercial	CSR

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Responsibilities of the Board committees

Our Board comprises eight committees, each assigned distinct responsibilities. These committees play a vital role in supporting our management team to accomplish our strategic objectives and generate value for our stakeholders.

Committee	Responsibilities
Audit	– Reviews the Company's reporting process, its disclosures and valuation of undertakings or assets, whenever necessary – Evaluates internal financial controls and risk management system – Recommends the appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors – Scrutinises inter-corporate loans – Involves Finances and Accounts, Internal Audit Team
Nomination and remuneration	– Determines the Company's policy governing remuneration of the Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and senior management and the nomination and appointment of Directors – Involves HR team
Sustainability	– Responsible for the adoption of National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, 2011 (NVGs) in the business practices of JSW Cement – Responsible for the adoption of all sustainability policies/standards – Monitors the progress of business sustainability initiatives – Involves Sustainability team
Risk management	– Reviews the Risk Management Policy from time to time and assesses the Company's risk profile and key risk areas – Provides a methodology to identify and analyse the financial impact of loss to the organisation, employees, the public and the environment – Involves Risk Management team
Project review	– Closely monitors the progress of projects, their cost and implementation schedule with the objective of timely project completion within the budgeted project outlay – Considers deviations, if any, with a comprehensive note detailing the reasons for such deviation and its impact on viability parameters – Involves project team
Corporate social responsibility	– Develops the CSR Policy, indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company, recommends the expenditure to be made on such activities and monitors the CSR policy from time to time – Involves CSR team
ESOP	– Determines the employees eligible for participation in ESOPs and the performance parameters for grant and/or vesting of options granted to employees – Involves HR and Accounts team
Finance	– Authorised to avail credit/financial facilities from banks/financial institutions/corporate bodies to alter/vary terms, conditions and repayment schedules, including premature payments of the credit/financial facilities availed from lenders, with or without premium on such payments – Involves Finances and Accounts team

Sustainability governance

We have established a Sustainability Committee at the Board level to guide our sustainability initiatives. This committee is responsible for adopting and implementing sustainability policies and standards within the Company. It oversees our progress in various sustainability initiatives and ensures the adoption of relevant guidelines and updates. The corporate and plant sustainability teams execute these efforts.

Our Sustainability Committee comprises two Executive Directors and three Non-Executive Directors, including two Independent Directors. The Company Secretary serves as the Committee's Secretary. The sustainability team regularly presents its findings and observations to the Committee.

ESG strategy and framework

We have developed a clear ESG strategy and framework to positively influence the lives of our stakeholders. Various measures undertaken as part of our governance system ensure robust, transparent, and compliant business processes. The Board defines the governance agenda at the highest level, clearly outlining roles, responsibilities, and accountability across different levels and areas of our business.

Our internal processes prioritise ethical conduct and transparency. For instance, our Risk Committee proactively reviews business risks, assesses potential impacts, and devises mitigation plans, allowing us to anticipate and address governance challenges effectively.

Policies

We have implemented various policies covering business ethics, anti-bribery, conduct, discipline, conflict of interest, whistleblowing, and prevention of sexual harassment. There are also frameworks to uphold the principles of good governance, compliance, and ethical conduct. These standards align with the highest governance norms and foster an inclusive and equitable work environment. We consistently communicate these policies to our management, employees, and other stakeholders.

These policies are regularly updated, and we maintain a strong focus on data protection and confidentiality by carefully managing information flow. We have identified data custodians to safeguard sensitive business and personal data.

Some of our major policies

- Climate Change Policy
- Corporate Environment Policy
- Policy on Energy
- Raw Material Conservation Policy
- Water Resource Management Policy
- Wastewater Management Policy
- Air Emissions Policy
- Biodiversity Policy
- CSR Policy
- Indigenous People and Resettlement Policy
- Human Rights Policy
- Labour Practices and Employment Rights Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Remuneration Policy
- Whistleblower Policy
- Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy
- Board Evaluation Policy
- Nomination Policy
- Risk Management Policy

Read more about our policies here.

Regulatory compliance

We have established structured processes to ensure full compliance with local laws and regulations, fostering ethical practices that go beyond mere compliance. We believe that this commitment to ethics will propel us towards our goal of 'Ethics beyond compliance'. During this reporting year, we have zero instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Establishment of the Ethics Helpline

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PROVIDING DIRECTION AND VISION

A R E N C P

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain

Chairman & Independent Directer

Mr. Jain has over four decades of rich experience in the areas of Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As), finance, law and capital restructuring. He is a Commerce graduate, and a qualified Chartered Accountant and a Company Secretary. He served as an executive coach and HR mentor for JSW Group's strong workforce.

Mr. Jain joined the JSW Group in 1992 and held various leadership positions, including as Director – Finance in 1994, Deputy MD & CEO in 1996 and Executive Vice Chairman of Jindal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. He was involved in the management of joint ventures with leading business partners from across the globe.

S

Mr. Parth Sajjan Jindal

Managing Director

Mr. Jindal earned his MBA from Harvard Business School in 2016 and his bachelor in arts in Economics and Political Science from Brown University in 2012. Mr. Parth Jindal joined the $13 billion JSW Group in 2012, prior to which he spent 2 years working abroad, starting with a hedge fund in New York before spending considerable time in Japan working for JFE Steel (JV Partners of JSW Steel). Here, he picked up the nuances of manufacturing and sales of auto grade steel. Upon joining the JSW Group, Mr. Parth Jindal was appointed an Economic Analyst within the Group's Corporate Strategy and led all strategic projects.

At the Group level, Mr. Parth continues to lead and provide direction to the Human Resources and Information Technology functions.

F

Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon

Director, Finance & Commercial

Mr. Kahlon is a Commerce graduate from Punjab University, Chandigarh and is a qualified Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi. He has 25 years of experience in financial accounting, auditing, central excise and custom laws and sales tax. He was associated with Haldia Petrochemicals, Bhushan Power & Steel Limited, MGM Group of Companies and K.C.T & Bros (C.S) Limited.

His primary responsibility in the Company includes planning, implementation, managing and running of all finance activities, including business planning, budgeting, forecasting and negotiations. He has a strong understanding of the Company's business model and industry and he uses his expertise to provide an independent perspective and constructively challenge the Commercial and Operations teams. With his experience, he helps ensure that business decisions are grounded in solid financial criteria.

Mr. K. Swaminathan

Executive Director

Mr. Swaminathan is a Chartered Accountant and Cost Accountant with more than three decades of rich experience in the field of sales, marketing, logistics and commercial functions. He has spent most of his professional career in the cement industry and has worked across markets within India and Bangladesh.

He has worked with Dalmia Bharat Cement Limited, where he was an Executive Director and oversaw sales, marketing and logistics functions for southern and western India. Prior to this, he was associated with Jayprakash Associates Ltd., Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd. and ACC Limited.

At JSW Cement, he oversees the Sales and Marketing Department and develops strategic sales and marketing objectives. He establishes sales territories and quotas, manages budgets and evaluates sales performance.

F S

Mr. Nilesh Narwekar

Whole-Time Director and CEO

Mr. Narwekar holds a masters' degree in Management from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai and a bachelor's degree in Electronics and Communications Engineering from NIT, Calicut. In his previous roles, he was associated with Strategy (formerly Booz & Co.), Accenture, Procter & Gamble and Wipro Lighting.

His primary responsibilities in the Company include making major corporate decisions and managing the overall operations and resources of the Company. He leads in the development of the Company's short- and long-term strategy and evaluates the work of other executive leaders within the Company, including Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Directors.

A C P S

Ms. Sutapa Banerjee

Independent Director

Ms. Banerjee holds a B.Sc. (Economics Hons.) degree and a PGDPM from XLRI, Jamshedpur with 23 years of experience in the financial services industry across two multinational banks and a boutique Indian investment bank. She has proficiency in start-ups, writing the business case and creating the business model, operating model, processes and client propositions. She was appointed the Nominee Director of the ISIS Fund, promoted by the New York-based Women's World Banking (WWB) and the Netherlands-based Triodos. Ms. Banerjee is also on the Board of the NBFC Ananya Finance, which pioneered lending to microfinance companies in India.

C F N R E

Mr. Kantilal Narandas Patel

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Patel is a Commerce graduate from Mumbai University and a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He possesses over 42 years of experience in corporate finance, accounts, taxation and legal.

Mr. Patel is a Joint Managing Director & CEO of JSW Holdings Limited. He is also the Director of JSW Infrastructure Limited, JSW Jaigarh Port Limited, South West Port Limited and other JSW Group Companies. He was with Standard Industries Limited (Mafatlal Group) for 21 years prior to joining the Jindal Group.

N A E P R

Mr. Pankaj R. Kulkarni

Independent Director

Mr. Kulkarni began his career in 1981 with M/s. M. N. Dastur & Co., a premier engineering firm in India. Thereafter, he worked in various capacities with the Essar Group and was responsible for the 10 MnT expansion of their Hazira Works. He has implemented and operated large projects in India, Indonesia, Korea and Chile.

Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari

Nominee Director

Mr. Maheshwari is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and holds a bachelor's (Honours) in Accounting and Commerce from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata. Over 32 years, he has gained extensive experience in multiple industries, geographies and sectors.

He is the Founder and Managing Partner of Synergy Capital, global private equity and strategic advisory firm. He was a leading and integral part of Arcelor Mittal, where he spent 27 years from 1989-2015. He also managed Mittal Investments from 2008 until 2015, where he led, amongst others, the creation, construction, and oversight of a state-of-the-art refinery under HPCL Mittal Energy Limited.

A P S

Mr. Sumit Banerjee

Independent Director

Mr. Banerjee is a Mechanical Engineering graduate from IIT Kharagpur, and has completed his MEP from IIM Ahmedabad. He has been the Founding Chairperson of CII's Cement Division and has been elected to the Managing Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BCCI).

He has been the Vice-Chairman of Reliance Cement, and CEO at Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. Prior to this engagement, he held the position of MD and CEO at ACC Limited. Mr. Banerjee is a seasoned business leader with a formidable background in manufacturing and infrastructure.

Mr. Utsav Baijal
Nominee Director

Mr. Baijal graduated summa cum laude from St. Stephen's College, University of Delhi with a BA in Economics. He also completed his MBA from the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, where he was an Industry Scholar. He is an Aspen Institute Fellow and the recipient of the 2018 IIMA Young Alumni Achiever Award.

He is the Head of India Private Equity and is responsible for the firm's private equity business in the country. He joined Apollo in 2008 and has worked actively on private equity, mezzanine and credit investments across the US and Asian markets.

In 2012, he helped Apollo establish a joint venture with ICICI Bank and helped raise one of the largest India-dedicated funds, AION Capital Partners. Prior to Apollo, Mr. Baijal was with the private equity team at Bain Capital in Boston, where he worked extensively in the consumer and retail sector. Mr. Baijal started his career with McKinsey & Company and was one of the founding members of the firm's corporate finance practice in India. He is on the Board of several companies, including IGT solutions, Clix Capital and PlanetCast Media Services Limited.

P C

Mr. Biswadip Gupta
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Gupta is a Metallurgical Engineer and an MBA in Marketing with over 35 years of experience in the steel and ceramic industries. He is experienced in setting up steel, power and cement plants. He was the Managing Director of Vesuvius India Ltd., a Multinational Corporation (MNC). In 2007, he was awarded the coveted 'Banga Ratna' award by Rotary Club.

Presently, he is a) The President – Corporate Affairs of JSW Steel Ltd. b) Director of various other corporate bodies, and corporate welfare and charitable trusts c) Member of ASSOCHAM and d) Chairman of western region, Indian Chamber of Commerce.

P S A R E C

Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Tandon obtained his B.Tech degree in Metallurgical Engineering from IIT Bombay in 1962. During his tenure of four decades, he was the Director and CEO of Sunflag Iron and Steel Plant, Maharashtra; Director and CEO of Essar Steel; and Joint Managing Director and CEO of JSW Steel Limited.

He was also Director – Projects in JSW Steel Limited. He was designated as the first CEO of Corporate Sustainability of JSW Group. He has received prestigious awards for his meritorious contribution to the Metallurgical Industries, such as Tata Gold Medal by the Indian Institute of Metals in 2000, Distinguished Aluminus Award from IIT Bombay in the year 2001 and National Metallurgist (Industry) Award of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Government of India in 2007.

Chairperson | Member

- **A** Audit Committee
- **R** Risk Committee
- **E** ESOP Committee
- **N** Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- **C** Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- **P** Project Review Committee
- **S** Sustainability Committee
- **F** Finance Committee

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

EXCELLENCE UNVEILED

CII ITC Sustainability Award for Outstanding Accomplishment 2023

Awarded Gold in Safety Excellence Award for JSW Cement, Jajpur by Greentech Foundation in 2023

Award in the category of Environment Protection for JSW Cement, Jajpur from Greentech Foundation

JSW Cement, Jajpur received an award for its outstanding achievments in Quality Improvement in Products from Greentech Foundation in 2022

Presitigious Greentech Foundation Award for JSW Cement, Dolvi for Outstanding Achievement in the category of Manufacturer Exporter

JSW Cement, Dolvi awarded prestigious Greentech Foundation Award for Outstanding Achievements in Environment Protection for three consecutive years

JSW Cement Limited, Dolvi awarded by the National Safety Council of India with PRASHANSA PATRA in the manufacturing sector (Group D) for recognition of good performance in the Occupational Health and Safety category during FY 2019-20

ANNEXURES

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE STATEMENT

Introduction

DNV represented by DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited ('DNV') was engaged by JSW Cement Limited ('the Company' or 'JSW Cement', Corporate Identification Number: U26957MH2006PLC160839) to undertake an independent assurance of the Company's sustainability/non-financial performance disclosures in its Integrated Report 2022-2023 ('the Report'). The disclosures in the report are prepared in reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standards 2021 ('GRI Standards'). JSW has also considered other sustainability reporting initiatives such as Integrated Reporting (IR) framework of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC). The intended user of this Assurance Statement is the management of the Company. Our assurance engagement was planned and carried out during the period June 2023 - November 2023.

Responsibilities of the Management of JSW Cement and of the Assurance Provider

The Management of the Company has the sole responsibility for the preparation of the Report and are responsible for all information disclosed in the Report as well as the processes for collecting, analyzing and reporting the information presented in the Report. JSW Cement is also responsible for ensuring the maintenance and integrity of its website and any referenced disclosures on sustainability performance. In performing this assurance work, DNV's responsibility is to the Management of the Company; however, this statement represents our independent opinion and is intended to inform the outcome of the assurance to the stakeholders of JSW Cement.

We provide a range of other services to the Company, none of which in our opinion, constitute a conflict of interest with this assurance work. Our assurance engagements assume that the data and information provided by the Company to us as part of our review have been provided in good faith and are free from misstatements.

Scope, Boundary and Limitations

The reporting scope and boundary encompasses environmental, social and governance performance of JSW Cement operations and one of its subsidiaries "Shiva Cement Limited" (Corporate Identification Number: L26942OR1985PLC001557) in which it has controlling stake, as brought out in the section 'About the Report' of the report for the activities undertaken by the Company during the financial year 1st April 2022 – 31st March 2023.

We planned and performed our work using AccountAbility's AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) and DNV's assurance methodology VeriSustain™[1], to obtain the evidence we considered necessary to provide a basis for our assurance opinion for providing a Type 2 Moderate Level of assurance. The agreed scope of work included information on non-financial performance which were disclosed in the Report prepared by JSW Cement based on GRI Topic-specific Standards for the identified material topics for the activities undertaken by the Company during the reporting period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023. The reported topic boundaries of non-financial performance is based on the internal and external materiality assessment covering JSW Cement's operations as brought out in the sections '*About the Report*' section of the report.

During the assurance process, we did not come across limitations to the scope of the agreed assurance engagement. The reported data on economic performance, expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, and other financial data are based on audited financial statements issued by the Company's statutory auditors which is subject to a separate audit process. We were not involved in the review of financial information within the Report.

Basis of our Opinion

As part of the assurance process, a multi-disciplinary team of sustainability specialists performed assurance work for selected sample sites of JSW Cement. We adopted a risk-based approach, that is, we concentrated our assurance efforts on the issues of high material relevance to the Company's business and its key stakeholders. We carried out the following activities:

[1] The VeriSustain protocol is based on the principles of various assurance standards including International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) Revised (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the GRI Principles for Defining Report Content and Quality, international best practices in verification and our professional experience; and is available on request from www.dnv.com

Project No: PRJN-504290

DNV

- Reviewed the approach to stakeholder engagement and materiality determination process and its outcomes as brought out in the Report.
- Interviews with selected senior managers responsible for management of sustainability issues and review of selected evidence to support topics disclosed in the Report. We were free to choose interviewees and interviewed those with overall responsibility to deliver the Company's sustainability objectives.
- Sample based assessment of site-level sustainability performance data through on-site audits at Nandyal Works – Kurnool, Vijay Nagar works – Bellary and JSW Centre – Mumbai to review processes and systems in place for preparing the data and implementation of sustainability strategy. We were free to choose the sites for conducting our assessment.
- Reviewed the process of reporting on Organizational Profile, Strategy, Ethics and Integrity, Governance, Stakeholder Engagement and Reporting Practices based on GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021.
- Reviewed the performance disclosure of identified material topics and related GRI Standards; that is, carried out an assessment of the processes for gathering and consolidating performance data related to identified material topics and, for a sample, checked the processes of data consolidation to assess the Reliability and Accuracy of performance disclosures reported based on GRI's topic-specific Standards.
- Verification of the data consolidation of reported performance disclosures in context to the Principle of Completeness as per VeriSustain for a limited level of verification.

Opinion and Observation

Based on the verification undertaken, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not properly adhere to the GRI Standards 2021, including GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021, GRI 3-3: Management of Material topics and disclosures related to the following GRI Standards which have been chosen by JSW Cement to bring out its performance against a set of identified material topics:

- GRI 201: Economic performance 2016 – 201-1;
- GRI 203: Indirect economic impact 2016 – 203-1;
- GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016 – 204-1;
- GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016 – 205-3
- GRI 301: Materials 2016 – 301-1, 301-2, 301-3;
- GRI 302: Energy 2016 – 302-1; 302-2, 302-3, 302-4;
- GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018 – 303-1, 303-2;
- GRI 305: Emissions 2016 – 305-1, 305-2, 305-3 (Partial disclosure)[2], 305-4, 305-5;
- GRI 306: Waste 2020 – 306-1, 306-2;
- GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018 – 403-1, 403-2; 403-3;
- GRI 404: Training and Education 2016 – 404-3;
- GRI 413: Local Communities 2016 – 413-1, 413-2;

2 JSW Cement has disclosed Scope 3 emissions under 8 categories out of 15 categories (as listed in the GHG protocol).

AA1000 Accountability Principles Standard (AA1000APS (2018)

Inclusivity

The participation of stakeholders in developing and achieving an accountable and strategic response to Sustainability.

The Report brings out the stakeholders who have been identified as significant to JSW Cement, as well as the modes of engagement established by the Company to interact with these stakeholder groups. The key topics of concern and needs of each stakeholder group which have been identified through these channels of engagement are further brought out in the Report.

Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Stakeholder Inclusiveness.

Project No: PRJN-504290

Materiality
The process of determining the issues that are most relevant to an organization and its stakeholders.
The Report explains out the materiality assessment process carried out by the Company which has considered concerns of internal and external stakeholders, and inputs from peers and the industry, as well as issues of relevance in terms of impact for JSW Cement's business. The list of topics has been prioritized, reviewed and validated, and The Company has indicated that there is no significant change in material topics from the previous reporting period.
Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Materiality.

Responsiveness
The extent to which an organization responds to stakeholder issues.
The Report adequately brings out the Company's policies, strategies, management systems and governance mechanisms in place to respond to topics identified as material and significant concerns of key stakeholder groups. Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Responsiveness. However, going forward JSW Cement may, based on its strategic priorities, identify and articulate its medium and long-term sustainability targets and report its performance against these targets.
Nothing has come to our attention to believe that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Responsiveness.

Impact
The level to which an organisation monitors, measures and is accountable for how its actions affect its broader ecosystems.
The Report brings out the key performance metrics, surveys and management processes used by JSW Cement to monitor, measure and evaluate its significant direct and indirect impacts linked to identified material topics across the Company, its significant value chain entities and key stakeholder groups.
Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Impact.

Reliability
The accuracy and comparability of information presented in the report, as well as the quality of underlying data management systems.
The Report brings out the systems and processes that the Company has set in place to capture and report its performance related to identified material topics across its reporting boundary. The majority of information mapped with data verified through our remote assessments with JSW Cement's management teams and process owners at the Corporate Office and sampled sites within the boundary of the Report were found to be fairly accurate and reliable. Some of the data inaccuracies identified in the report during the verification process were found to be attributable to transcription, interpretation, and aggregation errors. These data inaccuracies have been communicated for correction and the related disclosures were reviewed post correction.
Nothing has come to our attention to believe that the Report does not meet the principle of Reliability and Accuracy.

Additional principles as per DNV VeriSustain

Completeness
How much of all the information that has been identified as material to the organization and its stakeholders is reported?
The Report brings out the Company's performance, strategies and approaches related to the environmental, social and governance issues that it has identified as material for its operational locations coming under the boundary of the report, for the chosen reporting period while applying and considering the requirements of the GRI's Principle of Completeness.

Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the Principle of Completeness with respect to scope, boundary and time.
Neutrality
The extent to which a report provides a balanced account of an organization's performance, delivered in a neutral tone.
The Report brings out the disclosures related to JSW Cement's performance during the reporting period in a neutral tone in terms of content and presentation, while considering the overall macroeconomic and industry environment.
Nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Neutrality.

Statement of Competence and Independence

DNV applies its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO IEC 17021:2015 - Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the DNV Code of Conduct[2] during the assurance engagement and maintain independence as required by relevant ethical requirements including the ISAE 3000 (Revised) Code of Ethics. This engagement work was carried out by an independent team of sustainability assurance professionals. DNV was not involved in the preparation of any statements or data included in the Report except for this Assurance Statement and Management Report. DNV maintains complete impartiality toward stakeholders interviewed during the assurance process.

For DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited

Karthik Ramaswamy Digitally signed by Karthik Ramaswamy Date: 2023.12.13 17:14:45 +05'30'	Sharma, Anjana Digitally signed by Sharma, Anjana Date: 2023.12.13 17:18:52 +05'30'	Kakaraparthi, Venkata Raman Digitally signed by Kakaraparthi, Venkata Raman Date: 2023.12.13 17:23:23 +05'30'
Karthik Ramaswamy Lead Verifier, Sustainability Services, DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited, India	Anjana Sharma Head – Regional Sustainability Operations, DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited, India	Venkata Raman Kakaraparthi Assurance Reviewer, Sustainability Services, DNV Business Assurance India Private Limited, India

13 December 2023, Mumbai, India.

AA1000
Licensed Report
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[2] *The DNV Code of Conduct is available on request from www.dnv.com (https://www.dnv.com/about/in-brief/corporate-governance.html)*

ANNEXURES

PERFORMANCE TREND

Indicator	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
PRODUCTION				
Clinker Production	Million T	1.69	1.92	**1.60**
Cement Production	Million T	5.48	5.69	**5.76**
GGBS Prodction	Million T	2.44	3.13	**3.85**
Cementitious Materials	Million T	7.27	7.97	**8.74**
Low Carbon products (GGBS and Blended Cements)	Million T	6.92	7.84	**8.72**
Low Carbon products %	%	88%	89%	**91%**
RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION				
Clinker	Tonnes	24,18,724	26,99,609	**24,71,318**
Limestone	Tonnes	23,76,728	26,15,888	**21,23,137**
Mineral Gypsum	Tonnes	98,701	1,22,949	**1,31,597**
Anhydrous Gypsum	Tonnes	14,827	19,105	**13,764**
Chemical Gypsum/Phophogypsum	Tonnes	43,933	45,975	**35,996**
Laterite	Tonnes	85,229	150,081	**84,844**
BF Slag	Tonnes	49,51,344	57,35,162	**70,79,168**
AL Killed Slag (Nandyal)	Tonnes	NR	NR	**43,880**
Slag B (Nandyal)	Tonnes	NR	NR	**743**
LD Slag (Salboni)	Tonnes	NR	NR	**6,655**
AOD Slag	Tonnes	21,352	37,188	**22,922**
Red Mud	Tonnes	29,830	16,654	**31,614**
Flyash	Tonnes	1,62,401	1,42,116	**1,21,868**
Limestone Sweetner/Additives	Tonnes	64,734	1,36,567	**20,946**
Flue dust	Tonnes	27,764	13,538	**3,114**
Total Raw Material	Tonnes	78,76,843	90,35,222	**97,20,249**
HDPE Bags	Tonnes	NR	7,263	**7,928**
Percentage of Recycled Material	%	66%	66%	**75%**
FUEL CONSUMPTION				
Kiln				
Coal	Tonnes	1,31,005	2,01,655	**1,25,217**
Petcoke	Tonnes	45,278	4,370	**54,094**
Mixed Ind Waste (AF)	Tonnes	21,635	25,729	**23,864**
Diesel	Tonnes	49	-	**75**
PPF	Tonnes	112	79	**214**
Biomass	Tonnes	1,452	8,899	**7,560**
Non-Kiln CPP				
Coal	Tonnes	NA	38,600	**2,225**
Diesel	Tonnes	NA	56	**8**
Non-Kiln - Drying and Grinding				
Coal	Tonnes	55,656	58,046	**70,672**
PPF	Tonnes	145	323	**304**
Diesel	Tonnes	944	255	**314**
BF & CO Gas	Crore nm^3	3	4	**5**
On Site Vehicle and Stationary Sources				
Diesel	Tonnes	NA	56	**449**
LPG	Crore nm^3	NA	0	**0**
GHG EMISSIONS				

Indicator	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
GHG (CO_2)EMISSIONS		2,021	2,022	
Absolute Scope 1, Gross	Tonnes	15,38,360	17,76,102	**15,36,549**
Absolute Scope 1, Net	Tonnes	15,21,828	17,49,274	**15,14,323**
Scope 2 Emissions	Tonnes	3,22,123	3,52,117	**2,88,028**
Emissions from CPP	Tonnes	NA	54,505	**2,807**
Specific CO_2 Emissions - Gross	kg/T of cem material	219	223	**176**
Specific CO_2 Emissions - Net	kg/T of cem material	217	220	**173**
Specific CO_2 Emissions (scope 2)	kg/T of cem material	46	46	**33**
Total Scope 3 Emissions	Tonnes	5,59,666	6,78,680	**10,71,667**
Avoided Emissions due to Renewable Energy	Tonnes	10,469	13,813	**11,386**
Avoided Emissions due to AFR	Tonnes	20,544	39,910	**31,127**

Note:
1. Scope-1 CO_2 emissions were calculated using WBCSD CSI V3.1 protocol
2. Scope-2 CO_2 emissions were calculated using CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector - Version 18.0 - We have considered "combined margin" emission factor while calculating the CO_2 emissions.
3. For scope 3 calculations - WRI, Emission factor from cross sector tool (Apr 2014), GHG protocol, and publically available database was used.
4. For calculating avoided emission from Renewable Energy, CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector – V 18– March 2023 – by Central Electricity Authority) was used.
5. For Calculating emissions from AFR, equivalent coal emission factor was used.
6. Scope for emissions for FY 2023 is for 8 categories while for FY 2021 and FY 2022 scope 3 emissions were only for 5 categories.

ANNEXURES

Indicator	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
ENERGY CONSUMPTION				
Kiln				
Coal	TJ	3,495	5,283	**2,903**
Petcoke	TJ	1,514	143	**1,795**
Mixed Ind Waste (AF)	TJ	191	308	**290**
PPF	TJ	5	3	**4**
Diesel	TJ	16	0	**12**
Biomass	TJ	18	104	**81**
Non-Kiln Fuel - Drying and Grinding RM				
Coal	TJ	1,323	1,359	**1,656**
BF Gas	TJ	60	71	**89**
CO Gas	TJ	260	364	**402**
Diesel	TJ	39	17	**13**
PPF	TJ	6	14	**13**
Diesel Oil consumed for Onsite vechile movement	TJ	NR	2	**18**
CPP	TJ		TJ	
Coal	TJ	NA	162	**29**
Diesel	TJ	NA	1	**0.3**
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION				
Purchased Grid Electricity Consumption	kWh	35,39,81,185	40,21,20,847	**40,56,72,620**
RE Consumption	kWh	1,15,04,567	1,51,79,229	**1,60,29,584**
Total	kWh	36,54,85,752	41,73,00,076	**42,17,02,204**
Renewable Energy Certificates	no	NR	6,850	**7,224**
WATER WITHDRAWAL AND CONSUMPTION (Cement + CPP)				
Surface Water Withdrawal	m^3	2,48,531	2,62,259	**2,74,320**
Groundwater Withdrawal	m^3	1,40,719	2,44,691	**2,54,667**
Municipal Water Withdrawal	m^3	-	11,560	**-**
Harvested Rainwater/Mine Pit Water	m^3	2,29,120	1,55,100	**1,56,952**
Total	m^3	6,18,370	6,73,609	**6,85,938**
Total Water Recycled	m^3	27,969	52,488	**53,434**
Specific Water consumption	Lit/T of cem materials	85	85	**72**
Freshwater Specific Water Consumption	Lit/T of cem materials	54	65	**62**
WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT				
Hazardous Waste				
Grease	Tonnes	24.0	7.9	**18**
Waste Oil	Tonnes		5.6	**3**
Others (discarded containers)	Tonnes		2.7	**3.0**
Biomedical Waste	Tonnes	0.1	0.2	**0.1**
Non Hazardous Waste				
Iron Scrap	Tonnes	8,425	7,341	**14,690**
Others (Burst bags, Plastic, rubber, municipal waste,plastics waste etc)	Tonnes	178	143	**52**
Note: While BMW waste is sent to incinerator, all other waste is sold to authorised recyclers.				
EMISSIONS (KILN)				
PM	mg/Nm^3	17.2	15.1	**14**
SO_2	mg/Nm^3	5.3	8.0	**9**
Nox	mg/Nm^3	264.0	189.0	**236**
VOC	mg/Nm^3	6.0	4.6	**4.6**

SOCIAL	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Male	female	Male	female	Male	Female
EMPLOYEE SEGMENTATION						
Number of Employees						
Permanent	1,171	55	1,298	61	**1,367**	**78**
Contract	NR	NR	1,571	120	**1,996**	**138**
Total	1,171	55	2,869	181	**3,363**	**216**
Segmentation of Employees Management Levels (Permanent Employees)						
Executive	910	49	574	28	**600**	**44**
Junior (L-8-L10)			440	27	**477**	**27**
Middle (L11-14)	208	5	229	5	**235**	**6**
Senior (15 and above)	53	1	55	1	**55**	**1**
Total	**1,171**	**55**	**1,298**	**61**	**1,367**	**78**
Segmentation of Employees by Age and Gender (Permanent Employees)						
<30	224	29	274	34	**248**	**40**
30-50	826	23	890	25	**970**	**35**
>50	119	3	134	2	**149**	**3**
Total	**1,169**	**55**	**1,298**	**61**	**1,367**	**78**
Employee Attrition by Age and Gender						
<30	40	2	42	10	**71**	**5**
30-50	90	1	146	4	**187**	**8**
>50	-	0	10	1	**23**	**0**
Total	**130**	**3**	**198**	**15**	**281**	**13**
New Employee Hire by Age and Gender						
<30	60	5	118	17	**140**	**20**
30-50	83	0	170	3	**230**	**12**
>50	3	0	4	0	**11**	**0**
Total	**146**	**5**	**292**	**20**	**381**	**32**
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS						
Parental Leave						
Employees entitled to parental leave	All		All		**1,367**	**78**
Employees who availed parental leave	34		19		**51**	**5**
Employees who returned in the current reporting period after availing parental leave	34		19		**51**	**4**
Employees who availed parental leave and were employed even after 12 months	31		19		**48**	**5**

EMPLOYEE TRAININGS AND DEVELOPMENT				
% of employees who attended skill development trainings		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Top management	%	NR	6%	**40%**
Middle management	%	NR	58%	**68%**
Lower management	%	NR	76%	**62%**
Other employees	%	NR	66%	**48%**
EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT				
Percentage of Management employees who received performance and career development review	%	100%	100%	**100%**
Percentage of non-management employees who received performance and career development review	%	100%	100%	**100%**
***SAFETY**				
Number of sites covered with ISO 9000, 18000, 14000	#	4	4	**3**
Number of sites audited for health and safety	%	100	100%	**100%**
Fatalities (Total)	#	0	0	**1**
Loss time injury (no.)	#	5	2	**3**
LTIFR (total employees)	Rate	0.4	0.1	**0.2**
Near Miss Total	#	7,204	13,221	**11,739**
Training hours of safety	#	66,931	2,29,953	**3,18,813**
Million man hours worked	#	NR	1,91,38,757	**2,31,24,348**

**Safety numbers Includes all subsidiaries for FY21, FY22 but for FY23 numbers are excluding Fujarah.*

NR - Not reported and NA - Not applicable

GRI CONTENT INDEX

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GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	94
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GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	105-115
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	105-115
	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	105-115
Procurement Practices		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	106
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	118
Anti-corruption		
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GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	124
	205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	96
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	19

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	PAGE NO
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GRI 301: Materials 2016	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume	130
	301-2 Recycled input materials used	130
	301-3 Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	130
Energy		
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GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organisation	132
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organisation	132
	302-3 Energy intensity	86
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	86-87
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Water and Effluents		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	90-91
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	90-91
	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	90-91
	303-3 Water withdrawal	132
	303-4 Water discharge	132
	303-5 Water consumption	132
Biodiversity		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	92-93
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	92-93
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	92-93
Emissions		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	84-85
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	84-87,130-131
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	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	84-87,130-131
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	84-87,130-131
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	84-87,130-131
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Waste		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	88-89
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	88-89
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Suppliers Assessment		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	118
Employment		
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GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	94-96,133
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	97
	401-3 Parental leave	97,133
Labor/Management Relations		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	96
Occupational Health and Safety		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	98-105
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	98-105
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	98-105
	403-3 Occupational health services	98-105
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	98-105
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GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE	PAGE NO
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	98-105
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	98-105
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	98-105
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Training and Education		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	98
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	98
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	53,71,94-97
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	97,133
Diversity and Equal Opportunity		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	99
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	133
Non-discrimination		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	98
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	98
Local Communities		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	106-115
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	106-115
	413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	106-115

MAPPING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (UN SDGS)

SDGs		SECTION	PAGE NO.
	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Communities Annexure C – CSR Activities	106-117 180-181
	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Communities Annexure C – CSR activities	106-117 180-181
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Human capital, Social and relationship capital	94-105,106-117
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Human capital, Social and relationship capital	94-105,106-117
	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Human capital – Special focus on gender diversity Diversity and inclusion Social and relationship capital	95, 98,106-117
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Natural capital – Water – Water management Social and relationship capital	90-91,106-117
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Manufactured capital Natural capital – Climate change and energy management ▸ Latest technology and energy-efficient processes ▸ Collaborating for change ▸ Energy ▸ Social and relationship capital	64-67,82-83,86-87, 106-117
	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Financial capital, Human capital, Social and relationship capital	62-63,94-105, 106-117
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation	Financial capital, Human capital, Social and relationship capital	62-63,94-105, 106-117
	Reduce income inequality within and among countries	Human capital, Social and relationship capital, Governance	94-105,106-117, 120-128
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	Manufactured capital, Intellectual capital, Natural capital	64-67,68-79,80-93
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Manufactured capital, Natural capital, Social and relationship capital	64-67,80-93, 106-117
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy	Manufactured capital Natural capital – ▸ Climate change and energy management ▸ Emissions ▸ Energy ▸ Social and relationship capital	64-67,82-83,84-85, 86-87,106-117
	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Natural capital – ▸ Ensuring environmental compliance and awareness ▸ Water management	80,90-91
	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Natural capital – Biodiversity ▸ Responsible Mining and biodiversity Management	92-93
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Human capital, Social and relationship capital	94-105,106-119
	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Natural capital – Collaborating for change	83

ANNEXURES

GCCA SUSTAINABILITY KPIS

BASIC PARAMETERS	UNITS	PAGES	COMMENTS
Clinker production	Metric tonnes/year	64,132	
Cement production	Metric tonnes/year	6,64,132	
Cementitious production	Metric tonnes/year	28,132	
Number of sites	Number	26,132	
Health & Safety			
Number of fatalities, directly employed, contractors, subcontractors and third parties	Number	135	
Fatality rate: directly employed	Number	135	
No. of LTI: directly employed	Number	98,135	
No. of LTI: contractors and subcontractors	Number	135	
LTI Severity Rate (SR): directly employed	Number	135	
Climate Change and Energy			
Total energy from fuels used in clinker produced	MJ/year	86,87,134	Units reported are in TJ
Alternative fuels	Metric/tonnes per year	44,134	
Energy from alternative fuels	MJ/year	82,134,156,166	Units reported are in TJ
Energy from biomass fuels	MJ/year	86,134	Units reported are in TJ
Alternative fuel rate (kiln fuel)	%	134,165,166	
Biomass fuel (kiln fuel)	%	44,86,132,134	Calculated as 2%
Specific heat consumption for clinker production	MJ/tonne	64	
Total direct CO_2 emissions - gross	Tonnes	84-85	
Total direct CO_2 emissions – net	Tonnes	84-85	
Specific CO_2 emissions – gross	Tonnes	84-85	
Specific CO_2 emissions - net	Tonnes	84-85	
Social Responsibility			
Publish a Code of Conduct		https://www.jswcement.in/pdf/POL15-JSW-Cement-Policy-on-Business-Conduct.pdf	
Environment and Nature			
Biodiversity and rehabilitation			
Percentage (%) of quarries with high biodiversity value where biodiversity management plan is implemented	%	92-93	
Percentage (%) of quarries where rehabilitation plan is implemented	%	92	
Water			
Total water withdrawal by source		90-91,134	At all sites
Number of sites with a water recycling system	Number	90-91,134	
Amount of water consumption per unit of product	Lit/T of cementitious material	90-91,134	
Emissions		94-95,134	for dust, SOx and Nox & VOC
Circular Economy			
Total raw materials for clinker production	Metric tonnes/year	88,132	
Total alternative raw materials for clinker production	Metric tonnes/year	44,132	
Total alternatives raw materials for cement produced	Metric tonnes/year	44,132	
Alternative Raw materials rate (%ARM)	%	44,132	
Clinker/cement (equivalent factor)	%		
Independent Assurance			
Independent Assurance Statement		128	

Note: Scope and boundary includes JSW Cement India operations

CONTRIBUTION TO UNGC PRINCIPLES

We follow the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) pertaining to human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. With our policies, strategies and decisions we aim to contribute to UNGC efforts.

PRINCIPLES	PAGE NUMBERS
Human Rights	
Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and	95,97-98,123
Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.	97-98,123
Labour	
Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	94-98
Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;	94-98
Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and	94-98
Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	97-98
Environment	
Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;	80-93
Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and	80-93
Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.	80-93,70-76
Anti-corruption	
Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.	122-23

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Backed by a solid expansion drive and continued focus on innovation in sustainability and technology during the year, the Company saw a 16.4% increase in revenue on a y-o-y basis. Increase in demand for products and improved average realisation proved to be powerful drivers of growth, resulting in an 10.1% increase in the operating EBITDA y-o-y. The Company registered a net PAT of ₹206.96 crore for FY 2022-23.

ABOUT THE COMPANY

1.0

Established in 2009, JSW Cement is part of the diversified $23 billion JSW Group. With a current capacity of 16.6 MTPA, JSW Cement is India's leading green cement company. The Company's capacity is expected to reach 26 MTPA by FY2025-26. The Company's manufacturing plants are spread across Vijayanagar in Karnataka, Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh, Salboni in West Bengal, Jajpur in Odisha, Dolvi in Maharashtra and Salem, Tamil Nadu, among others.

The Company has a strong presence in the East, West and South India and is planning to enter markets in North and Central India in a big way. With this target, it has acquired a limestone mine from a subsidiary of India Cements in Madhya Pradesh. Even in Vijayanagar, the capacity will be enhanced from 6 MTPA to 10 MTPA through organic growth. The Company has secured clinker by increasing the clinkeration capacity Nandyal and Shiva Cement (Kutra, Sundargarh). The Company is also investing in waste heat recovery systems (WHRS) and solar energy capacity expansion.

JSW Cement caters to the diverse needs of the construction industry with premium, high quality, and eco-friendly products. It is present across the value-chain of building materials comprising cement, concrete, and construction chemicals. The Company has a dedicated research and development centre, and is pursuing collaborations with premier research institutions for developing products and solutions to promote safety and sustainability.

JSW Cement uses byproducts from the steel industry as raw material to manufacture green cement and cementitious materials, thereby promoting circularity and ensuring a more sustainable future for the next generations. Its marketing and service teams go the extra mile to meet customer expectations. The Company is also constantly leveraging digital tools, mobile tech, and conversational commerce interventions to improve efficiency.

16.6 MTPA
Current capacity

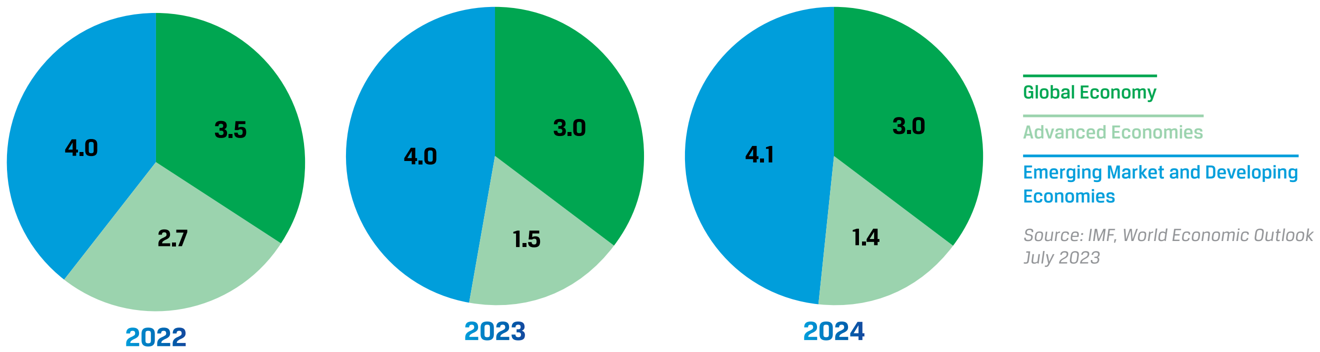
26 MTPA
Capacity to be reached by FY2025-26

GLOBAL ECONOMY

2.0

In 2022, the world economy faced multiple headwinds such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict, interest rate tightening by central banks across the world to counter inflationary pressures, and the pandemic-induced slowdown in China that further dampened global economic growth. Going ahead, global economic growth is projected to fall further from an estimated 3.5% in 2022 to 3.0% in 2023 and 2024. Advanced economies are expected to see an especially pronounced slowdown compared to the emerging market and developing economies. Interest rate hikes to fight inflation continues to weigh on economic activity. Global headline inflation is expected to fall from 8.7% in 2022 to 6.8% in 2023 and 5.2% in 2024.

Growth projections (%)



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook July 2023

INDIAN ECONOMY

3.0

Amidst the global uncertainty, India proved to be an outlier, with a resounding 7.2% GDP growth during FY 2022-23 – the fastest among the major economies. This was aided by strong private consumption and growth-supportive macro policies, including continued government spending on infrastructure and logistics among others, notwithstanding a series of rate hikes by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to tame inflation. The RBI hiked rates by 250 bps in six tranches during the fiscal.

Long-term growth drivers such as the government's strong infrastructure push under the Pradhan Mantri Gati Shakti scheme, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for various sectors, and the ₹10 lakh crore capex announced in the Union Budget 2023-24 are bolstering the country's manufacturing capacities while also resulting in employment generation. High-frequency indicators like direct tax revenue collections, GST collections, PMI and others have also remained buoyant.

OUTLOOK

India's growth momentum in an evidently challenging macroeconomic environment is expected to continue. The RBI pegs the country's GDP growth at 6.5% in FY 2023-24 while global economic growth moderates further in CY 2023. The long-term growth drivers of the economy remain intact, backed by a large and fast-growing middle class driving consumer spending.

OVERVIEW OF INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY

4.0

In 2022, the size of the global cement market reached $363.4 billion, and it is expected to grow at a CAGR of 5.4% between 2023 and 2028 to reach $498.23 billion by 2028. Cement is one of the eight core industries in India. The country is the world's second-largest cement producer after China, accounting for over 7% of the global installed capacity for cement.

Cement production in India grew at 7% for FY 2022-23 (375 MnT) driven by strong demand from housing and infrastructure sectors. The housing sector accounts for the majority of India's cement consumption, followed by the infrastructure sector, and commercial and industrial building constructions. However, the Indian market, with a per capita cement consumption of 240-250 kg, is one of the most underpenetrated markets. Its per capita cement consumption is half the world average of 500-550 kg, and still far below that of Brazil and Indonesia.

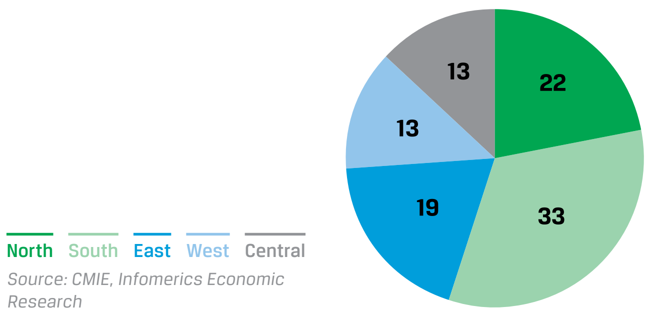
Planned capacity expansions

The domestic cement industry is passing through a phase of consolidation, where small players are gradually being acquired by major players. The past few years have seen a lot of mergers and acquisitions. In September 2022, the Adani Group bought the cement business of Swiss building materials major Holcim, which included Ambuja Cement and ACC, for $6.4 billion.

All players, including mid-size players, have planned for capacity addition through greenfield or brownfield expansion and or by acquisition. After adding 30 MTPA capacity in FY 2022-23, the industry is expected to add another 30-32 MTPA in FY 2023-24. Between FY 2023-24 and FY 2027-28, the domestic cement industry is expected to add another 130-140 MTPA of capacity addition.

According to estimates of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), India's cement industry is expected to add ~80 MnT capacity by 2025. The total capacity of the industry is estimated to be around 730-740 MTPA by FY 2027-28, with a demand growth of 4.5-5.5% CAGR.

Region-wise installed capacity (%)



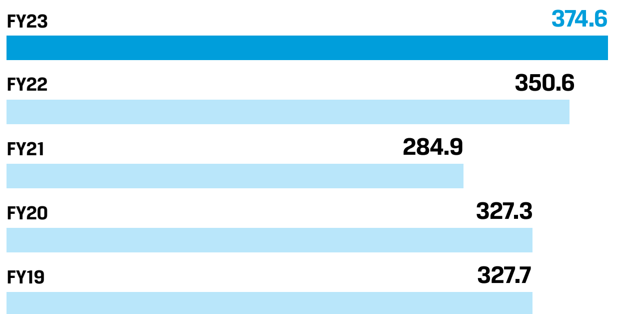
Source: CMIE, Infomerics Economic Research

Production and consumption of cement

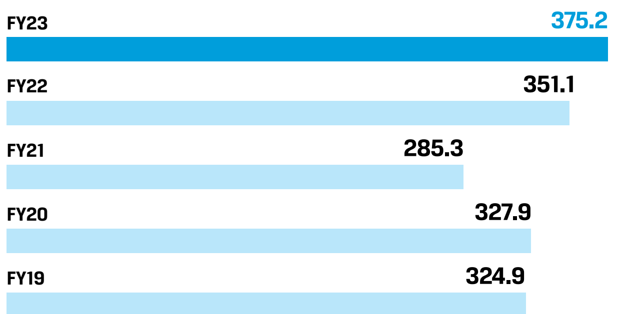
In India, cement manufacturers produce distinct types of cement, such as Portland Cement, Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), High Strength Cement, Marine Technology Cement, Blended Cement, Fly Ash Cement, Slag-based Cement, Silica-based Cement and High Alumina Cement.

Domestic cement industry growth

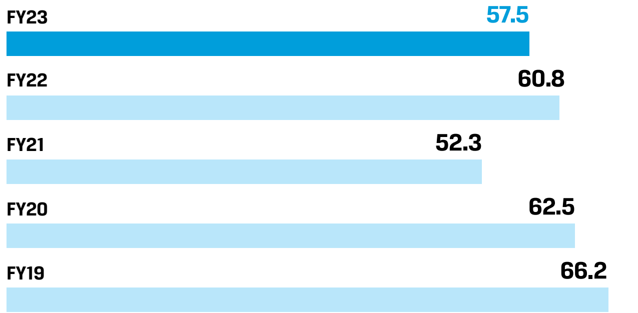
Production



Consumption (MT)



Capacity utilisation



Cement demand grew by a healthy 7% in FY 2022-23. In FY 2023-24, demand is expected to witness 7-9% growth, primarily led by the government's thrust to boost infrastructure and rural housing before the Lok Sabha elections in 2024.

Growth drivers

Impetus to the housing sector

As per Moody's investor services, the growing housing sector, which typically accounts for 60-65% of India's cement consumption, will remain a key demand driver. In the Union Budget 2023-24, the government has allocated $1.8 billion for the creation of safe housing, clean drinking water, sanitation, and increasing road and telecom connectivity, among other initiatives. It also allocated $9.6 billion to address urban housing shortages. The government has also increased budget outlay for affordable rural housing under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) by 12.5% for FY 2023-24.

Infrastructure development

Continued bulk investments in roads and infrastructure projects is expected to fuel cement demand. It is anticipated that India's infrastructure will expand at 7% from 2022 to 2027. About 42% of the projects in the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) are already under implementation. India built 12,000 km of highways in 2022 alone, and this momentum is likely to continue in FY 2023-24.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for the cement sector is favourable on account of the growth opportunities in the housing and infrastructure segments. Going forward, he industry is expected to see volume growth of 6-8%, likely to reach ~390-400 MnT. The sector is likely to face some headwinds in terms of rising input costs of coal, pet coke and gypsum. In FY 2022-23, prices of coal, pet coke, and diesel escalated by 106%, 32%, and 3%, respectively, on a y-o-y basis, resulting in higher input costs. The prices of coke and pet coke have declined substantially on a y-o-y basis, although diesel prices have largely remained at the same level.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

5.0

Highlights of FY 2022-23

- Achieved the highest consolidated sales volume of 10.55 MTPA, which includes cement, GGBS and clinker
- Commissioned clinkerisation facility and commenced trial operation at subsidiary Shiva Cement Limited at Sundargarh, Odisha
- Upgraded clinkerisation facility at Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh
- Acquired mining lease at Panna, Madhya Pradesh, via purchase of 100% share capital of Springway Mining Private Limited and NKJA Mining Private Limited
- Entered into job work arrangement with JSW Steel for manufacturing GGBS from Salem, Tamil Nadu; GGBS from Salem plant will cater to incremental demand from South Tamil Nadu and Kerala markets.

Way forward

- In line with the expansion at JSW Steel plant at Vijayanagar and Dolvi, the Company has started work to expand grinding capacity to 6 MTPA at Vijayanagar and to 4.5 MTPA at Dolvi
- Setting up WHRS at Shiva Cement Limited, Sundargarh, Odisha
- Planning to have all-India presence in the construction chemicals business

10.5 MTPA

Grinding capacity expansion undertaken collectively at Vijayanagar and Dolvi

FINANCIAL REVIEW 6.0

STANDALONE

Highlights of FY 2022-23

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Growth (%)
Net turnover (₹ crore)	4,770.74	4,099.22	16.4
Operating EBIDTA (₹ crore)	800.34	726.99	10.1
Operating EBIDTA margin (%)	16.8%	17.7%	(5.4)
Other income (₹ crore)	135.23	100.98	33.9
Depreciation & Amortisation (₹ crore)	232.29	169.95	36.7
Finance cost (₹ crore)	261.46	282.83	(7.6)
Profit before tax (₹ crore)	306.46	498.63	(38.5)
Tax expense (₹ crore)	99.50	174.24	(42.9)
Profit for the year (₹ crore)	206.96	324.39	(36.2)
Other comprehensive income (₹ crore)	(12.59)	35.66	(135.3)
Total comprehensive income (₹ crore)	194.37	360.05	(46.0)

The Company achieved a capacity utilisation of 57.50% in FY 2022-23 and production of 9.61 MT of cement and GGBS, recording a 9.1% growth y-o-y on a standalone basis.

During the year, the Company's revenue increased by 16.4% from ₹4,099.22 crore to ₹4,770.74 crore. The primary drivers of this performance were increase in demand and improved average realisation. This has helped the Company report an operating EBITDA of ₹800.34 crore for the year, an increase of 10.1% y-o-y. The Company's EBITDA margin for the year stood at 16.8% and it registered a net Profit After Tax of ₹206.96 crore.

Revenue analysis

During the year, the Company showed revenue growth of 16.4% over FY 2021-22, well supported by GGBS and cement sales volumes, which grew by 9%, reaching 9.61 MT in FY 2022-23 against the industry volume growth of 9-10%. Demand remained strong, backed by government spending and improved outlook for the real estate industry.

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Total manufactured finished goods	4,524.92	3,910.89	15.7
Traded	90.50	77.99	16.0
Total turnover	4,615.42	3,988.88	15.7
Other operating income	155.32	110.34	40.8
Gross revenue	**4,770.74**	**4,099.22**	**16.4**

Other income

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Interest income	107.44	77.81	38.1
Others	27.79	23.17	19.9
Total	**135.23**	**100.98**	**33.9**

Other income has increased by 33.9% to ₹135.23 crore from ₹100.98 crore in FY 2021-22, mainly due to increase in interest earned on loan and advances given to subsidiaries/Group companies.

Material cost

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Cost of materials consumed, including purchase of traded goods and change in inventories	1,142.05	1,012.40	12.8

The Company's expenditure on material consumption increased by 12.8% from ₹1,012.40 crore in FY 2021-22 to ₹1,142.05 crore in FY 2022-23. The increase is primarily due to increase in volumes, change in input cost in East and West zones, change in geography and product mix.

Employee benefits expense

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Employees' remuneration and benefits	264.81	217.53	21.7

The employee benefits expense increased by 21.7% from ₹217.53 crore in FY 2021-22 to ₹264.81 crore in FY 2022-23. The increase is mainly due to annual increments and increase in ESOP expenses charge due to fresh grants given under ESOP 2021 scheme.

Power and fuel cost

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Power and fuel cost	797.33	598.70	33.2

Power and fuel cost has increased by 33.2% mainly due to the steep increase in fuel cost.

Freight and handling expenses

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Freight and handling expense	1,122.95	967.70	16.0

During the reporting year, freight and handling expenses increased by 16.0% from ₹967.70 crore in FY 2021-22 to ₹1,122.95 crore in FY 2022-23. This is mainly on account of the increase in finished products handled, change in lead distance, geo-mix, busy season surcharge, incentives and port-handling charges for increased slag exports (which was ₹189 crore), partly offset by saving of ₹34 crore due to various logistics initiatives undertaken.

Manufacturing, marketing, administrative and other expenses

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Other expenses	646.67	580.99	11.3

Manufacturing, marketing, administrative and other expenses increased by 11.3% from ₹580.99 crore in FY 2021-22 to ₹646.67 crore in FY 2022-23. The increase was primarily due to job work arrangement at Salem plant for increment GGBS volumes, increased spend on travel, advertisement and publicity, higher commission and discounts offered to distribution network.

Finance cost

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Finance cost	261.46	282.83	(7.6)

Borrowing cost remained flat y-o-y, if we exclude the one-off borrowing cost incurred for raising CCPS in FY 2021-22. During the year, the Company refinanced part of its existing facilities at lower rates, re-negotiated rates with existing lenders, resulting in reduced interest cost despite increase in borrowing during FY 2022-23.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	232.29	169.95	36.7

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by 36.7% from ₹169.95 crore in FY 2021-22 to ₹232.29 crore in FY 2022-23. The increase of ₹62.34 crore is due to accelerated depreciation provided during the year for certain sections of the clinkerisation facility at Nandyal plant, and due to new capitalisation of the debottlenecking project at VIjayanagar and Salboni, and upgradation of the silo and clinker facility at Dolvi and Nandyal.

Fixed assets

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Tangible assets	3,643.67	3,227.78	415.89
Intangible assets	53.83	64.32	(10.49)
Capital work-in-progress	754.57	421.72	332.85
Total	**4,452.07**	**3,713.82**	**738.25**

The net block of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets has increased by ₹738.25 crore during the year to ₹3,643.67 crore. CWIP has increased by ₹332.85 crore due to expenses for Dolvi and Vijayanagar expansion project, and Waste Heat Recovery and Alternate Fuel Recovery plant at Nandyal. Increase of tangible asset is towards capitalisation of debottlenecking project at Vijayanagar and Dolvi, and silo and kiln upgradation at Dolvi and the clinkerisation facility at Nandyal.

Investments

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	924.83	423.77	501.06
Other investments	540.37	581.04	(40.67)
Total	**1,465.20**	**1,004.81**	**460.39**

The increase in investment is mainly due to investment in subsidiary/Group companies.

Loans

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Long-term loans	575.34	317.19	258.15
Short-term loans	521.38	223.43	297.95
Total	**1,096.72**	**540.62**	**556.10**

The increase is due to additional loan given to subsidiaries/Group companies as per approved terms and conditions and within the limit approved by the Board.

Other financial assets

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Other non-current financial assets	79.15	60.18	18.97
Other current financial assets	505.01	405.79	99.22
Total financial assets	**584.16**	**465.97**	**118.19**

The increase in other financial assets is mainly due increase in receivable of government grant for West Bengal and Odisha, margin maintained with the bank and increase on interest income accrued on loans provided to subsidiaries/ Group companies.

Other non-financial assets

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Other non-current assets	527.56	347.93	179.63
Other current assets	193.32	166.25	27.07
Total Other non-financial assets	**720.88**	**514.18**	**206.70**

The increase is due to advance given to project vendors, prepayments made to authorities for mine rights and coal block as per bid terms, increased accumulation of GST input tax credits.

Inventories

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Raw materials	97.75	78.94	18.81
Semi-finished goods	14.61	16.57	(1.96)
Finished goods	43.27	33.76	9.51
Traded goods	0.07	0.07	-
Stores and spares	156.69	144.62	12.07
Fuel	93.67	53.14	40.53
Total inventories	**406.06**	**327.10**	**78.96**

The increase is mainly due to an increase in raw material, finished goods, fuel and spares inventory. The average inventory holding in terms of days as on 31 March, 2023, is 49 days vis-à-vis 47 days as on 31 March, 2022.

Trade receivables

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Total debtors	705.03	722.73	(17.70)
Less: provision for doubtful debts	(1.34)	(1.50)	0.16
Trade receivables	**703.69**	**721.23**	**(17.54)**

The debtors in terms of average number of days sales as on 31 March, 2023 are 56 days vis-à-vis 57 days as on 31 March, 2022. (Adjusting the del credere finance received, the average days are 45 days and 48 days on 31 March, 2023 & 2022, respectively)

Borrowings

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Long-term borrowings	2,426.07	1,816.84	609.23
Other loans (CCPS net of fair valuation)	1,610.12	1,475.79	134.33
Short-term borrowings	274.56	88.20	186.36
Current maturity of long-term borrowings	495.58	435.20	60.38
Total borrowings	**4,806.33**	**3,816.03**	**990.30**

Overall borrowing has increased on account of drawing fresh long-term loans for business expansion activities, and short-term loan for availing additional working capital facility for increased scale of operation. The increase in CCPS liability is due to recognising the fair value loss of the instrument as per IND AS 109.

Trade payables

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Trade payables	1018.40	748.68	269.72
Total trade payables	**1018.40**	**748.68**	**269.72**

During the year, operational payable liabilities increased in line with increase in the scale of operation during FY 2022-23.

Other financial liabilities

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Other current financial liability	695.82	428.23	267.59
Lease liabilities (current & non-current liabilities)	200.06	189.77	10.29
Other non-current financial liability	25.90	12.75	13.15
Total	**921.78**	**630.75**	**291.03**

The increase in other current financial liability is mainly due to increase in project creditors for the expansion and sales promoter finance received on non-trade sales. Increase in non-current financial liability is on account of liability recognised for additional guarantee given for loan availed by subsidiary and joint venture.

Other non-financial liabilities

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change (%)
Provisions	74.37	77.22	(2.85)
Other current liability	78.23	106.04	(27.81)
Total	**152.60**	**183.26**	**(30.66)**

The reduction in provisions is mainly due to employee leave accrual liability on account of change in the policy of leave encashment. Reduction in other current liability is on account of reduction in GST payable liability at the end of the year.

Capital employed

The total capital employed increased by 20.8% from ₹6,090.58 crore as on 31 March, 2022, to ₹7,358.84 crore as on 31 March, 2023. The Company's average return on capital employed stood at 9.1 % vis-à-vis 10.3% in FY 2021-22.

Own funds

Net worth increased from ₹2,113.95 crore as on 31 March, 2022, to ₹2,341.52 crore as on 31 March, 2023. The book value per share was ₹22.93 as on 31 March, 2023, as against ₹20.96 as on 31 March, 2022.

₹2,341.52 CR

Net worth as on 31 March, 2023

Other key ratios

Other key financial indicators

Ratios	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Change (%)	Reason for variance
Inventory turnover (No. of days)	49	47	2	4.3	
Debtors turnover (No. of days	56	57	1	(1.8)	
Trade payable turnover ratio (No. of days	81	79	2	2.2	
Debt service coverage ratio	1.16	1.14	0.02	1.2%	
Current ratio	0.92	1.24	(0.32)	(26)%	Mainly due to increase in current liabilities and effective working capital management
Net debt equity ratio	2.05	1.81	0.24	13.7%	Due to increase in borrowing for expansion
Operating EBIDTA margin	16.8%	17.7%	(0.9)%	(5.4)%	
Return on equity ratio	9.29%	16.80%	(7.51)%	(44.7)%	Drop is mainly on account of impact of loss on fair valuation of financial instruments

7.0

CONSOLIDATED

The Company has reported consolidated revenue, EBIDTA and PAT of ₹5,836.72 crore, ₹906.85 crore, and ₹58.55 crore, respectively. The Company's consolidated financial statement includes the financial performance of the following subsidiaries and joint ventures:

SUBSIDIARIES

- JSW Cement FZE, Fujairah UAE (upto 21 March, 2023)
- Shiva Cement Limited, Rourkela, Odisha
- Utkarsh Transport Private Limited, Telangana
- JSW Green Cement Private Limited, Telangana
- Springway Mining Private Limited, Madhya Pradesh
- NKJA Mining Private Limited, Madhya Pradesh

JOINT VENTURES

- JSW One Platforms Limited
- JSW Cement FZC, Fujairah UAE (from 22 March, 2023)

STRATEGIC GROWTH AND EXPANSION PLANS

8.0

The Company is committed to establishing itself as an industry leader and gaining commanding market presence, leveraging innovation and expansion to achieve its goal. With an existing production capacity of ~16.6 MT, it has set itself a bold target of reaching 50 MT by 2030 through a strategic blend of organic and inorganic expansion. This strategy will ensure a robust and sustainable growth trajectory. The Company has already made significant inroads into southern, western, and eastern regions of India, and is now poised to capture the lucrative northern market, solidifying its pan-India presence.

Greenfield ventures and diversification

As part of its northward expansion, the Company has acquired limestone mines in Nagaur, Rajasthan, and Damoh, Madhya Pradesh. The move paves the way for setting up clinker and grinding units, coupled with WHRS systems, that will be needed for an increase in capacity. These greenfield projects are advancing, with the necessary land acquisitions and mandatory statutory approvals, and are expected to be operational in the next few years. Meanwhile, the Company is focusing on diversification into Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) and construction chemicals on a priority basis to capitalise on promising market opportunities.

Strategic acquisitions and brownfield expansion

To strengthen its foothold in the eastern market, the Company has acquired and transformed Shiva Cement in Odisha. It revamped the clinkerisation unit with a capacity of 4,000 TPD, which will boost clinker supply to the Company's key grinding plants at Salboni and Jajpur.

As part of its expansion plans, the Company has completed brownfield projects at Dolvi (enhancing grinding capacity by ~2 MT in FY 2023-24) and Nandyal units (enhancing clinkerisation from 6,500 TPD to 8,500 TPD FY 2022-23), and is adding a 2 MT grinding unit at Vijayanagar in FY 2023-24. There are plans to enhance Vijayanagar's grinding capacity to 10 MTPA. The joint venture unit at Fujairah is also ramping up its clinkerisation capacity from 1 MTPA to 2.36 MTPA.

In its pursuit for operational efficiency and environmental responsibility, the Company is implementing WHRS and Alternative Fuel and Raw Materials (AFR) systems at multiple units to optimise its processes. In addition, the Company is actively exploring opportunities for inorganic expansion in order to consolidate and strengthen its position in the domestic market.

4,000 TPD
Revamped clinkerisation capacity at Shiva Cement

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

9.0

Championing sustainability and innovation

Sustainability is deeply ingrained in the corporate DNA of the Company, driving operations towards a greener and circular future. The Company considers environmental stewardship as a guiding principle that underscores all facets of its business endeavours. By embracing the principles of circular economy and pursuing decarbonisation, the Company is not only elevating its business but also contributing to the creation of a resilient and environmentally conscious society. Although cement production is energy-intensive and contributes to GHG emissions, the Company has achieved the best environmental quotient by industry standards.

Emission intensity

220 kg/tonne FY 2021-22 → **173 kg/tonne FY 2022-23**

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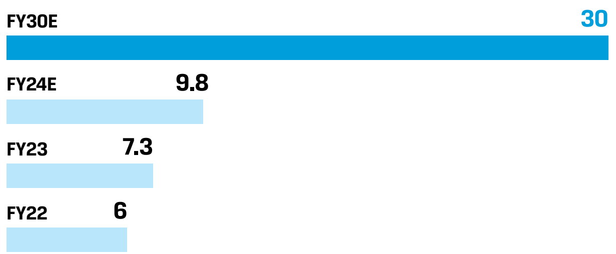
Global commitment and progressive practices

As an active member of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA), the Company wholeheartedly embraces the GCCA's roadmap for attaining Net Zero concrete emissions by 2050. Over the past eight years, the Company has quadrupled its production while halving emissions, primarily through high clinker substitution, notably with slag.

90%
Of product portfolio made from slag-based solutions

4X
Increase in production planned in 8 years while reducing emissions by 1/2

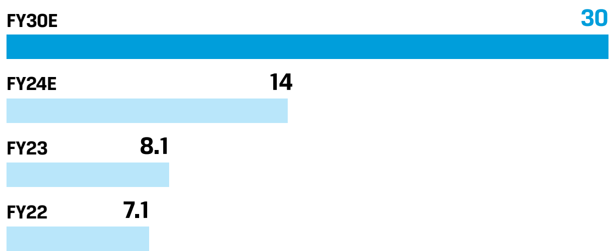
Roadmap for waste reuse (MT)



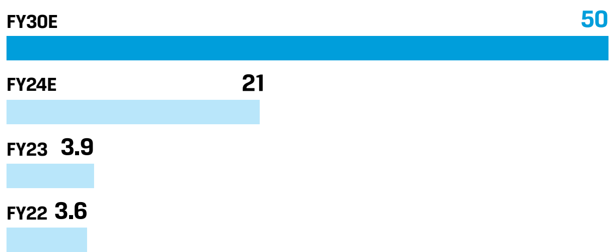
Pathway to Net Zero emissions

In order to fulfil its commitment to achieve Net Zero emissions, the Company employs strategies such as clinker substitution and incorporation of alternate fuels and raw materials while substantially expanding its clean energy portfolio. Additionally, the Company is progressively incorporating solar power plants, WHRS and renewable energy sources as part of its operations.

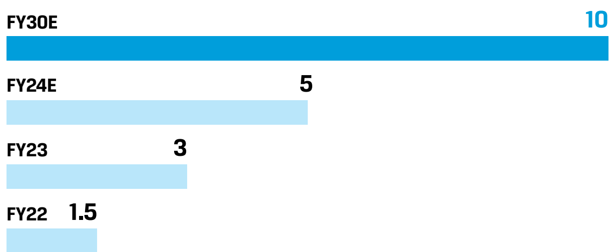
TSR (Thermal Substitution Rate) (%)



Clean energy portfolio (%)



Plastic Negative Index



Water sustainability and biodiversity

For the Company, the water sustainability is paramount. It has set a target to reduce freshwater withdrawal intensity by 15% and attain 5x water positivity by 2030, through water conservation measures and water stewardship initiatives. In FY 2022-23, the Company reduced its specific water consumption to 7.8 litre/tonne of cementitious material (vs 85.7 litre/tonne of cementitious material in FY 2021-22). It also reduced its specific fresh water withdrawal to 63 litre/tonne of cementitious material from 65 litre/tonne of cementitious material in FY 2021-22.

The Company is equally steadfast in its efforts to conserve biodiversity and minimise its ecological footprint, adhering to a biodiversity management policy that ensures minimal disruption. It has set itself the target of achieving 'No Net Loss' on biodiversity by 2030.

Emission management, waste handling and social responsibility

Through rigorous monitoring and efficient management, the Company maintains air quality, surpassing regulatory standards. Its waste management policy is guided by the principles of reduce-reuse-recycle, addressing the disposal of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste responsibly. To safeguard water bodies, the Company prohibits wastewater discharge beyond its facilities. Further, as part of its commitment to prioritising social sustainability, the Company empowers local communities, upholds human rights, fosters fair labour practices, enhances living conditions and champions health, safety, wellness and diversity within its workforce.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FOR INNOVATION

10.0

Dedicated research for decarbonisation

The Company is already the World's #1 eco-friendly cement company and its low-carbon products are setting new benchmarks in sustainable construction in India and across the globe. With an emission intensity of 173 kg/tonne that is 30% of the global average (~585 kg/tonne), and 32% of the national average (~539 kg/tonne), the Company has already positioned itself as a leader in the decarbonisation journey. Central to its decarbonisation commitment is the Company's dedicated R&D wing, focused on pioneering products with minimal carbon footprints.

Innovative products for a green future

The Company's commitment to innovation is validated by a growing portfolio of patents for slag-based cementitious products. Through rigorous research, the R&D team is harnessing various hazardous slag materials to formulate building products characterised by exceptional strength, durability, corrosion resistance, and significantly reduced carbon emissions. The Company's eco-friendly brands, such as Concreel HD, Power Pro, Portland Slag Cement, and Compcem bear testimony to its environmental responsibility. Further breakthroughs in the pipeline include LC3 cement, Super Sulphated Cement and other innovative slag utilisation techniques. Substituting Al-laterite mineral with ladle furnace slag is a notable achievement in promoting circularity, curbing emissions and yielding valuable alumina for clinkerisation.

Another notable innovative addition to the Company's product line-up is Slag Sand, a revolutionary substitute for natural river sand, which is extensively used in concrete production. This innovative solution not only offers superior performance but also serves as a proven eco-friendly alternative. Further, by conserving river sand, the Company contributes towards reducing the ecological impact cause by river sand mining. Research is also underway for producing eco-friendly and biodegradable cement bags and synthetic gypsum as a substitute for natural gypsum.

In line with its commitment to eco-friendly practices, the Company's construction chemicals portfolio is being developed using industrial wastes, ensuring that the products align with its sustainable principles.

Strategic collaborations for progress

Strategic collaborations with esteemed institutions worldwide, such as FEhS Building Materials Institute and Eco Mister, empower the Company's R&D centre with cutting-edge technology. Indigenous partnerships with renowned institutes like IIT Delhi, IIT Bombay, IIT Guwahati, IIT Chennai, and IISc Bangalore drive the development of eco-friendly products and innovative sustainability interventions.

Acknowledgements and accolades

The Company's relentless pursuit of a clean and green environment has been recognised through numerous awards and honours. Recently, the JSW Group was honoured by the Ministry of Steel for its pioneering role in decarbonisation within the steel and cement sectors. These accolades further fuel the Company's determination to continue driving positive change, ensuring a cleaner and healthier world.

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COMMITMENT TO QUALITY AND CONSISTENCY 11.0

Quality assurance and cutting-edge research

The Company's R&D centre at Vijayanagar stands as a testament to its unwavering commitment to maintaining exceptional quality standards. The centre, alongside its Plant Quality Control Laboratories, boasts state-of-the-art equipment that include the Robo Lab, X-Ray fluorescence and diffraction machines, optical microscope, compressive strength testing machine, isothermal calorimetry, on-Line control systems, and advanced wet classical chemistry instruments. These advanced tools play a vital role in overseeing the entire process value chain, from raw material sourcing to finished product production.

Stringent raw material specifications and monitoring

To deliver products of consistent quality, the Company meticulously sets and monitors the specifications for various input raw materials such as limestone, laterite, red mud, steel slag, flue dust, BF slag, fly ash, and gypsum. Rigorous sampling and chemistry determination techniques are employed to effectively control raw material quality. The assessments include determining glass content in slag to ensure BIS compliance and microscopic analysis of clinker phases to assess quality and quantity.

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Comprehensive product evaluation

Beyond assessing their mineralogical and chemical characterisation, the Company thoroughly evaluates final clinker-based OPC and slag cement products. Properties such as setting time, normal consistency, expansion, Blaine fineness, and compressive strength are meticulously assessed. These evaluations align finished products with the specifications outlined by BIS codes for respective cement grades.

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Rigorous quality control measures

The Company's commitment to excellence is reinforced by the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) across various quality assurance stages. These SOPs encompass critical elements such as sampling points, frequency, production batch identification, sample retention, traceability, analysis time, and the calibration of measuring and monitoring instruments. These protocols ensure consistency and reliability throughout the Company's quality control processes.

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External verification and compliance

The Company subjects its clinker and finished products to periodic checks by both third-party organisations and BIS, the regulatory body. These external assessments are pivotal in confirming that products consistently meet established standards, validating the Company's commitment to delivering exceptional quality.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: SUSTAINING EXCELLENCE 12.0

The digital landscape has fostered a new breed of digitally-engaged and data-conscious customers. Their expectations have evolved, leading to the demand for personalised solutions that will be seamlessly integrated into their daily lives and be available on demand. Digitalisation has been pivotal in forging new platforms that amplify engagement with customers and stakeholders alike, bolstering agility and unlocking operational efficiencies. The Company's overarching goal has been to empower its workforce to make informed decisions swiftly by converting data into a readily accessible and reusable assets.

Pervasive digitalisation across value chain

Embracing change, the Company has embarked on a digitalisation journey across every level of its value chain. From sourcing raw materials to production, logistics to customer engagement, and extending further to internal operations, technology's transformative power has reshaped the Company.

Over the past couple of years, the Company has introduced a noteworthy array of over 12 Apps and spearheaded more than 20 business process engineering initiatives, underscoring its steadfast commitment to digital advancement. The introduction of transformative initiatives such as JSW Aikyam, Saathi App, DGO App, and NonTrade App, complemented by the deployment of a state-of-the-art logistics control tower, has revolutionised the Company's business operations.

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Empowering sales through digital facilitation

The revolutionary Smart JSW Saathi App has emerged as a formidable catalyst, significantly influencing JSW sales promoters' preferences and deepening engagement. This platform has granted sales promoters the tool to place orders, monitor order status, track dispatches in real-time, execute online payments, settle outstanding balances, gain financial insights, collaborate seamlessly with JSW departments, and access essential documents necessary for their day-to-day operations. The Company's most recent initiative – the Influencer Loyalty Program (ILP) – integrated digitally through an App has received a resounding response. The digital initiative caters specifically to stakeholders who influence the buying behaviour of the end customer and tries to bring them on board through a well-designed incentive scheme.

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Revolutionising logistics through comprehensive digitisation

Through comprehensive digitisation, the Company has transformed its logistics operations across all manufacturing units, helping it attain a holistic view of the entire supply chain. The integration of RFID technology has enabled unobstructed visibility into truck movements within yards, facilitating scheduling of loading and unloading processes to meet rigorous turnaround time targets. Meticulous cost optimisation and strategic truck-route planning have enabled seamless traffic navigation, safeguarding driver well-being through continuous tracking and timely communication with transport partners.

The logistics control tower operates round-the-clock, harnessing advanced technologies such as RFID, GPS, ERP, ticketing, and business intelligence tools. It serves as a central nexus, overseeing operations from order initiation to final delivery, proactively mitigating bottlenecks, optimising logistics expenditures, and securing on-time deliveries. Leveraging the amassed data, the Company is empowered to offer bespoke solutions, culminating in a seamless customer journey and propelling logistics operations into the digital frontier.

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Digitalisation for manufacturing excellence

The Company's commitment to digitalisation is further evident from its integration into manufacturing units, where the Company has instated flexible and scalable digital solutions to bolster responsiveness. These strategic endeavours, spanning multiple years, have included the harnessing of cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence, predictive analytics and collaborative robotics. This transformational journey has yielded impressive advancements in factory automation and end-of-line customisation. These have fundamentally altered for the better critical facets such as preheater performance, kiln efficiency, clinker cooker operations, moisture content control, raw material planning, product quality prediction, power cost forecasting, and augmented reality-based equipment inspections.

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REVOLUTIONISING LOGISTICS FOR ENHANCED EFFICIENCY 13.0

The logistics operations of the Company have undergone a ground-breaking digital transformation, given its commitment to elevating service standards and master cost management. This innovative approach rests on three pivotal pillars: Process Monitoring, Movement Control and Cost Optimisation, all of which converge to achieve unprecedented outcomes.

Holistic oversight through advanced technologies

To ensure end-to-end oversight, beginning from order receipt to customer delivery, the Company employs a digital command centre known as the logistics control tower (LCT). Utilising cutting-edge technologies like RFID and GPS, the LCT harnesses analytics to meticulously analyse the wealth of data collected.

Streamlining yard operations for efficiency

The Yard Management System (YMS) expertly aligns sales orders with available trucks within the parking yard, strategically organising their sequencing through various stages, from gate-in to invoicing.

Precision control within manufacturing plant

For seamless movement within the manufacturing plant, both inbound and outbound, RFID tags and sensors are employed. The Plant Logistics Management System (PLMS) helps to closely monitor internal truck movement, ensuring streamlined control and averting congestion. This facilitates timely truck loading.

Optimised external movement with GPS

External movement from our manufacturing plant to customers and vice versa, is meticulously tracked through GPS. This real-time monitoring of truck movement and stoppages is pivotal. In case of abnormal stoppages during outbound movement, the LCT promptly alerts relevant stakeholders. This critical function is integral to the Track N Trace system, effectively minimising truck stoppages.

Achieving cost optimisation through analytics

Cost optimisation is achieved through the meticulous tracking of various logistics KPIs using an advanced analytics layer. Data integration from PLMS, Track N Trace system, and ERP is channelled into a dynamic Business Intelligence platform. This platform consistently provides feedback to the LCT team, facilitating timely course corrections. The reduction of order-to-delivery time and order-execution time amplifies the number of trips per truck, a pivotal factor in fostering favourable negotiations with transporters. The continual refinement of routes yields the most optimal paths, culminating in scientifically precise freight rates. Moreover, meticulous matching of truck fleet size to routes and timing dispatch strategically help the Company achieve economy of scale.

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES: COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY 14.0

Driving positive change through CSR initiatives

The Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) approach is deeply rooted in investing in programmes that deliver tangible and sustainable changes in the lives of individuals and communities. In FY 2022-23, the CSR initiatives have centred around pivotal areas such as fostering sustainable livelihoods, advancing education, promoting health and rural development, and enhancing sanitation. By directing efforts towards initiatives that bring about meaningful betterment, the Company aims to contribute to the holistic well-being of society.

2,22,500
Total lives touched through CSR initiatives

1,35,700
People benefited through health and sanitation initiatives

Catalysing sustainable livelihoods

A focal point in the Company's efforts has been the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities. This objective has been furthered through diverse initiatives such as promotion of natural farming, mushroom cultivation, fishing, tailoring, and jute product manufacturing. The impact of these initiatives has been profound, empowering individuals to achieve sustained income and attain financial independence.

Education stands at the forefront of the Company's societal commitment. It actively engages with educational institutions and promotes various educational initiatives. The Company aims to be a beacon of hope for students and contribute to their holistic development. Its focus extends beyond academic learning, and seeks to promote the embracing of values and skills that ensure a bright future for the younger generation.

7,850
Marginalised farmers, women and youth benefitted

14,900
Students reached through educational interventions

FORWARD-LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

The Directors' Report and the Management Discussion and Analysis describe the Company's objectives, expectations or predictions, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the statement. Important risks and uncertainties that could influence the Company's operations include domestic demand and supply, conditions affecting selling prices, new capacity additions, availability of critical materials and their cost, changes in government policies and tax laws, economic development of the country and other factors that are material to the business operations of the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives a great pleasure to present the 17th Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements of JSW CEMENT LIMITED ("the Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

1. Financial Performance-Standalone:

The key highlights of financial performance for the Company as reflected by its Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2023 is summarised below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Revenue from operations	4,770.74	4,099.22	5,836.72	4,668.57
Other income	135.23	100.98	90.01	70.70
Fair value gain arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL	-	124.21	-	124.21
Gain on change in ownership interests in Joint venture and change in relationships	-	-	55.48	-
Total Income	**4,905.97**	**4,324.41**	**5,982.21**	**4,863.48**
Expenses				
Cost of material consumed	1,107.24	1,008.29	1,124.36	1,067.05
Purchases of stock in trade	42.36	26.94	450.00	153.31
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade	(7.55)	(22.83)	(7.39)	(44.18)
Employee benefits expense	264.81	217.53	294.63	244.63
Finance costs	261.46	282.83	310.23	314.60
Depreciation and amortisation expense	232.29	169.95	373.21	238.47
Power and fuel	797.33	598.70	1,032.35	759.14
Freight and handling expenses	1,122.95	967.70	1,414.67	1,107.18
Fair value loss arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL	135.36	0.77	135.36	0.77
Other expenses	646.67	580.99	715.16	631.89
Less: Captive consumption	(3.41)	(5.09)	(3.90)	(7.37)
Total Expenses	**4,599.51**	**3,825.78**	**5,838.68**	**4,465.49**
Profit before share of Profit/(Loss) from Joint Venture and Tax	306.46	498.63	143.53	397.99
Share of loss from joint venture	-	-	(18.69)	(1.26)
Profit before Tax	**306.46**	**498.63**	**124.84**	**396.73**
Total tax expense	99.50	174.24	66.29	164.08
Profit for the year	**206.96**	**324.39**	**58.55**	**232.65**
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)	(12.59)	35.66	(8.52)	55.36
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss)	**194.37**	**360.05**	**50.03**	**288.01**

2. Overview of Company's Performance Highlights

a. Consolidated Performance

The total consolidated production of Portland Slag Cement ("PSC"), Ordinary Portland Cement ("OPC") Concreel HD, Composite Cement (CC),Portland Pozzolana Cement ("PPC") and Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag ("GGBS") during the year under review was 9.61 MTPA (PSC 3.07 MTPA, OPC 0.89 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.21 MTPA, CC 0.59 MTPA, and GGBS 3.85 MTPA) as compared to production of 8.82 MTPA (PSC 3.05 MTPA, OPC 0.99 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.09 MTPA, CC 0.55 MTPA, PPC 0.01 MTPA and GGBS 3.13 MTPA) in the previous year, recording increase of 9.0% over previous year. The total consolidated sales of PSC, OPC, PPC, CC and GGBS during the year under review as 9.61 MTPA (PSC 3.05 MTPA, OPC 0.90 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.22 MTPA, CC 0.59 MTPA, GGBS 3.85 MTPA) as compared to sales of 8.80 MTPA (PSC 3.04 MTPA, OPC 0.99 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.08 MTPA, CC 0.55 MTPA, PPC 0.01 MTPA and GGBS 3.13 MTPA) in previous year recording an increase of 9.2% over previous year.

b. Standalone Performance

The total standalone production of Portland Slag Cement ("PSC"), Ordinary Portland Cement ("OPC") Concreel HD, Composite Cement (CC), and Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag ("GGBS") during the year under review was 9.61 MTPA (PSC 3.07 MTPA, OPC 0.89 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.21 MTPA, CC 0.59 MTPA, and GGBS 3.85 MTPA) as compared to production of 8.82 MTPA (PSC 3.05 MTPA, OPC 0.99 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.09 MTPA, CC 0.55 MTPA, PPC 0.01 MTPA and GGBS 3.13 MTPA) in the previous year, recording increase of 9.1% over previous year. The total consolidated sales of PSC, OPC, PPC, CC and GGBS during the year under review as 9.61 MTPA (PSC 3.05 MTPA, OPC 0.90 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.22 MTPA, CC 0.59 MTPA, GGBS 3.85 MTPA) as compared to sales of 8.79 MTPA (PSC 3.04 MTPA, OPC 0.99 MTPA, Concreel HD 1.08 MTPA, CC 0.55 MTPA, 0.01 PPC MTPA and GGBS 3.13 MTPA) in previous year recording an increase of 9.3% over previous year.

3. Financial Statement:

The audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, which form a part of this Annual Report, have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards.

4. Dividend:

Equity Shares

The Board of Directors have not recommended any dividend on the equity shares of the Company.

Preference Shares

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend at a coupon rate of 0.01% on proportionate basis of ₹23.96 lakh to 16,00,00,000 Compulsory Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) holders for the financial year FY2021-22 and FY 2022-23.

5. Capital Structure of your Company:

- **Authorised Share Capital:**

The Authorised Share Capital of the Company as on 31 March 2023:

₹35,00,00,00,000 (Rupees Thirty-Five Hundred crore) consisting of:

- 1,80,00,00,000 (One Hundred and Eighty crore) Equity Shares of face value of ₹10 (Rupees One Ten) each and
- 17,00,00,000 (Seventeen crore) compulsorily convertible preference shares of face Value of ₹100 (Rupees One Hundred) each.

- **Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital Share Capital:**

The issued, subscribed and paid up share capital of the Company as on 31 March 2023:

- ₹9,86,35,22,300/- (Ninety Hundred Eight Six crore Thirty-Five lakh Twenty-Two Thousand Three Hundred only), comprising of 98,63,52,230, (Ninety-Eight crore Sixty-Three lakh Fifty-Two Thousand Two Hundred Thirty) Equity shares of ₹10/- (Rupees Ten) each.
- 16,00,00,000 Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS") of ₹100/- each to:
  - ₹ 7,50,00,000 (Seven crore Fifty Lakh) to Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited
  - ₹ 7,50,00,000 (Seven crore Fifty Lakh) to AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd and
  - ₹ 1,00,00,000 (One crore) to State Bank of India.

During the year under review, the Company has not issued any:

a) shares with differential rights

b) sweat equity shares.

6. Transfer to Reserves:

Your Company has not transferred any amount to the Reserves for the period ended March 31, 2023.

7. Management Discussion and Analysis:

Management Discussion and Analysis is presented in a separate section forming part of this Annual Report.

8. Capital Expenditure and New Projects

Your Company is the India's leading Green Cement company with a current capacity of 16.6 MTPA across its manufacturing units at Vijayanagar in Karnataka, Salem in Tamil Nadu, Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh, Salboni in West Bengal, Jajpur in Odisha and Dolvi in Maharashtra.

All current business investments are driven to achieve this goal. Its business vision has been acknowledged through various honours & awards including The Economic Times Sustainable Organisation of the year 2022, CII Sustainability Award 2022 for Outstanding accomplishment under Corporate excellence, Best Infrastructure Brand (2022 & 2021), Environment Excellence Gold Award (2018), Greentech Environment Award (2018) among others. JSW Cement also ranks first in the Sustainalytics ESG risk rating globally in the construction material industry group of more than 140 companies.

8.1 Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh

- Clinker capacity enhancement project from 2.5 MTPA to 3.4 MTPA was completed except for upgradation of Raw Material Grinding Circuit Ball Mill installation. WHRS system with power generation capacity of 12.29 MW is expected to be commissioned by June'23.

- Site Construction activity is under progress for Ball Mill and Slag Mill Conversion and completion is expected by Oct'23.
- CTO for additional 0.90 MTPA Clinker and additional 1.2 MTPA Cement along with WHRS 12.2 MW was granted on 27 March 2023 and valid up to 28 February 2024.
- Existing Solid Alternative Fuel feeding system is operational which saved ₹1,906.095 lakh in the financial year 2022-23. Fuel used is rice husk, agricultural waste and solid pharma waste and plastic waste. 6.96% TSR has been achieved in FY 2022-23.
- To increase the TSR, a new Solid AFR system erection work is under progress which includes 30 TPH Imported Shredder, Screening and Recirculation System and expected commissioning by Nov'23.
- Existing Liquid Alternative Fuel firing to the calciner is operational & that has saved ₹321.995 lakh in the financial year of 2022-23. Fuel used is pharma waste liquid and 1.18% TSR has been achieved in FY 2022- 23.
- To increase the TSR, a New Liquid AFR system erection work is under progress and expected commissioning by Oct'23.

8.2 Vijayanagar, Karnataka

- Present installed capacity for cement grinding unit is 4.0 MTPA, consisting of 4 nos. of RP and 1 no. of VRM.
- Execution of 2 MTPA brown field grinding unit project is in progress to increase grinding capacity from 4 MTPA to 6 MTPA.
- EC for expansion from 4.0 MTPA to 6.0 MTPA has been granted to JSW Steel. EC transfer from JSW Steel to JSW Cement is under progress.
- CTE for expansion from 4.0 MTPA to 6.0 MTPA has been granted to JSW Steel and the same will be transferred to JSW Cement post EC transfer.
- Major engineering and procurement activities for the project are completed. Site construction activity is at full swing and expected to complete by Oct'23.
- Execution of Ultrafine GGBS project with plant capacity 5tph @ 100%<D90 (10000 to 12000 blaine) has been commenced and it is proposed to complete the execution by Nov'23.

8.3 Salboni, West Bengal

- Present installed capacity for the cement grinding unit is 3.6 MTPA, consisting of 4nos. of Roller Press and 1no. Ball Mill.
- Ball Mill project which increased the plant capacity from 3.0 MTPA to 3.6 MTPA was commissioned successfully in Jun'22.
- The unit presently has a facility to grind and dispatch PSC, CHD and GGBS/OPC.

8.4 Dolvi, Maharashtra

- Present installed capacity for cement grinding unit is 2.5 MTPA, consisting of 4 nos. of RP's and 2 nos. of VRM.
- Clinker handling system project at Dharmatar Jetty was successfully commissioned on 20 July 2022. Project includes 80,000 MT clinker silo, feeding and extraction system.
- 2 MTPA brownfield expansion project which increases production capacity from 2.5 MTPA to 4.5 MTPA is under construction. Engineering and Procurement activities have been completed. Construction work 90% completed.
- Expected commissioning schedule by May'23.
- Clinker and Gypsum Circuit upgradation with New VRM-3 is scheduled in Sept'23 planned shutdown.

8.5 Shiva Cement Limited, Odisha (Subsidiary)

- 1.36 MTPA green field clinker project includes 4000 TPD clinker circuit, 8.9 MW WHRS, 132 KV incoming power, OLBC and Railway siding.
- The kiln firing for 4000 TPD clinker plant was successfully carried out on 20 January 2023. Along with the clinker plant, the infrastructure for 132 kVA incoming power has also been commissioned.
- CTO was granted for 0.66 MTPA Clinker by OSPCB in Jan '23. Subsequently CTE has been applied for expansion of capacity from 0.66 MTPA to 1.50 MTPA. CTE is expected to be granted by May '23 which shall be followed by application for expansion of CTO to 1.5 MTPA. The CTO for expanded capacity it's expected to be obtained by Sep '23.
- WHRS – Commissioning of AQC Boiler is expected by Jun'23 and commissioning of PH boiler is expected by Sep'23 which would complete the commissioning of entire WHRS plant
- Mobile crushers are presently being utilised for crushing of limestone. The construction and commissioning of stationary crusher of 850 tph is expected to be commenced and completed by Mar'24
- Railway Siding – DPR and ESP has been approved by the railway for the total railway siding project. However, keeping in view the time required for land acquisition and meanwhile to facilitate plant operations, a good shed at Sagra railway station (around 24 km by road from the plant) was proposed by Shiva Cement and approved by railway authorities. Accordingly, construction of the good shed is expected to be initiated by Q1 FY 2024 and completed by Dec '23.
- OLBC – IPCOL and IDCO both have approved 22.80-acre land for the proposed OLBC and forwarded the file to the District administration for preparation of SIA report.

8.6 JSW Cement FZC, Fujairah (JV)

- Line I Clinker Plant having an installed capacity of 1.0 MTPA is in full commercial operation and clinker is being exported.
- Line II Project having an installed clinker capacity of 4000 TPD with a potential of 4500 TPD along with a Waste Heat Recovery Power Plant (WHRPP) of 15.05 MW (generator capacity) is under Construction.
- Construction of Line II commenced on 24 January 2022 and is in full swing. Current Project progress is 49% and is scheduled for the kiln light-up by Dec'2023.
- Equipment deliveries and installation for the WHRS is in progress. Power for WHRS is scheduled to be synchronised after stabilisation of Line II Clinker Plant i.e. May'24.
- The company is aggressively focusing on usage of alternative fuels for which avenues are being explored continually. A Long Term Contract has been established with a local supplier for supplying Refuse derived fuel (RDF).
- Starter kit for the Solid RDF feeding system is in full operation. With feeding of solid RDF through starter kit and usage of various alternate fuels/materials, an average Thermal Substitution Rate (TSR) of 5.7% is achieved in FY 23, which is in line with the target.
- As an initiative for a sustainable growth model, the Company has planned to install a full-fledged automated system for feeding solid RDF in Line I and Line II. Order has been successfully placed for the Design, Engineering and Supply of Machineries. Commissioning is expected by Mar'24.

8.7 Nagaur, Rajasthan

- JSW Cement intends to set up a greenfield integrated plant with 8000 TPD Clinkerisation & 2.5 MTPA Cement grinding with WHR power plant, railway siding and 1200 TPD Clay Calcination Plant, at Bhadana and Jindas, district Nagaur, in Rajasthan.
- Plant and Mines land acquisition has been initiated from Nov'22 and approx. 70% of plant land has been successfully acquired.
- Public Hearing (PH) for Plant was successfully conducted on 20 March 2023. EC Proposal is under progress and EC is expected to be obtained by Sep'23.
- Order has been awarded to M/s Holtec for System Design, Detailed Engineering and Procurement Assistance activity for setting up the 8000 TPD Clinkerisation & 2.5 MTPA Cement grinding with WHR power plant.
- Application for construction power connection of 33 kV has been approved by AVVNL.

8.8 Springway Mining Private Limited (Smpl), Panna, Madhya Pradesh (WOS)

- M/s. JSW Cement Ltd. acquired SMPL from M/s ICL in the month of Oct '22.
- SMPL, under their erstwhile ownership of M/s ICL, has acquired lands partially for the Mines and Plant.
- For the new plant area, SMPL had earmarked a total area of 361.6 acres. JSW Cement Ltd. (JSWCL) is in the midst of optimising the plant layout and optimising the total land area requirement.
- Terms of Reference for EC have been approved for 3.0 MTPA Clinker, 4.0 MTPA Cement, 15 MW WHR & 40 MW CPP.
- Baseline Study was concluded by M/s ICL during 1 March 2022 to 31 May 2022.
- Approved Mining Plan for 4 MTPA production was obtained by M/s ICL in Dec'2019. Keeping in view that the plant is yet to be installed, SMPL has submitted a revised Mining Plan in the Month of Jan'23 with production restricted to 0.012 MTPA.
- Public Hearing is expected in the month of June'23.

8.9 Limestone Mines:

a. Odisha: Shiva Cement Limited (SCL)

Khatkurbahal (N) Limestone Block:

- Environment Clearance for 1.6 MTPA limestone was granted by MoEF & CC on 17.03.2022
- Consent to Establish (CTE) for 1.6 MTPA limestone was granted by OSPCB on 07.01.2022. Received amended Letter of Intent (LoI) on 02.02.2021 with inclusion of mineral Dolomite, which indicates the grant of mining lease for mineral dolomite along with Limestone.
- Mining Plan approved by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) for Khatkurbahal (North) Block for 2.4 MTPA Dolomite mining on 24.04.2021.
- The Company is currently under the process of getting the amendment in the EC w.r.t inclusion of 2.4 MTPA Dolomite.
- Grant order for Khatkurbahal (N) mining lease is issued on 26 August 2022.
- Mining lease deed executed on 15 November 2022 & registration of ML deed on 16 November 2022.
- Working permission from Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS) under 106(2)b for using explosives and blasting in the mine area is expected by Apr'23.
- Consent to Establish (CTE) for 1.6 MTPA limestone was granted by OSPCB on 07.01.2022.
- No Objection Certificate (NoC) for Ground water abstraction of 15 m3/day of fresh water and dewatering of 890 m3/day.
- Permission from the District collector for the transfer of surface rights on the Govt land & purchased private land is in process.

Khatkurbahal Limestone Block:

- Environment Clearance for 1.5 MTPA limestone was granted by MoEF & CC on 11.03.2022.
- Consent to Establish (CTE) for 1.5 MTPA limestone was granted by OSPCB on 07.04.2022.

b. Rajasthan:

3B2 Limestone Block, Nagaur, Rajasthan:

- Environment Clearance for 3B2 limestone block for 3.8 MTPA capacity was granted on 31 August 2020.
- Mining Lease is expected to be registered by Apr'23.
- Land acquisition is in process in 3B2 limestone block.

3C1 Limestone Block, Nagaur, Rajasthan:

- The Company has won the 3C1 limestone block with geological resource of 183 Mio MT@ 130.10% in the mineral auction conducted by Government of Rajasthan on 27 January 2022.
- Letter of Intent for 3C1 is issued by Govt of Rajasthan on 15 November 2022.
- Mining plan is under approval by RCOM, Ajmer, IBM and expected to be received by May'23.

3C2 Limestone Block, Nagaur, Rajasthan:

- The Company has won the 3C2 limestone block with geological resource of 150 Mio MT@ 50.05 % in the mineral auction conducted by Government of Rajasthan on 28 January 2022.
- Letter of Intent for 3C2 is issued by Govt. of Rajasthan on 15 November 2022.
- Mining plan is under approval by RCOM, Ajmer, IBM and expected to be received by May'23.

3D1 Limestone Block, Nagaur, Rajasthan:

- The Company has won the 3D1 limestone block with geological resource of 200 Mio MT@ 50.05 % in the mineral auction conducted by Government of Rajasthan on 17 July 2018.
- Letter of Intent for 3D1 is expected to be issued by Govt of Rajasthan in Jun'23.

c. Madhya Pradesh:

- Springway Mining Private Limited (SMPL), Panna, Madhya Pradesh:
- The Company acquired SMPL (a wholly owned by JSWCL), an asset of M/s. India Cement Ltd in October 2022, SMPL is holding one active mining lease for limestone over an area of 499.641 Ha near village Kolkarhiya in Panna district, Madhya Pradesh with geological resource of 120 Mio MT.
- Mining lease deed was executed on 13.10.2015 with validity up to 12.10.2065.
- Environment clearance granted by MoEF&CC with production capacity of 4.0 MTPA dated 18 February 2022.
- NoC clearance from Central Ground Water Agency (CGWA) for withdrawal of 756.7 m3/day & 10 m3/day for mine dewatering & domestic usage on 27 September 2021.
- Consent to Establish (CTE) & Consent to Operate (CTO) from MP Pollution Control Board on 05 October 2021 & 03 October 2022.

d. Gujarat:

Mudhvay Sub Block - D, Kuchchh, Gujarat:

- Executed the Mine Development & Production Agreement (MDPA) on 28 November 2022.
- Received Grant order for Mudhvay D mine on 16 December 2022.
- Registration of mining lease deed for Mudhvay D is expected to complete by 17 January 2023.

e. Karnataka:

Satanur Limestone Block (Composite License), Gulbarga, Karnataka:

- The Company has won the Satanur limestone block, a composite license with probable geological resource of 503 Mio MT@ 47.2% in the mineral auction conducted by Government of Karnataka on 12 May 2022.
- Letter of Intent for Satanur limestone block was issued by Govt. of Karnataka on 06 July 2022.

8.10 Coal Mines:

a. Marwatola VI Coal Block, Umaria, Madhya Pradesh:

- The Company has won the Marwatola VI Coal Block with geological resource of 78 Mio MT@ 42.50% in the mineral auction conducted by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India on 28 February 2023.
- Notice of declaration of Successful bidder for Marwatola VI coal block was issued by the Ministry of Coal on 28 March 2023.
- Coal Mine Development & Production Agreement (CMDPA) signed between the Ministry of Coal and the Company on 29 March 2023.

9. Credit Rating:

During the year, the Company's credit rating was reaffirmed as A+/Stable for long term loans and A1+ for short term loan and by India ratings and 'A1' by CRISIL Limited.

10. Deposit:

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public in terms of Section 73 & 74 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rules made thereunder.

11. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees, Investments and Securities:

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are provided in Notes to the Financial Statements.

12. Internal Control, Audit and Internal Financial control:

Internal Control

Your Company has an effective internal control and risk mitigation system, which is constantly assessed and strengthened with new/revised standard operating procedures. The Company's internal control system is commensurate with its size, scale and complexities of its operations. The main thrust of internal audit is to test and review controls, appraisal of risks and business processes, besides benchmarking controls with best practices in the industry. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors actively reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and suggests improvements to strengthen the same. The Company has a robust Management Information System, which is an integral part of the control mechanism. Significant audit observations and corrective actions taken by the management are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board. To maintain its objectivity and independence, the Internal Audit function reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Internal Audit

JSW Group Audit Team perform the Internal Audit function and followed best standard practices. The Internal Audit function covers all the factories, sales offices, warehouses and centrally controlled businesses and functions, as per the annual plan agreed with the Audit Committee. The audit coverage plan is approved by the Audit Committee at the beginning of every year. Every quarter, the Audit Committee is presented with key control issues and actions taken on the issues highlighted in previous report.

Internal Financial Controls

As per section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act 2013, the Directors have an overall responsibility for ensuring that the Company has implemented robust system and framework of Internal Financial Controls. The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Such controls have been assessed during the year taking into consideration the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Based on the results of such assessment carried out by management, no reportable material weakness or significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal financial controls was observed. Nonetheless, the Company recognises that any internal control framework, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations and accordingly, regular audit and review processes ensure that such systems are reinforced on an ongoing basis.

This framework includes entity level policies, process and operating level standard operating procedures. The entity level policies include anti-fraud policies, whistle blower policy, HR policy, treasury policy. The Company has also prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for each of its processes like procure to pay, order to cash, hire to retire, treasury, fixed assets, inventory, manufacturing operations etc.

13. Particular of Contract and Arrangement with Related Party Transactions:

During the year under review, the Audit Committee has granted omnibus approval for the Related Party Transactions. The Related Party Transactions which exceed omnibus limits were placed before the Audit Committee for review and further approval on quarterly basis and subsequently before the Board for noting. All the Related Party Transactions that were entered during the financial year were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Hence, provisions of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

The contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are required to be disclosed in pursuance of section 134(3)(h), the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2. Accordingly, Related Party with whom transactions have been entered during the year under review are given in "Annexure-A" to this report.

14. Disclosure under Employee Stock Option Plan and Scheme:

The Board of Directors of the Company, formulated the JSW Cement Employee Stock Ownership Plan-2016 (ESOP Scheme-2016) and JSW Employee Stock Ownership Plan (JSWCL ESOP-2021) respectively, to be implemented through the JSW Cement Employees Welfare Trust (Trust), with an objective of enabling the Company to attract and retain talented human resources by offering them the opportunity to acquire a continuing equity interest in the Company, which will reflect their efforts in building the growth and the profitability of the Company.

A detailed note on JSW Cement Employee Stock Ownership Plan-2016 (ESOP Scheme-2016) and JSW Employee Stock Ownership Plan (JSWCL ESOP-2021) are furnished in Annexure B which forms a part of this Report.

15. Awards:

The Company has received awards and accolades from the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations/ Associations detailed of which are mentioned hereunder:

a. The Company strives to improve the green cover surrounding its plant facilities by planting saplings and has also contributed to reduced GHG emissions by installing solar lights and implementing several energy efficiency measures in plant operations. All these significant efforts were recognised in the form of following award:

  - Nandyal Unit has received "Apex India Green Leaf Award 2022" under "Gold Category" for outstanding achievement in "Plastic Waste Management".

- Nandyal Unit has received "Grow Care India Gold Award 2022" in Sustainability Management.
- Dolvi unit has received "Greentech Environment Awards towards Outstanding achievements in ''ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION''.
- Dolvi unit has received "Greentech Export Award 2022" towards Outstanding achievements in ''MANUFACTURER EXPORTER''.
- Dolvi unit has received "Grow care India Gold Award - 2022" under the category Environment Management for Cement Sector.
- Vijayanagar unit received "Apex India green Leaf Award - 2022" under Environment Excellence Category.
- Vijayanagar unit received "Greentech Environment Management Award - 2022" from Greentech Foundation.
- Vijayanagar unit received "Quality Innovation Award - 2022" from Greentech Foundation.

b. Nandyal Mines received the following awards and accolades during the "Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation Week - 2022-23 under 'Large Mechanised Mines Group – C' organised by Indian Bureau of Mines Hyderabad Region

- Occupational Health, Welfare Amenities & preparation of Sop's & Implementation – First Prize
- Crusher, Electrical Installations & Illuminations – First Prize
- Mineral Conservation - Second Prize
- Publicity Propaganda and Innovation – second Prize
- Safety Management System – Third Prize

c. At JSW Cement, the health and safety of the people is of paramount importance and the Company makes every possible effort to ensure the same at all the plant facilities and workplace. This year the Company begged the following awards for its outstanding performance in Occupational Health & Safety management:

- Nandyal Unit Received "Greentech intl. EHS Award 2023" under Health & Safety Category.
- Nandyal Unit has received "Apex India Occupational, health & Safety Platinum Award 2022" in Cement sector.
- Dolvi Unit received "National Safety Council of India Safety Awards 2022" under the category PRASANSHA PATRA for good Performance in OSH.
- Jajpur Unit received "safety Excellence in industry-2023 safety award" by Greentech foundation in gold category.
- Vijayanagar Unit received "Apex Safety Excellence Award - 2022" by Apex Foundation.
- Vijayanagar Unit received "Ek Kaam Desh Ke Naam safety excellence award -2022.
- Vijayanagar Unit received "Greentech safety excellence award - 2022".

16. Policy:

The Company has adopted various policies which has been available on website at www.jswcement.in of the Company. The brief detail of few policies are as under:

- **Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism:**

The Company has a vigil mechanism named Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism to deal with instances of fraud and mismanagement, if any. Details of the same are given in the Corporate Governance Report.

- **Corporate Social Responsibility:**

Your Company has constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee and framed a CSR Policy. The brief details of CSR Committee are provided in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Annual Report.

As a responsible and proactive corporate, the Company has adopted a CSR Policy in compliance of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and can be accessed at www.jswcement.in . The Company aims to follow a complete life cycle approach, focusing, inter alia, on women empowerment through education, sanitation and a range of such access related issues that hinder a holistic development of the communities. Specific interventions recommended by the policy are efficient maternal and child health care with enhanced access to improved nutrition services; early childhood/pre-primary education and its effective completion till secondary education; better access to life skill education for adolescents; and enhancing of the output of prevalent occupations along with vocation education.

The Company decided its priority towards villages in the immediate vicinity of the plant locations defined as Direct Influence Zone (DIZ). However, certain programs might have been expanded beyond this geographical preview for upscaling and defined as Indirect Influence Zone (IIZ). Details of the CSR initiatives under taken by the Company pursuant to provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in "Annexure-C" to this report.

Further, the Chief Financial Officer of your Company has certified that CSR spends of your Company for the FY 2022-23 have been utilised for the purpose and in the manner approved by the Board of the Company.

- **Nomination & Remuneration Policy:**

The Board of Directors has framed a policy named as Nomination Policy and Remuneration Policy which lays down a framework in relation to criteria for selection and appointment of Board Members, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the Company as well as remuneration to be paid to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the Company.

The policy of the Company on Directors' appointment, including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a Director and other matters, as required under sub-section (3) of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, is governed by the Nomination Policy. The remuneration paid to the directors is in accordance with the remuneration policy of the Company.

While recommending the Candidate for appointment, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall assess the candidate against a range of criteria, i.e. qualification, age, experience, positive attributes, independence, relationships, diversity of gender, background, professional skills and personal qualities, required to operate the position successfully and has discretion to decide adequacy of such criteria for the concern position. All candidates shall be assessed on the basis of the merit, related skills and competencies. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, creed or sex. Further the committee also recommend to the Board remuneration to be paid to such candidates with following broad objective:

a) Remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors,

b) Motivate KMP and other employees and to stimulate excellence in their performance,

c) Remuneration is linked to Company's performance, individual performance and such other factors considered relevant from time to time,

d) The policy balances fixed and variable pay and reflects short and long term performance objectives.

- **Risk Management Policy:**

The Company has a Risk Management Policy aimed to ensure resilience for sustainable growth and sound corporate governance by having a process of risk identification and management in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.The Company is faced with risks of different types, all of which need different approaches for mitigation. Details of various risks faced by the Company are provided in MDA section of this Annual Report. Based on the Risk Management Policy, a standardised Risk Management Process and System was implemented across the JSW group. Risk plans have been framed for all identified risks with mitigation action, target dates and responsibility. Risk Management Committee closely monitor and review the risk plans. The Committee meets every half-year to review key strategic and tactical risks, identify new risks and assess the status of mitigation measures.

- **Board Evaluation Policy:**

Board Evaluation is a good governance practice. It comprises of both assessment and review. This include analysis of how the Board and its committees are functioning, the time spent by the Board considering the matters and whether the terms of reference of the Board & committees have been met.

Independent Directors play an important role in the governance processes of the Board. The evaluation of Individual Director focus on the contribution of Director in the Board and Committee. The performance of Individual Director is assessed against a range of criteria including the ability of director in creating shareholder value, development of strategies, major risk affecting the company and listen and respect the idea of fellow director and member of the management.

The Board carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, the Independent Directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of the Committees of the Board. The performance evaluation of all the Directors was carried out by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors.

The Board believes, the evaluation process should be used constructively as a mechanism to improve Board effectiveness, maximise strengths and tackle weaknesses.

17. Holding and Subsidiary Company:

Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited is the Holding Company. The Company has five subsidiary companies and one joint venture Company as on March 31, 2023.

a) Shiva Cement Limited is a Subsidiary Company incorporated in the year 1985 and the Company is listed on Bombay Stock Exchange, having its Plant site at Shiva Cement Limited, Telighana, PO: Birangatoli, Tehsil-Kutra, District-Sundargarh Odisha- 770018.

b) Utkarsh Transport Private Limited is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company incorporated on 25 April 2018 and having Registered office at JSW Cement Limited, Babukhan Millenium Centre, 6-3-1099/1100, No. 702, A Block Somajiguda, Hyderabad Telangana 500082.

c) JSW Green Cement Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary company incorporated on 18 November 2019 and having Registered office at JSW Cement Limited, Babukhan Millenium Centre, 6-3-1099/1100, No. 702, A Block Somajiguda, Hyderabad Telangana 500082.

During the year under review, the Company had acquired two companies from India Cement Limited i.e. Springway Mining Private Limited and NKJA Mining Private Limited during FY 2022-23. The said companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company.JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE) ceased to be the Subsidiary of your Company due to de-subsidisation during the FY 2022-23. The said company is joint venture of the Company.*

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 129, 134 and 136 of the Act read with rules made thereunder and your Company has prepared Consolidated Financial Statements of your Company and a separate statement containing the salient features of Financial Statement of subsidiary, joint venture and associate entities in Form AOC-1 is attached as "Annexure D" which forms part of this Annual Report.

The Annual Financial Statements and related detailed information of the subsidiary/joint venture companies shall be made available to the shareholders of the holding and subsidiary/joint venture companies seeking such information on all working days during business hours. The financial statements of the subsidiary/joint venture companies shall also be kept for inspection by any shareholders during working hours at your Company's registered office and that of the respective subsidiary/joint venture companies concerned. In accordance with Section 136 of the Act, the Audited Financial Statements, including Consolidated Financial Statements and related information of your Company and audited accounts of each of its subsidiary joint venture, are available on website of your Company at www.jswcement.in

*Note:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 10 October 2022 considered and approved the share purchase agreement with The India Cements Limited for purchasing 10,000 Equity shares of NKJA Mining Private Limited and 5,100 equity shares of Springway Mining Private Limited .
2. JSW Cement FZC ceased to be subsidiary of Company wef 22 March 2023.

18. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

The Company has a balanced mix of Executive and Non-Executive Directors. As at 31 March 2023, the Board comprises of 13 Directors of which four are Executive Directors, nine are Non-Executive Directors including one Woman Director. The Company has four Independent Directors on the Board. All Independent Directors meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed thereunder.

The Independent Directors have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed under Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise and they hold highest standards of integrity.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (DIN: 03578016) and Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon (DIN: 01282681) retires by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers themselves for re-appointment. The proposal regarding their re-appointment is placed for approval by the Shareholders.

Appointment/Re-appointment of the Directors

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 17 August 2022, based on the recommendation of the NRC and taking into account his credentials, expertise and experience, re-designed and appointed Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) as a Whole-Time Director – Chief Strategy Officer of the Company with effect from 17 August 2022 for the first term of 3 years, which was approved by the Members of the Company at the 16th Annual General Meeting;

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 25 January 2023, based on the recommendation of the NRC and based on his performance evaluation, re-appointed Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain (DIN-00019442) as an Independent Director for 2nd term of 2 years with effect from 1 April 2023;

Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (DIN: 06908109) was re-appointed as a Whole-Time Director of the Company and CEO for period of 3 years from 9 August 2023 to 8 August 2026 by the Board of Directors of the Company in its Meeting held on 1 June 2023 based on the recommendation of the NRC;

Necessary resolutions for approval of the appointment/re-appointment of the aforesaid Directors have been included in the Notice of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company. The Directors recommend the same for approval by the Members.

19. Number of Meetings of the Board & its Committees:

Regular meetings of the Board and its Committees are held to discuss and decide on various business policies, strategies, financial matters and other businesses.

Meetings of the Board:

During the year, Five Board Meetings were held the details of which are given in the Corporate Governance Report. The intervening gap between the meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Committee of Board:

The Company has constituted various Committees of the Board as required under the Companies Act, 2013. For details like composition, number of meetings held, attendance of members, etc. of such Committees, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report that forms a part of this Annual Report.

20. Corporate Governance:

The Company consistently endeavors to follow corporate governance guidelines and best practices sincerely and disclose the same transparently. The Board is conscious of its inherited responsibility to disclose timely and accurate information on the Company's operations, performance, material corporate events as well as on leadership and governance matters relating to the Company.

The report on the Company's Corporate Governance practices is given as "Annexure-E" to this Annual Report.

21. Directors' Responsibility Statement:

Pursuant to the requirement of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors confirm that:

a) in preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

b) the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for the year under review;

c) the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) the Directors have prepared the annual accounts for the year under review, on a 'going concern' basis;

e) the Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

f) the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

22. Auditors and Auditor's Report:

a. Statutory Auditors:

At the Company's 12th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on September 27, 2018, M/s HPVS & Associates., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 137533W), Mumbai, were appointed as the Company's Statutory Auditors for a period of five consecutive years i.e. from the conclusion of the 12th AGM till the conclusion of the 17th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 1 June 2023 has recommended the appointment of M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants, as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for first term of 5 years to hold office from the conclusion of the ensuing 17th AGM until the conclusion of the 22nd AGM of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2028. M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP have expressed their willingness to be appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company. They have further confirmed that their appointment, if made, would be within the limits prescribed under Section 141(3)(g) of the Companies Act, 2013 and that they are not disqualified for appointment. Accordingly, the proposal for their appointment as the Statutory Auditors of the Company, from the conclusion of the ensuing 17th AGM until the conclusion of the 22nd AGM of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2028, in terms of Section 139(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, is placed for Shareholders approval.

The Notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditor's Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments. The Auditor's Report for the year under review does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark, or disclaimer.

b. Cost Auditors:

Pursuant to Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government and accordingly such accounts and records are made and maintained.

Pursuant to Section 148(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014, the Board, at its meeting held on 4 May 2022 has on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, appointed M/s. Kishore Bhatia & Associates , Cost Accountants to conduct the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company for FY 2022– 23 on a remuneration of ₹3,30,000 plus out of pocket expenses, travelling and other expenses (which would be reimbursable at actuals) plus taxes, wherever applicable. The remuneration is subject to the ratification of the Members in terms of Section 148 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and accordingly was placed and approved by the Shareholders at the 16th Annual General Meeting. The due date for filing the Cost Audit Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was 30 September 2022, and the Cost Audit Report was filed in XBRL mode on 30 August 2022.

c. Secretarial Auditor:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the Board has appointed M/s. S. K. Jain & Co., Practicing Company Secretary to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2022-23. The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed as "Annexure-F" and forms an integral part of this Report. The Report does not contain any observations or qualification requiring explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

23. Compliance with Secretarial Standards:

During the year under review, the Company has complied with Secretarial Standards 1 and 2, issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

24. Material Change and Commitments:

In terms of section 134(3)(l) of the Companies Act, 2013, except as disclosed elsewhere in this report, no material changes and commitments which could affect the company's financial position have occurred between March 31, 2023 and the date of the report.

25. Significant and Material orders passed by the Regulators:

No orders have been passed by any Regulator or Court or Tribunal which can have significant impact on the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

26. Annual Return:

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, copies of the Annual Return of the Company prepared in accordance with Section 92(3) of the Act read with Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 are placed on the website of the Company and are accessible at the web-link www.jswcement.in.

27. Reporting of Frauds:

There was no instance of fraud during the year under review, which required the Statutory Auditors to report to the Audit Committee and/or Board under Section 143(12) of the Act and Rules framed thereunder.

28. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Innovation:

The information required pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 regarding conservation of energy, technology absorption, adoption or innovation is attached hereto as "Annexure-G" and forms part of this report.

Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo

The Foreign Exchange earnings of the Company for the year under review amounted to ₹77.38 crore (Standalone) and ₹400.75 crore (Consolidated). The foreign exchange outflow of the Company for the year under review amounted to ₹290.30 crore (Standalone) and ₹932.75 crore (Consolidated).

29. Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace:

Your Company has complied with the provisions related to constitution of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 across locations to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. The Company has not received any complaints pertaining to sexual harassment during FY 2022-23.

30. Human Resource:

During the year FY 22-23, on the people front several challenges and opportunities emerged due to internal and external environment. These clubbed with the business vision of the organisation laid the foundation for the Company to strengthen its people practices as well as reach to the drawing board to reflect and build the base for times ahead. Some of the key highlights in the people journey for the year are highlighted as below:

- Induction of 'young and fresh talents'
  - To build our future leaders in the manufacturing and sales and marketing domain, GETs and Sales & Demand Generation trainees were inducted in the team. As part of the yearlong training program, the trainees undergo a month long induction program followed by structured rotation to have exposure to 2-3 core domain areas followed by an on-the-job-training. During the on-the-job training the trainees get exposure to managing the assigned roles independently thereby building confidence in them as well as giving a firsthand exposure of the work dynamics. Structured feedback sessions are built in the program to help each trainee understand their progress on a quarterly basis. In FY22-23 ~85% of trainees who joined the program successfully completed their journey. The 22-23 batch of GETs are currently in their final leg of journey and soon will join the main stream.
  - The Company continued to build on our benchmark initiative to induct female graduate candidates in a year long journey. In FY23 the program expanded to build talent for CCR operations in addition to Quality function. The batch of FY22 of 11 female candidates successfully completed the program and joined the various manufacturing units as Quality Officers. In FY23 fresh batch of 15 female candidates were inducted and are undergoing training in Quality and CCR operations trades.
- Employee Engagement: During the year several engagement initiatives were undertaken by the HR team. Some of the key drives were:
  - Connect with Team – To build a culture of one team one family, in our Nandyal works each Head of Department initiated family meets once in 6 months. The HODs are empowered to plan this in consultation with the team. There were some innovative approaches adopted by the team leaders where outbound sessions, talent hunt etc were also initiated in addition to team lunches and dinners.
  - Founders Day Celebration: Jajpur, Salboni, Dolvi and Vijaynagar works celebrated our Founder's day with great fervour. Employees and their family members participated in large numbers during these celebrations.
  - The sales teams also conducted several team meetings and celebrated achievements during the year through a lot of outbound sessions.
  - As part of the learning journey, Achievement Motivation Labs and Outbound sessions was organised for the Odisha Sales team. This was aimed at invigorating the collective energy of the team and channelise it to help individuals identify their true potential.

31. Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S):

The Company's primary objective is to achieve OH&S by providing training to its employees through various training programs. Some of the safety measures are as follows:

- "The Cement Group Safety Council meeting was held monthly, where the management reviewed the safety management system's progress at all locations."
- Prepared and reviewed job safety Analyses (JSAs) every six months for all routine and non-routine activities explaining the hazards and implementing the mitigation measures to prevent incidents while performing the task at all locations.
- Prepared, approved, displayed, and explained the 10 critical safety rules and General Safety Rules at all plants.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Lock Out & Tag Out (LOTO), Permit to Work (PTW), working at height (WAH) and Confined space entry (CSE) task force teams have prepared the procedure and training modules and have also commenced the retraining program at all locations.
- All senior employees (L8 and above) have been trained on the Safety Observation program (SO). SO tours have been carried out as per schedule in all operating locations. The same was reported in mySetu portal and the schedule compliance was 89%.
- To ensure Contractor Safety Management (CSM), all contractors go through the Pre-Qualification Assessment before being awarded. The cut-off score is 70%.
- Rewarding safe working employees to encourage a safety culture in all locations.
- Training the drivers on defensive driving techniques on a daily basis through plants Road and Rail Subcommittee.
- All major incident investigations and preventative actions are implemented to avoid reoccurrence and reviewed by the Executive Committee on a monthly basis.
- LTIFR (Lost time injury frequency rate) was 0.23.
- A fully pledged safety management system was implemented at all our units & project sites for better safety.
- As per the Factories Act, medical checkups are conducted for all our associates and employees.
- First aid and Firefighting training imparted to all our essential employees.
- 12611 near misses were reported against the target of 10,000 near misses.
- 332595 training hours (on the job & off the job) imparted to improve the associates' and employee's knowledge and safe work systems.
- Consequence management system implemented strictly to maintain the safety culture.
- Inter-location safety audits were implemented" to identify unsafe conditions, rectify them, and determine the best safety systems to implement at all locations.

32. Particulars of Employees:

Disclosure pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 forms a part of this Report. However, as per first proviso to Section 136(1) of the Act and second proviso of Rule 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Report and Financial Statements are being sent to the Members of the Company excluding the said statement. Any Member interested in obtaining a copy of the said statement may write to the Company Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company.

33. IBC Code and One-time Settlement:

There is no proceeding pending against the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC Code). There has not been any instance of one-time settlement of the Company with any bank or financial institution.

34. Acknowledgements:

Your Directors would like to express their appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from the Government authorities, banks and other financial institutions, vendors, suppliers, customers, shareholders and all other stakeholders during the year under review.

Your Directors also wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the committed services of all the employees.

For and on behalf of the Board
JSW Cement Limited

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN-00019442

Date: 1 June 2023
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE - A

FORM NO. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto:

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis- Not Applicable
2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis- For details of transactions during the year refer note 37 of the financial statements. The materials transactions are as under:

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Duration of Contract	Salient Terms	Date of approval by the Board/Audit Committee	Amount paid as advance, if any
Nature of Contract					
Purchase of Goods and Services					
JSW Steel Limited	Others	5 years Yearly	Purchase of LD Slag, Coal Fine, Steam Coal, Fly Ash, Flue Dust, TMT/Plate, AL. slag, BF gas	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on 9 February 2021	-
Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd	Others		Purchase of Slag		
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	1 year	Purchase of Iron roofing Sheet		
Shiva Cement Limited	Subsidiary		Clinker		
JSW Cement FZE	Subsidiary		Clinker		
JSW Green Private Limited	Subsidiary		Power		
Amba River coke Limited	Others		Coke Oven Gas		
Utkarsh Transport Services Private Limited	Subsidiary		Transport Services		
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others		Business Support Services		
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others		Brand Loyalty Fess		
JSW Global Pte. Ltd.	Others		Coal		
JSW Energy Limited	Others	15 to 25 years depending upon the agreements for different places	Power		
JSW Processor and Traders Private Limited	Others	2 year	Job work services	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on 9 November 2021	
Sale of Capital Goods					
Shiva Cement Limited	Subsidiary	-	Capital Goods sold	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on 9 February 2021	-
Sale of Goods and Services					
JSW Steel Limited	Others	Based on the Requirements	Cement, RMC GGBS, and Slag	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on 9 February 2021	-
JSW Steel Coated					
JSW Energy Limited					
JSW Vijayanagar Metallic Limited					
JSW Green Cement Limited	Subsidiary				
Rendering of services					
Shiva Cement Limited	Subsidiary	18 months	Project Management Services	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on 1 May 2021	-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Nirmal. K. Jain
(DIN: 00019442)
Chairman

Date: 1 June 2023
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE - B

ESOP Plan 2016

Scheme Name / S.No.	Particulars	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant
1	Options Granted	56,20,950	56,15,072	1,34,88,024
2	Exercise Price (₹)	68.70	68.50	42.77
3	Options Vested	25,57,245	30,34,812	76,18,021
4	Options Exercised	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Total number of Shares arising as a result of exercise of Options	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Options Lapsed	30,63,705	25,80,260	58,70,003
7	Variations of terms of Options			
8	Money realised by exercise of the Options	NIL	NIL	NIL
9	Total number of Options in force	25,57,245	30,34,812	76,18,021
10	Details of Options granted to senior managerial personnel and Key Managerial personnel			
	Mr. Nilesh Narwekar -WTD & CEO	Nil	Nil	2,26,707
	Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon -WTD & CFO	86,085	62,389	1,71,328
	Ms. Sneha Bindra -Company Secretary	Nil	8,446	19,803
	i. Any other employee who receives in any One Year of grant of Options amounting to 5% or more of Options granted during that Year	Nil	Nil	Nil
	ii. Identified employees, who were granted Options, during any One Year, equal to or exceeding 1% of the issued capital (excluding outstanding warrants and conversions) of the Company at the time of the grant	Nil	Nil	Nil

ESOP Plan 2021

Scheme Name / S.No.	Particulars	First Grant	Second Grant
1	Options Granted	55,61,048	64,09,111
2	Exercise Price (₹)	10.00	10.00
3	Options Vested	11,14,813	Nil
4	Options Exercised	Nil	Nil
5	Total number of Shares arising as a result of exercise of Options	Nil	Nil
6	Options Lapsed	11,01,797	7,56,813
7	Variations of terms of Options		
8	Money realised by exercise of the Options	Nil	Nil
9	Total number of Options in force	44,59,251	56,52,298
10	Details of Options granted to senior managerial personnel and Key Managerial personnel		
	Mr. Nilesh Narwekar -WTD & CEO	2,49,590	2,40,283
	Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon - WTD & CFO	2,54,954	2,93,842
	Mr. K. Swaminthan -WTD	1,93,768	2,39,018
	Ms. Sneha Bindra -Company Secretary	10,370	13,004
	i. Any other employee who receives in any One Year of grant of Options amounting to 5% or more of Options granted during that Year	Nil	Nil
	ii. Identified employees, who were granted Options, during any One Year, equal to or exceeding 1% of the issued capital (excluding outstanding warrants and conversions) of the Company at the time of the grant	Nil	Nil

ANNEXURE - C

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company

   The Company's CSR Policy is available on the Company's website at www.jswcement.in

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation/Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
01.	Mr. Kantilal N Patel	Non- Executive Director	2	2
02.	Mr. Nirmal K. Jain	Independent Director	2	2
03.	Mr. Biswadip Gupta	Non- Executive Director	2	2
04.	Mr. Jugal K. Tandon	Non- Executive Director	2	2
05.	Ms. Sutapa Banerjee	Independent Director	2	2

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company

   The Company's CSR Committee; CSR Policy and CSR Projects are disclosed on: www.jswcement.in

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable

   None.

5. a. Average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135: ₹339.5 Cr

   b. Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135: ₹6.79 Cr

   c. Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: NIL

   d. Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any: NIL

   e. Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-(d)]: ₹6.79 Cr

6. a. Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project): ₹6.71 Cr

   b. Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: ₹0.08 Cr

   c. Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: NIL

   d. Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)]: ₹6.79 Cr

   e. CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year: ₹6.79 Cr

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in ₹)	Amount unspent				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per sub-section (6) of section 135.		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135.		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
6.79 Cr	-	-	-	-	-

   f. Excess amount for set-off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135	6.79 Cr
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	6.79 Cr
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii)-(i)]	-
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous Financial Years, if any	-
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]	-

7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years:

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under sub- section (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under sub- section (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Amount Spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub- section (5) of section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in ₹)	Deficie ncy, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of Transfer		
1	2021-22	0.22 Cr	-	0.22 Cr	-	-	-	-
2	2020-21				-	-	-	-
3	2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: Yes

   Details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year is as follows:

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pin code of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/Authority/beneficiary of the registered owner		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered Address
1	Tractor Engine & Trolley (Gram Panchayat, Bujunur village, Gadivemula Mandal, Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh. Pin:518508)	518508	March-2023	0.10 Cr	NA	Gram Panchayat, Bujunur	Gram Panchayat, Bujunur village, Gadivemula Mandal, Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh. Pin:518508
2	Tractor Engine & Trolley (Gram Panchayat, Bilakalagudur village, Gadivemula Mandal, Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh. Pin:518508)	518508	March-2023	0.10 Cr	NA	Gram Panchayat, Bilakalagudur	Gram Panchayat, Bilakalagudur village, Gadivemula Mandal, Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh. Pin:518508

   (All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no, Municipal Office/Municipal Corporation/Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries)

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per sub- section (5) of section 135- NA

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Kantilal .N. Patel
(DIN: 00019414)
Chairperson of CSR Committee

Sd/-
Nirmal .K. Jain
(DIN: 00019442)
Chairman

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

ANNEXURE - D

FORM AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries/Associate Companies/Joint Ventures

PART A- Subsidiaries

Sr. No	Name of the Subsidiaries	Financial year ended	Reporting currency	Share capital (paid-up)	Reserves and Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investment	Turnover	Profit before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit after taxation	% of shareholding
1	Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	2023	INR	1.01	(14.40)	84.60	97.98	**	21.11	(5.62)	(1.53)	(4.09)	100%
2	Shiva Cement Limited	2023	INR	39.00	(117.32)	898.36	1,391.49	-	-	(108.64)	(28.17)	(80.47)	59.32%
3	JSW Green Cement Private Limited	2023	INR	0.01	(5.12)	77.72	82.83	-	118.32	(6.19)	(1.11)	(5.08)	100%
4	Springway Mining Private Limited*	2023	INR	0.01	7.86	155.00	147.13	-	-	(8.75)	(2.39)	(6.36)	100%
5	NKJA Mining Private Limited*	2023	INR	0.01	(0.17)	0.05	0.21	**	-	(0.04)	-	(0.04)	100%

* Subsidiary w.e.f. 10 October 2022
** Denotes less than ₹50,000

The financial information disclosed above in respect of entities acquired during the year are for the full financial year.

Additional disclosure	Name of subsidiary
Subsidiaries ceased w.e.f 22 March 2023	JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)

PART B- Joint Ventures

Sr. No	Name of the Joint Ventures	Audited Balance Sheet date	No of Shares	Amount of Investments	% of Holding	Net worth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit/(Loss) for the year: Considered in Consolidation	Profit/(Loss) for the year: Not considered in consolidation
1	JSW One Platforms Limited	31 March 2023	2,66,956	37.40	13.68%	44.82	-14.83	-
2	JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)	31 March 2023	7,32,930	218.56	85.96%	213.93	-3.86	-

For and on behalf of the Board

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN-00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN- 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director- Finance & Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary
ACS-29721

Date: Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE - E

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Report on Corporate Governance for the Year 2022– 23

1. Company's Governance Philosophy:

Corporate Governance at JSW Cement Limited has been a continuous journey and the business goals of the Company are aimed at the overall well-being and welfare of all the constituents of the system. The Company has laid a strong foundation for making Corporate Governance a way of life by constituting a Board with a balanced mix of experts of eminence and integrity, forming a core group of top-level executives, inducting competent professionals across the organisation and putting in place appropriate systems, process and technology. The essence of Corporate Governance lies in the maintenance of integrity, transparency and accountability in the management's higher ranks.

At the heart of Company's Corporate Governance policy is the ideology of transparency and openness in the effective working of the management and Board. It is believed that the imperative for good Corporate Governance lies not merely in drafting a code of Corporate Governance but in practicing it. Strong leadership and effective corporate governance practices have been significant contributors to the Company's growth story.

Your Company confirms the compliance of corporate governance requirements specified, the details of which are given below:

2. Board of Directors:

2.1 Appointment and Tenure:

The Directors of the Company are appointed by the shareholders at General Meetings. All Executive Directors other than the Managing Director are subject to retirement by rotation and at every Annual General Meeting, 1/3rd of such Directors as are liable to retire by rotation, if eligible, generally offer themselves for re-election, in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and that of the Articles of Association of the Company. The Executive Directors on the Board serve in accordance with the terms of their agreement of service with the Company.

2.2 Board Composition, Category of Directors, Meetings and attendance record of each Director:

The Company has a balanced mix of Executive and Non-Executive Independent Directors. As of March 31, 2023, the Board of Directors comprises of 13 Directors, of which 9 are Non-Executive, including 1 woman Directors. The Chairman is Non-Executive (Independent) Director of the Company. The number of Independent Directors is 4.

All Independent Directors are persons of eminence and bring a wide range of expertise and experience to the Board thereby ensuring the best interest of stakeholders and the Company. A brief profile of the Directors is available on the Company's website www.jswcement.in.

No Director is related to any other Director on the Board in terms of the definition of "relative" as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013.

In the opinion of the Board, all the Directors continue to make effective and valuable contribution towards fulfilling the Board agenda and devote sufficient time to discharge their responsibilities as Directors of JSW Cement Ltd. All Directors had high level attendance during FY 2022-23. All Independent Directors meet with the criteria of independence as prescribed both under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Act. No Director is related to any other Director on the Board in terms of the definition of "relative" as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013. None of the Directors on the Board are Directors/Independent Directors of more than seven listed entities and none of the Whole-Time Directors are Independent Directors of any listed company.

The details of composition of the Board as at March 31, 2023, the attendance record of the Directors at the Board Meetings held during financial year 2022-23 and at the last Annual General Meeting (AGM), as also the number of Directorships held by them in other Companies are given here below:

The size and composition of the Board during the financial year 2022-23 along with the number of other directorship held by the Directors in other Companies are given below:

Category	Name of Director	Position	Date of Joining the Board	No. of Board Meetings held	No. of Board Meetings attended	Attendance at 16th AGM held on 15 September 2022	No. of other Directorships in other Indian Companies
Executive Director	Mr. Parth Jindal	Managing Director	20.06.2016	5	5	-	12
	Mr. Nilesh Narewekar	Whole-Time Director & CEO	08.08.2017	5	4	Yes	3
	Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon	Director Finance & Commercial and CFO	08.05.2018	5	5	Yes	3
	Mr. Swaminathan	Whole-Time Director, Chief Strategy Officer	03.08.2019	5	5	-	0
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Kantilal N. Patel	Director	29.03.2006	5	5	-	9
	Mr. Biswadip Gupta	Director	09.02.2016	5	4	-	5
	Mr. Jugal K. Tandon	Director	16.04.2021	5	5	-	1
Independent Director	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	Chairman	22.06.2012	5	5	Yes	5
	Ms. Sutapa Banerjee	Director	22.04.2016	5	5	-	9
	Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni	Director	02.02.2012	5	5	Yes	1
	Mr. Sumit Banerjee	Director	28.07.2021	5	5	-	4
Nominee Director	Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari	Nominee Director of Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited	28.07.2021	5	5	-	4
	Mr. Utsav Baijal	Nominee Director of AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd.	30.08.2021	5	4	-	11

Notes:

1. During the financial year 2022-23, 5 Board meetings were held and the gap between two meetings did not exceed 120 days. Board meetings were held on 04.05.2022, 17.08.2022, 10.10.2022, 16.11.2022 & 25.01.2023.

2. During the period under review the appointment/re-appointment of Directors is as follows:

   - Mr. K. Swaminathan (DIN: 01447632) was re-designated and appointed as Whole-Time Director of the Company for a period of 3 years wef 17 August 2022 and the same was approved by the shareholders in the 16th AGM.
   - Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain (DIN: 00019442) was re-appointed as an Independent Director for 2nd term of 2 years with effect from 1 April 2023.
   - Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (DIN-06908109) was re-appointed as a Whole-Time Director & CEO of the Company for a period of 3 years with effect from 9 August 2023.

2.3 Resignation of Independent Director:

None of the Independent Directors of the Company have resigned before the expiry of his/her tenure.

2.4 Board Meetings, Board Committee Meetings and Procedures:

A. Institutionalised decision-making process:

The Board of Directors oversees the overall functioning of the Company. The Board provides and evaluates the strategic direction of the Company, management policies and their effectiveness and ensures that the long-term interest of the stakeholders are being served. The Managing Director is assisted by the Executive Directors/Senior Managerial Personnel in overseeing the functional matters of the Company. The Board has constituted Eight Committees, namely, Audit Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Project Review Committee, Finance Committee, Risk Management Committee, Sustainability Committee, ESOP Committee. The Board constitutes additional functional committees, from time to time, depending on the business needs.

B. Scheduling and selection of Agenda Items for Board Meetings:

i. A minimum of four Board Meetings are held every year. Dates for the Board Meetings in the ensuing quarter are decided well in advance and communicated to the Directors. The Agenda along with the explanatory notes are sent in advance to the Directors. Additional meetings of the Board are held when deemed necessary to address the specific needs of the Company. In case of business exigencies or urgency of matters, resolutions are passed by circulation.

ii. The meetings are usually held at the Company's Registered Office at JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051. All divisions/ departments of the Company are advised to schedule their work plans well in advance, with regard to matters requiring discussion/approval/

decision at the Board/Committee meetings. All such matters are communicated to the Company Secretary in advance so that the same can be included in the Agenda for the Board/ Committee Meetings.

iii. In addition to items which are mandated to be placed before the Board for its noting and/ or approval, information is provided on various significant issues.

iv. The Board is given presentations covering Company's Financials, Sales, Production, Business Plan, Subsidiary's performance, Competitor's Performance and Risk Management practices before taking on record the Quarterly/Half Yearly/ Nine Monthly/Annual financial results of the Company. The Board is also provided with Audit Committee observations on the Internal audit findings and matters required to be included in the Director's Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.

C. Distribution of Board Agenda material:

Agenda and Notes on Agenda are circulated to the Directors, in advance, in the defined Agenda format through an email and/or e-portal. All material information is incorporated in the Agenda papers for facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting. Where it is not practical to attach any document to the Agenda, the same is uploaded on the e-portal or sent through an email before the meeting with specific reference to this effect in the Agenda. In special and exceptional circumstances, additional or supplementary item(s) on the Agenda are considered.

D. Recording Minutes of proceedings at Board and Committee Meetings:

The Company Secretary records the minutes of the proceedings of each Board and Committee meeting. Draft minutes are circulated to all the members of the Board/Committee for their comments. The final minutes are entered in the Minutes Book within 30 days from conclusion of the meeting and are signed by the Chairman of the meeting/Chairman of the next meeting. A copy of the signed Minutes certified by the Company Secretary are circulated to all members within fifteen days after those are signed.

E. Post-Meeting Follow-up Mechanism:

The Company has an effective post meeting follow-up, review and reporting process mechanism for the decisions taken by the Board/Committees. The important decisions taken at the Board/Committee meetings are communicated to the concerned functional heads promptly. Action Taken Report on decisions of the previous meeting(s) is placed at the immediately succeeding meeting of the Board/Committee for noting by the Board/Committee members.

F. Compliance:

While preparing the Agenda, Notes on Agenda, Minutes etc. of the meeting(s), adequate care is taken to ensure adherence to all applicable laws and regulations including the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Rules made thereunder and secretarial standards issued by the ICSI.

2.5 Directors and Officers Insurance (D&O):

As a good corporate governance practice, the Company has taken D&O for all its Directors for such quantum and for such risks as determined by the Board of Directors.

2.6 Meetings of Independent Directors:

The Independent Directors of the Company meet as and when required before the Board Meeting without the presence of Executive Directors or management personnel. These meetings are conducted in an informal and flexible manner to enable the Independent Directors to discuss matters pertaining to the affairs of the Company and put forth their views to the Managing Director.

During the year under review, the Independent Directors met on February 26, 2023, inter alia, to discuss:

- Evaluation of the performance of Non-independent Directors and the Board of Directors as a whole;
- Evaluation of the performance of the Executive Directors of the Company;
- Evaluation of the quality, content, and timelines of flow of information between the Management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to perform its duties effectively and reasonably.

All the Independent Directors were present at the Meeting.

2.7 Fulfilment of the independence criteria by the Independent Directors:

Independent Directors are non-executive directors as per section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 along with rules framed thereunder. Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board of Directors has confirmed that they meet the criteria of independence. Further, the Independent Directors have declared that they have complied with Rule 6(1) & (2) of the Companies (Appointment of Directors) Rules, 2014.

2.8 Performance evaluation:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, a Board Evaluation Policy has been framed and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) and by the Board.

The Board carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, the Independent Directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of the Committees of the Board. The performance evaluation of all the Directors was carried out by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors.

The purpose of the Board evaluation is to achieve persistent and consistent improvement in the governance of the Company at the Board level with the participation of all concerned in an environment of harmony. The Board acknowledges its intention to establish and follow "best practices" in Board governance in order to fulfil its fiduciary obligation to the Company. The Board believes the evaluation will lead to a closer working relationship among Board members, greater efficiency in the use of the Board's time, and increased effectiveness of the Board as a governing body. A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board, who were evaluated on parameters such as level of engagement and contribution, independence of judgement, and safeguarding the interest of the Company. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

3. Committee of the Board:

The Board Committees are set up under the formal approval of the Board to carry out clearly defined roles which are considered to be performed by members of the Board, as a part of good governance practice. The Chairman of the respective Committees informs the Board about the summary of the discussions held in the Committee meetings. The minutes of the meetings of all Committees are placed before the Board for review. The Board Committees can request special invitees to join the meeting, as appropriate.

The Board has established the following statutory and non-statutory Committees: -

3.1 Audit Committee:

The Board has constituted a well-qualified Audit Committee. All the members of the Committee are Non-Executive Directors with majority of them are Independent Directors including Chairman and its composition meet the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. They possess sound knowledge on accounts, audit, finance, taxation, internal controls etc.

a) Composition and Meetings:

The Committee comprises of five Non-Executive Directors of which four are Independent Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain, Chairman of Audit Committee, has attended the Annual General Meeting for answering the shareholders queries. Six Committee meetings were held during the financial year 202-23.The Committee meetings were held on April 30, 2022, May 04, 2022, August 17, 2022, November 16, 2022, January 24, 2023 & January 25, 2023.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2023, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr Nirmal. K. Jain.– Chairman	Independent Director	6/6
Mr. Jugal.K.Tandon - Member	Non-Executive Director	4/6
Ms. Sutapa Banerjee- Member	Independent Director	6/6
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni - Member	Independent Director	6/6
Mr. Sumit Banerjee- Member	Independent Director	6/6

b) Invitees/Participants:

1. The Managing Director, Whole-Time Director & CEO, Director Finance & CFO and VP (Finance and Accounts) are the permanent invitees to all Audit Committee meetings.
2. Head of Internal Audit department attends all the Audit Committee meetings to give their presentation and briefs the Committee on all the points covered in the Internal Audit Report as well as the other related issues that comes up during the discussions.
3. During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors have attended the Audit Committee meetings when Annual Financial Results were approved.
4. The representatives of the Cost Auditors have attended the Audit Committee Meeting when the Cost Audit Report was discussed.
5. The Director- Finance & Commercial and CFO, Head of Manufacturing and Head of Logistics attend the Committee meetings to give their presentation and to provide inputs on issues, if any, relating to internal audit findings and raised by Committee members.
6. Other executives are invited to attend the meeting as and when required.

c) Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of the Audit Committee as prescribed by Board pursuant to section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 inter alia includes:

- the recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company.
- to review and monitor the auditor's independence & performance and effectiveness of audit process.
- examination of the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon.
- approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties.
- scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments.
- valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever necessary.
- evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems.
- monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.

The powers of the Audit Committee inter alia include:

- to discuss any related issues with the internal and statutory auditors and the management of the Company.
- to call comments of the auditors about internal control systems, the scope of audit, including their observations and review of financial statement before submission to the Board.
- to investigate into any matter in relation to items specified in roles and responsibilities and for this purpose shall have power to obtain professional advice from external sources and have full access to information contained in the records of the Company.

3.2 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee:

a. Composition and Meetings:

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprises of five Non-Executive Directors of which two are Independent Directors and its composition meets with the requirement of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on April 30, 2022 & November 15, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2023, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Kantilal N. Patel - Chairman	Non-Executive Director	2/2
Mr. Nirmal K. Jain - Member	Independent Director	2/2
Mr. Biswadip Gupta - Member	Non-Executive Director	2/2
Mr. Jugal K. Tandon - Member	Non-Executive Director	2/2
Ms. Sutapa Banerjee - Member	Independent Director	2/2

b. Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole-Time Director & CEO, Director- Finance & Commercial and CFO are the permanent invitees. CSR Employees of respective plant were also invited to give their presentation.

c. Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of CSR Committee are:

- undertake CSR activities through a registered trust or a registered society or a Company established by the Company or its holding or subsidiary or associate company under section 8 of the Act.
- trust, society or company which is not established by the Company or its holding or subsidiary or its associate company, shall have an established track record of three years in undertaking similar programs or projects.
- collaborate with another company for undertaking projects or programs or CSR in a manner that respective companies will report separately on such projects or programs.
- the policy shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII;
- recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities.
- monitoring and reporting mechanism for utilisation of funds on such projects and programs.
- institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the Company.

3.3 Nomination & Remuneration Committee:

a. Composition and Meetings:

The Committee's comprises of three Non-Executive Directors of which two are Independent Directors and its composition meets the requirements of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on May 04, 2022, August 16, 2022, October 10, 2022 & January 24, 2023

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2023, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni - Chairman	Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Nirmal K. Jain - Member	Non-Executive Director	4/4
Mr. Kantilal N. Patel - Member	Independent Director	4/4

b. Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole-Time Director & CEO, Director- Finance & Commercial & CFO are the permanent invitees. HR head are invited to attend the meeting and give their presentation before the committee.

c. Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee which inter alia includes:

- to formulate the policy for determining qualifications, positive attributes, remuneration and independence of a director, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP), senior management and other employees.
- to ensure, while formulating the policy, that:
  - the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors & KMP.
  - relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks.
  - remuneration involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives of the company.
- to identify persons who are qualified to become directors, KMP and senior management.
- to recommend to the Board their appointment and removal
- to lay down criteria to carry out evaluation of performance.

3.4 Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) Committee:

a. Composition and Meetings:

The Committee's comprises of four Non-Executive Directors of which two are Independent Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee.The Committee meeting was held on 16 August 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2023, name of members and the Chairman and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Nirmal K. Jain - Chairman	Independent Director	1/1
Mr. Kantilal N. Patel - Member	Non-Executive Director	1/1
Mr. Pankaj R. Kulkarni - Member	Independent Director	1/1
Mr. Jugal K. Tandon - Member	Non-Executive Director	1/1

b. Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole-Time Director & CEO, CFO are the permanent invitees.

c. Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of ESOP Committee are:

- determine the number of Options to be Granted, to each employee and in the aggregate, and the time at which such Grant shall be made.
- determine the vesting and/or lock ¬in ¬period of the Grant made to any employee and/or any conditions subject to which such vesting may take place.
- determine the employees eligible for participation in the Plan in compliance of the proposed Scheme.
- assess the performance of an Employee for granting/ determining the Vesting of the Options.
- specify time period within which the Employee shall Exercise the Vested Options in the event of termination or resignation of an Employee.
- lay down the procedure for making a fair and reasonable adjustment to the number of Options and to the Exercise Price in case of Change in the Capital Structure and/or Corporate Action.
- lay down the method for satisfaction of any tax obligation arising in connection with the Options or such Shares.
- lay down the procedure for cashless exercise of Options, if any.
- generally exercise such powers as may be necessary or expedient in connection of the implementation or administration of the Plan.

3.5 Project Review Committee:

a. Composition and Meetings:

The Project Review Committee comprises of Six Non-Executive Directors of which four are Independent Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on April 30, 2022, August 16, 2022, November 15, 2022 and January 24, 2023.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2023, name of members and the Chairman and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Jugal K. Tandon - Chairman	Non-Executive Director	4/4
Mr. Nirmal K. Jain - Member	Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Biswadip Gupta - Member	Non-Executive Director	3/4
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni - Member	Independent Director	4/4
Ms. Sutapa Banerjee - Member	Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Sumit Banerjee - Member	Independent Director	4/4

b. Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole-Time Director & CEO, CFO are the permanent invitees. Head of Project and Plants Head along with Chief Manufacturing officer are invited to given presentation on the status of the on-going projects. Other employees are invited whenever required.

c. Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of Project Review Committee are:

a) To closely monitor the progress of projects, cost of projects and implementation schedule with the objectives of timely project completion within the budgeted project outlay.

b) To consider deviations, if any, with a comprehensive note detailing the reasons for such deviation and its impact on viability parameters.

c) To authorise officers or any other persons to initial, sign and execute on behalf of the Company various project contracts viz. appointment of project consultants, supply of plant and machinery, civil works, supervision etc.

d) To authorise officers or any other persons to initial, sign and execute applications, letters, papers and deeds and documents with Central Government Authorities, State Government Authorities and various Statutory Bodies under various acts applicable for setting up projects including incentive applications.

e) To authorise any person as authorised signatory to initial, sign, execute all documents, papers, instruments with relation to and during the bidding and tendering process.

3.6 Risk Committee:

a. Composition and Meetings:

The Risk Committee comprises of four Non-Executive Director of which two are Independent Director. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meeting was held on August 16, 2022 and January 24, 2023.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2023, name of members and the Chairman and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Nirmal. K. Jain - Chairman	Independent Director	2/2
Mr. Jugal. K. Tandon - Member	Non-Executive Director	2/2
Mr. Kantilal N. Patel - Member	Non-Executive Director	2/2
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni - Member	Independent Director	2/2

b. Invitees/Participants:

The Managing Director, Whole-Time Director & CEO and CFO are the permanent invitees. Head of Group Risk Team are invited to give their presentation before the Committee. Chief Manufacturing Officer are invited to address the queries raised by Risk Team or Committee members. Other employees are invited wherever required.

c. Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of Risk Committee are:

a) To access the Company's risk profile and Key area of Risk in particular.

b) To recommend to the Board adoption of risk assessment and rating procedures.

c) To periodically review risk assessment and minimisation procedure to ensure that Executive Management controls risk through means of defined framework.

d) Provide a methodology to identify and analyse the financial impact of loss to the organisation, employees, the public, and the environment.

e) To access and recommend to the Board acceptable level of risk.

f) To review and nature and level of Insurance Coverage.

g) Prepare risk management and insurance budgets and allocate claim costs and premiums to departments and divisions.

3.7 Finance Committee:

a. Composition and Meetings:

The Finance Committee was reconstituted on 6 August 2020 and comprises of one Executive Director and two Non-Executive Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee meetings were held on May 31, 2022, July 16, 2022, September 13, 2022, October 27, 2022, November 16, 2022 & November 23, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2023, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Kantilal N. Patel - Chairman	Non-Executive Director	6/6
Mr. Nilesh Narwekar - Member	Executive Director	6/6
Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon - Member	Non-Executive Director	6/6

c. Terms of Reference:

The roles and responsibilities approved by the Board, for the functioning of Finance Committee, inter alia include:

a. To avail credit/financial facilities of any description including refinancing (hereinafter called as "Facilities") from Banks/Financial Institutions/ Bodies Corporate (hereinafter referred to as 'Lenders') upon such security as may be required by the 'Lenders' and agreed by the Committee including any alteration of sanction terms, provided, the aggregate amount of such credit/ financial facilities to be availed by the Committee shall not exceed ₹5,000 crore.

b. To Borrow and/or avail facilities including any non-fund based facilities (Letter of Credits/Bank Guarantees, etc) on behalf of/for the benefit of its subsidiaries Companies, domestic as well as overseas, upto an amount of ₹300 crore within the overall limit of amount not exceeding ₹5,000 crore as delegated to the Committee as per clause (a) on the terms and conditions as required by banks/financial institutions and/or such further modification/changes in the terms and conditions and as may be agreed from time to time.

c. To alter/vary terms, conditions, repayment schedules including premature payments of the credit/financial facilities availed from Lenders, with or without premium on such payments.

d. To hypothecate/pledge/create charge on movable and immovable properties/assets of the Company and to initial, sign, execute necessary deeds, documents, agreements, writings etc. to avail the said facilities.

e. To invest and deal with fund of the Company upon such security (not being shares of the Company) or without security in such manner as the Committee may deem fit, and from time to time to vary or realise such investments, provided that all investments shall be made and held in the Company's name and provided further that monies to be invested and dealt with as aforesaid by the Committee shall not exceed ₹2,000 crore and decide the authorised persons to take all necessary actions in that regard.

f. To grant loans or give guarantee or provide security in respect of loans given to Individuals/ Bodies Corporate including Subsidiaries, Domestic and overseas and/or to place deposits with other Companies/Firms upon such security or without security in such manner as the Committee may deem fit and from time to time vary/recover such loans/deposits, provided however, that the aggregate amount of such loans/deposits shall not at any time exceed ₹2,000 crore including the limit if any utilised under para (e) .

g. To allow financial commitment for Overseas Direct Investment in form of Bank Guarantee, performance guarantee, Corporate Guarantee, Letter of Credits, Standby Letter of Credits and any other non-fund based facilities by creation of charge (pledge/mortgage/hypothecation) on the movable/immovable property or other financial assets on behalf or for the benefit of overseas wholly owned subsidiaries for the amount not exceeding ₹1,000 crore within the overall limit of amount not exceeding ₹2,000 crore as delegated to the Committee as per clause (f). "

h. To open Current Account(s), Collection Account(s), Operation Account(s), invest/renew/withdraw fixed deposits/time deposits/margin money deposits or any other deposits as per requirement, or any other Account(s) with Banks whether in Indian Rupees or in Foreign Currencies, whether in India or abroad, and also to close such accounts, which the Committee may consider necessary and expedient and to decide/appoint/change/ remove the authorised signatories and mode of operation of the bank accounts; to authorise persons for internet banking and modifications in the signatories and mode of operation from time to time.

i. To avail guarantees/letter of credits/enter into bill purchase schemes with any of the banks/ institutions.

j. To appoint/replace Credit Rating Agencies and to apply, review and accept Credit Ratings.

k. To authorise officers or any other persons to sign and execute Letter of Indemnity (LOI) on behalf of the Company, for all export & import documentation purpose, including for releasing cargo without original Bills of Lading, for clean Bills of Lading, any changes required to be made in Bills of Lading and any changes required to be made in discharge port as against what is declared in Bills of Lading.

l. To allot/transfer/transmission of securities of the Company to promoter(s) and/or non-promoter(s) and/or any individuals, body corporate, any other incorporated or un-incorporated entities whether resident or non-resident.

m. To allot/redeem Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs), to change/modify/alter the terms of issued NCDs/to create security/additional securities/ modification in security created for allotment of debentures, to delegate power for creation of security viz signing of Debenture Trust Deed, other Documents and relevant papers, to appoint R&T agents, to appoint Depository(s) and to delegate powers for signing agreements in relation to the Depository, to issue debenture certificates or allotment of debentures in demat mode and to do all other acts and deeds incidental thereto allot/ redeem debentures, to change/modify/alter the terms of issues.

n. To authorise officers or other persons for the purpose of acquisition of land, dealing and registration with the statutory authorities.

o. To authorise officers or other persons to deal with as Goods and Service Tax, Excise, Service Tax, Customs, Income Tax, profession Tax, Commercial Tax, State & Central Sales tax, VAT authorities and such other State and Central Government authorities, on such terms and conditions and limitations as the said Committee shall determine and initial, Sign execute all applications, papers, contracts, deeds and documents in this regard.

p. To appoint Occupier under various acts applicable to the factory and to appoint Factory Manager pursuant to Factories Act, 1948 and authorised them to initial, sign, execute all necessary applications, forms, contracts, deeds and documents pursuant to various acts applicable to the factory located at various places within the territory of India.

q. To authorise officers or any other persons to issue, sign and give indemnities, bonds, guarantees or documents of similar nature having financial exposure to the State and Central Government Authorities and also to accept, enter into and sign any compromise in relation to the direct or indirect tax matters.

r. To issue power of attorneys, open/close branch offices, authorise persons for signing Vakalatnama, authorise persons to attend meeting pursuant to section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, affixation of Common seal.

3.8 Sustainability Committee:

a. Composition and Meetings:

The Sustainability Committee comprises of two Executive Directors and three Non-Executive Independent Directors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee.The Committee meetings were held on April 30, 2022 and November 15, 2022.

The Composition of the Committee as at March 31, 2023, name of members and the Chairperson and the attendance of each member at the Committee Meetings are as given below:

Name of Members	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon - Chairman	Independent Director	2/2
Mr. Parth Jindal - Member	Managing Director	1/2
Mr. Nilesh Narwekar - Member	Executive Director	2/2
Ms. Sutapa Banerjee - Member	Independent Director	2/2
Mr. Sumit Banerjee - Member	Independent Director	2/2

b. Invitees/Participants:

The CFO and Sustainability team members are the permanent invitees. Sustainability Team gives their presentation before the Committee. Other employees are invited wherever required.

c. Terms of Reference:

The roles and responsibilities approved by the Board, for the functioning of Finance Committee, inter alia include:

1. Responsible for adoption of National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, 2011 (NVGs) in business practice of JSW Cement.
2. Reviews adoption of all sustainability related policies/standards.
3. Oversee management processes to ensure compliance with policies/standards.
4. Review audits and assurance reports on how policies/standards are implemented.
5. Review the progress of business sustainability initiative and progress at JSW Cement.
6. Review the annual business responsibility report and present to the Board for approval.

4. General Meetings:

a. Annual General Meetings:The date and time of Annual General Meetings held during last three years, and the special resolution(s) passed thereat, are as follows:

AGM	Date	Time	Venue	Special Resolution
16th	15 September 2022	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Inter-Corporate Loan to Shiva Cement Limited. To enhance the limits for extending loans, making investments and providing guarantees or security under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013
15th	28 September 2021	11:00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Re-appointment of Mr. Parth Jindal as a Managing Director for a period of 5 years Re- appointment of Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon as Whole-Time Director for a period of 3 years Re-appointment of Mrs. Sutapa Banerjee as an Independent Director for second term of 5 years
14th	28 September 2020	11.00 am	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Appointment of Mr. Nilesh Narwekar as Whole-Time Director and CEO for a period of 3 years Appointment of Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain as Independent Director for a term of 3 years with effect from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023 Appointment of Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon as Independent Director for a term of 1 year with effect from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

b. Extra-ordinary General Meeting:

	Date	Time	Venue	Particulars
The details of date, time and venue of Extra-Ordinary General Meetings (EGMs) of the Company held during the preceding three years and the special resolutions passed thereat are as under:	20 December 2021	5:00 P.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	a) Approval of Issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares to the AP Asia Opportunistic Holdings Pte. Ltd. and Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited b) Approval for Adoption of restated Articles of Association of the Company
	30 November 2021	5:00 P.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	a) Approval of Issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares to the Investor b) Approval of JSWCL Employees Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), 2021 c) Approval for provision of money by the Company for purchase of its own shares by the Trust/Trustees for the benefit of eligible employees under the "JSWCL Employees Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) - 2021" (hereinafter referred to as the "JSWCL ESOP 2021"):
	30 August 2021	4:00 P.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Approval for Adoption of restated Articles of Association of the Company
	24 August 2021	11:00 A.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Approval of Issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares to the Investor
	28 July 2021	3:00 P.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Approval for Adoption of restated Articles of Association of the Company
	19 July 2021	1:00 P.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	a) Reclassification and Consequential Amendment of the Capital Clause in Memorandum of Association b) Increase in Authorised Share Capital of the Company c) Approval of Issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares to the Investor
	26 May 2021	11:00 A.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	a) Modification in the borrowing powers of the Company in terms of provisions of Section 180(1)(c) of Companies Act, 2013 b) Creation of Security(ies) in terms of provisions of Section 180(1)(a) of Companies Act, 2013
	23 November 2020	11:00 A.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Investment by the Company subscribing to 8% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares to be issued by Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited
	22 June 2020	11:00 A.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Approval of amended JSWCL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016
	11 February 2019	11:00 A.M	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051	Resolution pursuant to section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013

5. Disclosures:

5.1 There were no materially significant related party transactions, i.e. transaction of the Company with its Promoters, Directors or the Management or relatives etc., that conflict with the interests of the Company.

5.2 The Company follows Accounting Standards issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and there are no statutory audit qualifications in this regard.

5.3 The Company has laid down procedures to inform Board members about the risk assessment and minimisation process which are periodically reviewed.

5.4 There are no Inter-se relationships between Directors of the Company.

6. Means of Communications:

Timely disclosure of consistent, comparable, relevant and reliable information on corporate financial performance is at the core of good governance.

6.1 Annual Report: The Annual Report containing, interalia, Audited Annual Accounts, Directors' Report, Corporate Governance Report, Auditors' Report and other important information is sent to Members and others entitled thereto. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) Report forms part of the Annual Report.

7. General Shareholders Information:

7.1 Corporate Identity Number (CIN):
U26957MH2006PLC160839

7.2 ISIN number: INE718I01012

7.3 Registrar & Share Transfer Agents:
KFIN Technologies Limited,
Selenium, Tower B, Plot No- 31 & 32,
Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Serilingampally Hyderabad Rangareddi Telangana 500032

7.4 Shareholding pattern of the Company as on March 31, 2023:

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	No. of shares & % of holding	
1	Adarsh Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	89,30,67,500	90.54
2	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	2,65,90,226	2.70
3	Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	4,66,42,340	4.73
4	JSL Limited	2,00,52,114	2.03
5	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited*	10	0.00
6	JSW Investments Private Limited*	10	0.00
7	Reynold Traders Private Limited*	10	0.00
8	Magnificient Merchandise & Advisory Services Private Limited*	10	0.00
9	Vinamra Consultancy Private Limited*	10	0.00
	TOTAL	**98,63,52,230**	**100.00%**
COMPULSORILY CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES			
1	Synergy Metals Investments Holding Limited	7,50,00,000	46.87
2	AP Asia Opportunities Holdings Pte. Ltd	7,50,00,000	46.87
3	State Bank of India	1,00,00,000	6.25
	TOTAL	**16,00,00,000**	**100.00%**

*Nominees of Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited

7.6 Green Initiative for Paperless Communications:

As a responsible corporate citizen, the Company welcomes and supports the 'Green Initiative' undertaken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, enabling electronic delivery of documents including the Annual Report, to shareholders at their e-mail address previously registered with the DPs/Company/RTAs. To support the "Green Initiative" taken by the MCA and to contribute towards greener environment, The Company is sending Notices and Agenda to Directors through email and after meeting circulating compliance related documents through e-mail. Shareholders who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far are requested to register their e-mail addresses. Those holding shares in demat form can register their e-mail address with their concerned DPs and forward the same to Company's Registrar in the event they have not done so earlier for receiving notices/documents through Electronic mode.

Shareholders who hold shares in physical form are requested to register their e-mail addresses with Company, by sending a letter, duly signed by the first/ sole holder quoting details of Folio No.

7.7 Registered Office:

JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

7.8 Plant Locations:

i. Vijayanagar:

P. O. Vidyanagar, Toranagallu Village, Sandur Taluk, Bellary DistrictDistrict Bellary – 583 123, Karnataka.

ii. Nandyal

Village Bilakalaguduru, Gadivemula Mandal, Nandyal, Dist. Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh - 518 501.

iii. Dolvi

Survey No. 96/1, 96/2, 97/0, Village Khar Karavi, Dolvi, Taluka - Pen, District – Raigad Maharashtra - 402 107.

Survey No. 107/B, 109, 114-118, Village Khar Karavi, Dolvi, Taluka - Pen, District – Raigad Maharashtra - 402 107.

iv. Salboni

Ankur Complex, Vill- Jambedia,, Po- Sayedpur (Viya Salboni), PS- Salboni, Dist:- Paschim Midnapur, Pin 721306, West Bengal.

v. Jajpur

Kalinganagar Industrial Area, Jajpur, Odisha – 759024.

vi. Shiva

Village Telighana, PO:Birangatoli, Kurta, District-Sundargarh, Odisha.

8. Other Disclosure:

8.1 Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism:

The Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism has been formulated by the Company with a view to provide a mechanism for directors and employees of the Company to approach the Ethics Counsellor/Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board to report genuine concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Code of Conduct or ethics policy or any other unethical or improper activity including misuse or improper use of accounting policies and procedures resulting in misrepresentation of accounts and financial statements.

The Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism also provides safeguards against victimisation or unfair treatment of the employees who avail of the mechanism. The Company affirms that no personnel have been denied access to the Audit Committee.

8.2 Internal Control:

The Company has a formal system of internal control testing which examines both the design effectiveness and operational effectiveness to ensure reliability of financial and operational information and all statutory/ regulatory compliances. The Company's business processes are on SAP- ERP platforms and has a strong monitoring and reporting process resulting in financial discipline and accountability.

8.3 Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards: The Company has followed Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") in the preparation of the Financial Statements, as per the roadmap announced by Ministry of Corporate Affairs Companies. The significant accounting policies which are consistently applied have been set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

8.4 There are no cases where the Board had not accepted any recommendation of any Committee of the Board which is mandatorily required during the Financial Year 2022-23.

8.5 Total fees for all services paid by the Company on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor was ₹0.42 crore.

For and on behalf of the Board
JSW Cement Limited

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN-00019442

Date: 01.06.2023
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE - F

FORM NO. MR - 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
JSW Cement Limited.
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East),
Mumbai-400051.

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the Compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good Corporate Governance practice by JSW CEMENT LIMITED (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our Opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 ("the reporting period") complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

1. I have examined the Books, Papers, Minute Books, Forms and Returns filed by the Company and other records maintained by the Company as given in Annexure I, for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 according to the provisions of:

   (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder;

   (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made thereunder;

   (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations & the Bye-laws framed thereunder;

   (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of External Commercial Borrowings, Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment;

   (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

   a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; (Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)

   b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; (Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)

   c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; (Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)

   d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (Not Applicable to the Company)

   e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (Not Applicable since the Company has not applied for listing of its any class(es) of securities at any Stock Exchanges)

   f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 (Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)

   g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)

   h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (Not Applicable since Company has not issued any debt securities which requires to be listed on any Stock Exchanges)

   i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; (Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company)

   j) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy Back of Securities) Regulations, 1998; (Not Applicable since it is an Unlisted Public Company).

II. Other laws specifically applicable to the Company are:

   a) The Mines Act, 1952;

   b) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 2015;

   c) The Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972;

   d) The Explosives Act, 1884;

   e) The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011;

III. I have relied on the Representation made by the Company and its Officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under other applicable Acts, Laws and Regulations to the Company. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the Management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis. The list of major head/groups of Acts, Laws and Regulations as generally applicable to the Company is as per Annexure II.

   I further Report that:

   I have also examined Compliance with the applicable clauses of Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013;

   During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above.

   I further report that:

   The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

   With the consent of all the Directors, Notices of Board Meetings at a Shorter Notice along with detailed Notes on each Agenda items were sent to the Directors and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through and recorded as part of the Minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the year/audit period under report, the Company has undertaken the following events/actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc.

I further Report that during the Audit Period the Company has the following specific events:

1. The Members of the Company in the Annual General Meeting held on 15 September 2022 have approved re-designation and appointment of Mr. Swaminathan Kuppuswamy (DIN: 01447632) as Whole-Time Director of the Company for a period of 3 years from 17/08/2022 to 16/08/2025 and will be designated as 'Chief Strategy Officer'.

2. The Members of the Company in the Annual General Meeting held on 15 September 2022 have approved Unsecured Intercorporate Loan to Shiva Cement Limited, subsidiary Company, up to an aggregate amount not exceeding ₹700 crore.

3. The Members of the Company in the Annual General Meeting held on 15 September 2022 have approved enhancement of limits for extending loans, making investments and providing guarantees or security under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 upto ₹6,500 crore

4. The Board of Directors of the Company in the Board Meeting held on 10 October 2022 have approved Investment in Springway Mining Private Limited upto ₹2,53,00,51,972.21 in one or more tranches and in NKJA Mining Private Limited upto ₹2,23,86,77,385.06.

5. The Board of Directors of the Company in the Board Meeting held on 16 November 2022 have approved payment of an interim dividend on pro-rata basis to 16,00,00,000 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shareholders. ₹15,98,630.14 was paid as dividend to Compulsory Convertible Preference Shareholders.

6. The Board of Directors of the Company in the Board Meeting held on 25 January 2023 have approved financial commitment of up to USD 83 million either in one tranche or multiple tranches in JSW Cement FZE/JSW Cement FZC

a. USD 40 million in form of Equity and

b. USD 43 million in form of Equity Investment, Loan and/or Debt in nature of quasi equity to be converted into equity,

7. The Board of Directors of the Company in the Board Meeting held on 25 January 2023 have approved Investment upto ₹5,809 lakh either in one tranche or multiple tranches in Springway Mining Private Limited in the form of equity investment, loan and/or debt in the nature of qausi equity to be converted into equity.

8. The Board of Directors of the Company in the Board Meeting held on 25 January 2023 have approved reduction in Equity Stake of the Company in JSW Cement FZE from 100% but shall not be below 51%.

For S. K. Jain & Co.

CS. Dr. S. K. JAIN
Practicing Company Secretaries
(FCS – 1473/COP – 3076)
UDIN-F001473E000384812

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26.05.2023

ANNEXURE - I

1. Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company.
2. Annual Report for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2022.
3. Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, ESOP Committee, Finance Committee, Risk Committee, Project Review and Sustainability Committee along with Attendance Register held during the Financial Year under review.
4. Minutes of General Body Meetings held during the Financial Year under review.
5. All Statutory Registers.
6. Agenda papers submitted to all the Directors/Members for the Board Meetings and Committee Meetings.
7. Declarations received from the Directors of the Company pursuant to the provisions of Section 184 of the Companies Act, 2013 and attachments thereto during the Financial Year under Report.

ANNEXURE - II

List of applicable laws to the Company

i. The Factories Act, 1948;

ii. The Industrials Disputes Act, 1947;

iii. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

iv. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;

v. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

vi. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;

vii. The Sexual Harassment Act, 2013;

viii. The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961;

ix. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;

x. The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1970;

xi. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923;

xii. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;

xiii. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;

xiv. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;

xv. The Water (Cess Act), 1977;

xvi. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

xvii. The Standard of Weights and Measure Enforcement Act, 1985;

xviii. The Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 1986;

xix. The Karnataka Welfare Fund Act, 1965;

xx. Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975;

xxi. The West Bengal Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1979;

xxii. Karnataka Tax and Profession, Trade, Callings and Employment Act, 1976;

xxiii. Andhra Pradesh Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1987;

xxiv. The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989;

xxv. The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules; 1989;

xxvi. The West Bengal Factories Rules, 1958;

xxvii. The Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963;

xxviii. The Andhra Pradesh Factories Rules,1950;

xxix. The Karnataka Factories (Amendment) Rules, 2016;

ANNEXURE - III

Registered & Corporate Office

JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East),
Mumbai: 400051.

Mills:

Vijayanagar Works:
P.O. Vidyanagar, Torangallu Village,
Sandur Taluk, Bellary District,
Karnataka- 583275.

Nandyal Works:

Village Bilakalaguduru,
Gadivemula Mandal,
Nandyal, Dist. Kurnool,
Andhra Pradesh-518501.

Dolvi Works:

Unit 1,

Survey No. 96/1, 96/2, 97/0,
Village KharKaravi, Dolvi,
Taluka-Pen,
District-Raigad,
Maharashtra- 402107.

Unit 2,

Survey No. 107/B, 109, 114-118,
Village KharKaravi, Dolvi,
Taluka-Pen, District- Raigad,
Maharashtra- 402107.

Salboni Works

Ankur Complex, Vill- Jambedia,
Po- Sayedpur (ViyaSalboni),
PS- Salboni,
District- Paschim Medinipur,
West Bengal – 421147.

Jajpur,

Kalinga Nagar,
Industrial Complex,
Danagadi, Jajpur
Odisha - 755019

ANNEXURE - G

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND INNOVATION - FY 2022-23

NANDYAL

1. Replacing Diesel with PPF in kiln, resulted in saving ₹86.33 lakh.
2. Reduced consumption of clinker by 1,15,215 MT by using CPP Fly ash, increase in Slag and Limestone addition in Cement by optimising grinding mill
3. Coal consumption reduced after utilising 31424 MT of waste RDF, Plastic waste, pharmaceutical companies waste & biomass as alternate fuel, which saved ₹2,201 lakh.
4. Purchasing of low cost power (Open Access power), difference in unit cost of ₹3.15, savings achieved ₹413 lakh.
5. Usage of more OFF PEAK power (Low cost) from Grid and saved an amount of ₹80.20 lakh

VIJAYANAGAR

1. Process optimisation & Modification for reduction of specific power consumption in RP GGBS grinding from previous 30.23 kWh/MT to 29.045 kWh/MT and resulted in saving of ₹317.7 lakh
2. Process optimisation & Modification for reduction of specific power consumption in VRM OPC grinding from previous 28.06 kWh/MT to 27.305 kWh/MT and resulted in saving of ₹28.1 lakh
3. Process optimisation & Modification for reduction of specific power consumption in VRM CPC grinding from previous to 27.94 kWh/MT to 27.209 kWh/MT and resulted in saving of ₹25.9 lakh
4. Process optimisation & Modification for reduction Operation of specific power consumption in packing plant from previous 1.62 kWh/MT to 1.50 kWh/MT and resulted in saving of ₹41.55 lakh
5. Operation optimisation for reduction of specific heat consumption in RP GGBS grinding from previous 78.17 kCal/kg to 76.70 kCal/kg and resulted in saving of ₹110.7 lakh

DOLVI

1. Reduction of Power consumption from 10.58 lakh units to 6.90 lakh Units per annum by Replacing water cooled Air conditioning units to Air cooled Air Conditioning Units and resulted in saving of ₹35.90 lakh.
2. Process Optimisation of Screened Slag resulted in reduction of specific power consumption from 11.63 kWh/MT to 6.44 kWh/MT and resulted in savings of ₹34.52 lakh.
3. Fuel Optimisation of VRM-1 (Slag Grinding) resulted in reduction of specific Heat qKCal/Kg and resulted in savings of ₹18.67 lakh

SALBONI

1. Solar power utilisation increased from 6.143 million units to 6.347 million units.
2. Exclusive grinding of OPC (Self) by RP+BM combination, thus reduction in overall SPC by 1.82 Unit/MT. Savings – 32.5 lakh.
3. Coal consumption in RP GGBS has reduced from 15.29 kg/MT 15.22 kg/MT and LDO from 0.27 liter/MT to 0.20 liter/MT resulted in saving ₹61.48 lakh.
4. Coal consumption in RP OPC has reduced from 9.27 kg/MT to 6.96 kg/MT saving ₹184.57 lakh.
5. LDO consumption in RP OPC has reduced from 0.38 liter/MT to 0.19 liter/MT saving ₹63.58 lakh
6. Reduction of SPC in GGBS grinding 33.35 kWh/MT to 33.01 kWh/MT Savings ₹36.21 lakh
7. Reduction of SPC in OPC grinding 35.26 kWh/MT to 34.32 kWh/MT Savings ₹47.51 lakh
8. Usage of Grinding Aid for increasing GGBS addition in PSC & CHD 69786 MT (4.55% over FY22) & reduction in Clinker percentage by 4.50%

JAJPUR

1. IEX Utilisation by Daily bidding with Proper planning of Plant operation – Saving of ₹3.95 lakh.
2. HT Capacitor Installation. Resulted in savings in units of 1,91,988 – ₹24.14 lakh
3. Compressor Utilisation in BH and BF – Units 3,59,460 KWH – Savings of ₹53.58 lakh
4. RP GGBS power consumption reduced by 5.71 % from 32.16 units/ton to 30.33 kWh/T saving ₹40.66 lakh
5. RP GGBS Thermal Energy reduced by 9.69 % from 72.64 kCal/kg to 65.60 kCal/kg saving ₹75.25 lakh
6. RP OPC Thermal Energy reduced by 17.89 % from 54.11 kCal/kg to 44.43 kCal/kg saving ₹37.82 lakh
7. RP PPC Thermal Energy reduced by 20.09 % from 55.24 kCal/kg to 44.14 kCal/kg saving ₹52.45 lakh
8. PPF consumption reduced by 34.09 % in GGBS grinding from 0.44 liter/t to 0.29 liter/t savings of ₹25.41 lakh
9. By addition of 4.95 % AOD (15163.68 MT) in GGBS, achieved savings of ₹182.07 Lakh

SALEM

1. Reduction of specific power consumption in RP GGBS grinding from 44.16 kWh/MT to 35.06 kWh/MT, resulted in saving of ₹37.44 lakh.
2. Savings due to using Sinter hot air as heat source replacing BF gas resulted in saving of 286.40 lakh.

TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

1. State of the art automatic sampling system with Robolab installed and commissioned at Shiva cement.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of JSW Cement Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of JSW Cement Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the statement of profit and loss, (including the statement of other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matter described below to be the Key audit matter to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Capital Expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (as described in notes 4 & 5 of the standalone financial statements)	
The Company has incurred significant expenditure on capital projects, as reflected by the total value of additions in property plant and equipment and capital work in progress in notes 4 & 5 of the standalone financial statements. The Company is in the process of executing projects for expansion of existing capacity. These projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. We considered Capital expenditure as a Key audit matter due to: • Significance of amount incurred on such items during the year ended March 31, 2023. • Judgement and estimate required by management in assessing assets meeting the/capitalisation criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. • Judgement involved in determining the eligibility of costs including borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs for capitalisation as per the criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We obtained an understanding of the Company's capitalisation policy and assessed for compliance with the relevant accounting standards. • We obtained understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to capital expenditure and capitalisation of assets. • We performed substantive testing on a sample basis for each element of capitalised costs including inventory issued to contractors for the purpose of these projects and physical verification performed by management alongwith reconciliation and directly attributable cost, including verification of underlying supporting evidence and understanding nature of the costs capitalised. • In relation to borrowing costs we obtained the supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model. • We assessed accounting for costs incurred when projects are suspended or delayed for any reasons including the global pandemic. • We obtained understanding on management assessment relating to progress of projects and their intention to bring the asset to its intended use.

Information Other than the Standalone financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of directors for the Standalone financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statement and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions

may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that:

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including the statement of other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.

   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

   g. The remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

   h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 38 (a) of the standalone financial statements;

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

      iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall,

         - 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.

      (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall,

         - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or
         - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

      (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate on the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-cluse (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

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

      vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For **H P V S & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 23144084BGPRHY4310

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 02, 2023

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of JSW Cement Limited of even date

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of property, plant and equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company, except the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in the 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 the Company
Leasehold land at Karnataka – Sub leased from JSW Steel Limited (Lessor)	3.86 crore	Government of Karnataka	No	From October 2007	Lessors lease deed has expired and approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government)

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory by the Management, as compared to book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. Five crore 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 standalone financial statements including clarifications provided by the banks, the quarterly returns/statements along with subsequent revisions filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

(iii) (a) During the year the Company has made investment in two companies, provided/stood guarantees and granted unsecured loans, details of which are given below:

Particulars	Guarantees	Loans
A. Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year		
- Subsidiaries/Joint venture	758.50	576.09
- Related parties	-	-
- Others	-	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases		
- Subsidiaries/Joint venture	2477.00	1006.42
- Related Parties	-	20.00
- Others	-	-

The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans or security to any other entity during the year.

(b) During the year the investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans, investments and guarantees to companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided security or granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(c) The Company has granted loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans/advances in nature of loans which were granted to same parties and which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/ advances in nature of loan.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, or provided guarantees under section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 186 of the Act in respect of the investments made and loans granted during the year.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the products by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a year of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount# (₹ in crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise	Cenvat Credit, Penalty and Interest	1.94	2008-09	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) Tirupati, Kurnool, Bengaluru & Belgaum
		1.43	2009-10	
		0.83	2011-12	
		0.07	2012-13	
		1.73	2013-14	
		1.16	2014-15	
		6.08	2015-16	
		0.66	2017-18	
Goods and Service Tax	Input tax credit disallowance, interest, penalty	0.77	2017-18	Office of Deputy Commissioner of CGST
Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment & Conditions of Service) Act,1996	Cess	2.00	2008-09	Commissioner of Labour, Kurnool
Customs	Classification of Imported Coal	22.51	2012-13	Commissioner of Customs (Import), Guntur and Chennai
Sales Tax	VAT disallowance of ITC, interest and penalty.	3.57	2014-15	Appellate Deputy Commissioner, Tirupati
Income Tax	On account of brought forward losses under section 115JB (MAT).	11.04	2015-16	Commissioner of Income Tax - Appeals

#Net of amounts paid under protest

(viii) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) the money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purpose for which it was raised.

(d) No funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. However, the Company had made a private placement of compulsory convertible preference shares during the previous financial year in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. Out of the total amounts raised during the previous financial year, only part of the amount had been utilised for the purpose for which such funds were raised in that year, and the balance unutilised amount has been utilised in the current financial year for the purpose for which such funds were raised.

(xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of section 177 and Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(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 Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any non-banking financial/housing finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) We have been informed by the management that as at March 31, 2023 as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and three CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

(xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) of Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (b) of Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

For H **P V S & Associates.**,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 23144084BGPRHY4310

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 02, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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 over financial reporting of JSW Cement Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future year are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with

reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For H **P V S & Associates.**,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 23144084BGPRHY4310

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 02, 2023

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2023

₹crore

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
I	ASSETS			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	3,437.43	3,034.12
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	753.88	421.34
	(c) Right of use assets	6	206.24	193.66
	(d) Other intangible assets	7	53.83	64.32
	(e) Intangible assets under development	7	0.69	0.38
	(f) Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	8	924.83	423.77
	(g) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	9	540.37	581.04
	(ii) Loans	10	575.34	317.19
	(iii) Other financial assets	11	79.15	60.18
	(h) Income tax assets (net)	12	27.49	1.10
	(i) Other non-current assets	13	527.56	347.93
	Total non-current assets		**7,126.81**	**5,445.03**
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	14	406.06	327.10
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	15	703.69	721.23
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	16	47.80	134.35
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	17	2.07	322.19
	(iv) Loans	10	521.38	223.43
	(v) Other financial assets	11	505.01	405.79
	(c) Other current assets	13	193.32	166.25
	Total current assets		**2,379.33**	**2,300.34**
	Total assets		**9,506.14**	**7,745.37**
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	18	986.35	986.35
	(b) Other equity	19	1,355.17	1,127.60
	Total Equity		**2,341.52**	**2,113.95**
	Liabilities			
	Non current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20	4,036.19	3,292.63
	(ii) Lease liabilities	6	182.63	175.26
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	25.90	12.75
	(b) Provisions	22	74.37	77.22
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	265.51	225.30
	Total non-current liabilities		**4,584.60**	**3,783.16**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	24	770.14	523.40
	(ii) Lease liabilities	6	17.43	14.51
	(iii) Trade payables			
	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	25	39.25	31.94
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	25	979.15	716.74
	(v) Other financial liabilities	21	695.82	428.23
	(b) Other current liabilities	26	78.23	106.04
	(c) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	27.40
	Total current liabilities		**2,580.02**	**1,848.26**
	Total liabilities		**7,164.62**	**5,631.42**
	Total Equity and liabilities		**9,506.14**	**7,745.37**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commerical
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31 March 2023

₹crore

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
I	Revenue from operations	27	4,770.74	4,099.22
II	Other income	28	135.23	100.98
III	Fair value gain arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL		-	124.21
IV	**Total Income (I+ II+ III))**		**4,905.97**	**4,324.41**
V	**Expenses**			
	Cost of material consumed	29	1,107.24	1,008.29
	Purchases of stock in trade	30	42.36	26.94
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade	31	(7.55)	(22.83)
	Employee benefits expense	32	264.81	217.53
	Finance costs	33	261.46	282.83
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	232.29	169.95
	Power and fuel		797.33	598.70
	Freight and handling expenses		1,122.95	967.70
	Fair value loss arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL		135.36	0.77
	Other expenses	35	646.67	580.99
			4,602.92	**3,830.87**
	Less: Captive consumption		(3.41)	(5.09)
	Total Expenses (V)		**4,599.51**	**3,825.78**
VI	**Profit before tax (IV-V)**		**306.46**	**498.63**
	Tax expense			
	Current tax		53.13	86.82
	Deferred tax		46.37	87.42
VII	**Total tax expense**	23	**99.50**	**174.24**
VIII	**Profit for the year (VI - VII)**		**206.96**	**324.39**
IX	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit plans		(2.33)	(0.66)
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(15.30)	55.47
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		6.16	(19.15)
	Total (A)		**(11.47)**	**35.66**
B	ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		(1.12)	-
	Total (B)		**(1.12)**	**-**
	Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) (A+B)		(12.59)	35.66
	Total comprehensive income (VIII + IX)		**194.37**	**360.05**
X	**Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹10/- each)**			
	- Basic (In ₹)	37 (j)	2.10	3.29
	- Diluted (In ₹)		2.10	3.29

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commerical
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

(A) Equity Share Capital

₹crore

Particulars	Total
Balance at 1 April 2021	986.35
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	986.35
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	**986.35**

(B) Other Equity

₹crore

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Items of Other comprehensive income/(loss)		Total
	Retained Earnings	Equity settlement share based payment reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	722.73	40.87	(1.71)	-	761.89
Profit for the year	324.39	-	-	-	324.39
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(0.42)	-	36.08	-	35.66
Total comprehensive income for the year	**323.97**	**-**	**36.08**	**-**	**360.05**
Recongnition of Share based payments	-	5.66	-	-	5.66
Closing balance at 31 March 2022	**1,046.70**	**46.53**	**34.37**	**-**	**1,127.60**
Profit for the year	206.96	-	-	-	206.96
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(1.52)	-	(9.95)	(1.12)	(12.59)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**205.44**	**-**	**(9.95)**	**(1.12)**	**194.37**
Dividend paid on Preference shares	(0.16)		-	-	(0.16)
Recongnition of Share based payments	-	33.36	-	-	33.36
Closing balance at 31 March 2023	**1,251.98**	**79.89**	**24.42**	**(1.12)**	**1,355.17**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commerical
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2023

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	306.46	498.63
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	232.29	169.95
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment (net)	0.48	0.32
Interest Income	(107.45)	(77.81)
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	(0.47)	(0.55)
Interest expense	244.99	267.40
Share based payment expense	43.55	10.49
Gain on financial assets	(7.67)	(5.50)
Fair Value Loss/(gain) arising from Financial instrument designated as FVTPL	135.36	(123.44)
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss (net)	0.28	(0.22)
Non- cash expenditure	6.14	5.79
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	7.17	4.03
Operating profit before working capital changes	**861.13**	**749.09**
Movements in Working Capital:		
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	17.70	(194.77)
(Increase) in trade receivables	(78.95)	(68.02)
(Increase) in financial and other assets	(186.51)	(224.90)
Increase in Trade payables and other liabilities	287.34	78.72
Cash flow from Operations	**900.71**	**340.12**
Income taxes paid (net)	(106.94)	(68.73)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**793.77**	**271.39**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment , intangible assets including under development and capital advances	(856.47)	(476.27)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.03	0.01
Interest received	76.99	85.53
Investment in subsidiaries and Joint ventures	(507.56)	(22.35)
Investment Others	-	(86.22)
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalent (net)	320.11	(311.87)
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.47	0.55
Proceeds from Sale of non -current investments	52.00	12.50
Loan given to related parties	(576.09)	(301.61)
Loan given to Others	-	(70.30)
Loan given to related parties repaid	25.85	23.13
Loan given to Others repaid	-	4.66
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(1,464.67)**	**(1,142.24)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issue of compulsory convertible preference share	-	1,600.00
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	2,240.83	965.66
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(1,580.74)	(769.84)
Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	186.36	(567.35)
Payment for lease liabilities	(17.89)	(16.56)
Interest paid	(244.05)	(267.49)
Dividend paid on preference share capital	(0.16)	-
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**584.35**	**944.42**
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B +C)	**(86.55)**	**73.57**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**134.35**	**60.78**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR [Refer Note 16]	**47.80**	**134.35**

* Includes current/non-current

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Reconciliation forming part of cash flow statement

Particulars	1 April 2022	Cash Flow (net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New Leases	Others	31 March 2023
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	3,734.28	660.09	2.35	-	146.30	4,543.02
Borrowings Current	88.20	186.36	-	-	-	274.56
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	189.77	(17.89)	-	32.28	(4.10)	200.06

Particulars	1 April 2021	Cash Flow (net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New Leases	Others	31 March 2022
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	2,059.31	1,795.82	-	-	(120.85)	3,734.28
Borrowings Current	655.55	(567.35)	-	-	-	88.20
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	198.90	(16.56)	-	10.34	(2.91)	189.77

Notes:

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the" indirect method"as set out in IND AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows
2. Others comprises of upfront fees amortisation and fair value of (Gain)/Loss on Financial liability.

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commerical
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. General Information

JSW Cement Limited ("the Company") is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement, ground granulated blast furnace slag and clinker and trading of allied products. The Company is operating ~ 4.00 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Vijayanagar-Karnataka, ~ 4.20 million tonne per annum cement manufacturing unit at Bilkalguduru village near Nandyal-Andhra Pradesh, ~ 2.50 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Dolvi Maharashtra, ~ 3.60 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Salboni village in West Bengal, ~ 1.50 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Jajpur in Odissa and ~ 0.80 million tonne per annuam grinding unit at Salem in Tamilnadu.

JSW Cement Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India on March 29, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

I. Statement of Compliances

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

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 June 2023.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS116, fair value of plan assets within the scope of Ind AS 19 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

The Financial Statement is presented in INR which is the functional currency of the company. All the values are rounded to the nearest crore except when otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

- It is expected to be realised in or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- 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.

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

- It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty , result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

III. Revenue Recognition

A. Sale of Goods

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

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

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

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

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 receivable

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Trade receivables is derecognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party including discounting of bills on a non-recourse basis.

iii) Contract liabilities

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

iv) Refund liabilities

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

B. Dividend and interest income

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

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

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

IV. Leases

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

Company as lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Company as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Sr. No.	Class of assets	Years
1	Leasehold land	5-99 Years
2	Building	2-10 Years
3	Plant and Machinery	25 Year

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

The Company accounts for sale and lease back transaction, recognising right-of-use assets and lease liability, measured in the same way as other right-of use assets and lease liability. Gain or loss on the sale transaction is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Lease liabilities

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the 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 (such as tablets, computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

V. Foreign Currencies

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

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, monetary

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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:

a) 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;

b) exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (xvii)(C)(b));

VI. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition and 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 difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to finance cost.

VII. Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

VIII. 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 recongnises 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.

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Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

IX. Share based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 38e.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting year, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Company has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes.

X. Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the 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

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or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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

XI. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Spares parts, servicing equipment and standby equipment which can be used only in connection with a particular Plant & Equipment of the Company and their use is expected to be irregular, are capitalised at cost. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Sr. No.	Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Plant and Machinery	3 to 65 years
2	Factory Building	3 to 65 years
3	Non-Factory Building	3 to 65 years

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

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.

Freehold lands are not depreciated.

Expense Incurred for improvement of leasehold assets which are expected to have future economic benefit are capitalised and amortise over the term of the lease.

Capital assets whose ownership does not vest with the Company are amortised based on the estimated useful life as follows:

Sr. No.	Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Switching substation	35 years
2	Railway Siding	15 years
3	Road	25 years
4	Leasehold improvement	3 years
5	Residential complex	10 years

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

XII. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Software	3 years

Mining assets are amortised using unit of production method over the entire lease term.

The Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

Mining Assets

Acquisition Costs

The cost of Mining Assets capitalised includes costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights to explore, stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs.

Bid premium and royalties payable with respect to mining operations is contractual obligation. The said obligations are variable and linked to market prices. The Company has accounted for the same as expenditure on accrual basis as and when related liability arises as per respective agreements/statute.

Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The Company measures its exploration and evaluation assets at cost and classifies as Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the assets acquired and applies the classification consistently. To the extent that tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible asset.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defense clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.

Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration - Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Stripping cost

Developmental stripping costs in order to obtain access to quantities of mineral reserves that will be mined in future periods are capitalised as part of mining assets. Capitalisation of developmental stripping costs ends when the commercial production of the mineral reserves begins.

Production stripping costs are incurred to extract the minerals in the form of inventories and/or to improve access to an additional component of an mineral body or deeper levels of material. Production stripping costs are accounted for as inventories to the extent the benefit from production stripping activity is realised in the form of inventories.

Other production stripping cost incurred are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Developmental stripping costs are presented within mining assets. After initial recognition, stripping activity assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The expected useful life of the identified component of the mineral is used to depreciate or amortise the stripping asset.

Mine restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs:

Provision is made for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mine. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalised. The provision for decommissioning assets is based on the current estimates of the costs for removing and decommissioning production facilities, the forecast timing of settlement of decommissioning liabilities and the appropriate discount rate. A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is charged to profit and loss over the life of the asset through amortisation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period via unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements are reviewed periodically.

The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology. Details of such provisions are set out in note 22

XIII. Impairment of Non-financial assets

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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

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

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

XIV. Inventories

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

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

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

XV. 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).

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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).

XVI. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are shown at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

XVII. Financial Instruments

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

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

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

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

b) Classification of financial assets

Financial asset are classified, at initial recongnition 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 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

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election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. The equity instruments which are strategic investments and held for long term purposes are classified as FVTOCI.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

d) Impairment

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for 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 period, but determines at the end of a reporting period 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

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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 period. 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 period, 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 profit or loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

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

b) Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.
- A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in 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.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other financial liabilities:

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as part of trade payables and the arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as other financial liabilities. Interest borne by the company on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedge item.

b) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit and loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

c) Hedge accounting

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

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

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

(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 profit or 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.

XVIII. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above.

XIX. Segment reporting:

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

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

XX. Earnings Per Share:

Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and recent accounting pronouncement

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

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

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

ii) Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, Joint ventiures and associates

Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, Management have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses/operations of the investee companies etc.for arriving at the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating units ,and discount rates in order to calculate the present value of such cash flows.. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

iii) Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognised nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

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 crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Company are not disclosed.

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

v) Fair value measurements

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

vi) Provision for mine restoration

Provision for mine restoration are estimated case by-case based on available information, taking into account applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Management reviews all assumptions annually and any changes is accounted accordingly.

vii) Taxes

Pursuant to the announcement of the changes in the corporate tax regime, the Companies have an option to either opt for the new tax regime or continue to pay taxes as per the old applicable tax structure together with the other benefits available to the Companies including utilisation of the MAT credit available. This requires significant estimation in determining in which year the company would migrate to the new tax regime basis future year's taxable profits including the impact of ongoing expansion plans of the Company and consequential utilisation of available MAT credit. Accordingly, in accordance with IND AS 12 - Income Taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are required to be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

viii) Leases

If an arrangement contains a lease, the parties to the arrangement shall apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to the lease element. Therefore, the Company is required to separate payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. However, Management has concluded that it is impracticable to separate both the elements reliably and has recognised an asset and a liability at an amount equal to the carrying value of the specified asset in the books of the lessor. Subsequently, the liability has been

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charges on the liability recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of interest over the tenure of the arrangement. The total payments less payments made towards lease obligation and imputed finance charges have been considered to be the consideration for elements other than lease.

In case of arrangements which are identified to be in the nature of finance lease, the management concluded that it is impracticable to derive the relative fair values of lease and other elements of the arrangement and has accordingly determined the consideration for elements other than lease as a residual post appropriation of lease payments derived based on lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest on the lease obligation corresponding to the respective gross asset values in the books of lessor.

ix) Defined benefits plans

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

x) Expected credit loss

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of the amount receivable having regard to, the past collection history of each party, ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

B) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 1 April 2023, as below:

(a) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements.

(b) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes – The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption of Ind AS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Accordingly, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on transactions such as initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.

(c) Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates". Accounting estimates are defined as "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

(d) Ind AS 103 – Common control Business Combination The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination. It requires to disclose the date on which the transferee obtains control of the transferor. There is no significant impact on the Company.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of these amendments.

C) Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policy

i) Joint control over JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as 'JSW Cement FZE')

During the year, Aquarius Global Fund PCC has acquired 14.04% stake in JSWFZC, resulting in dilution of JSWCL's stake in JSWFZCL. Accordingly, JSWCL stake is reduced to effective shareholding of 85.96% in JSWFZC. Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) and Aquarius Global Fund PCC ('AGFP') will jointly control JSW Cement FZC ('JSWFZC') (formerly known as 'JSW Cement FZE'). As per the agreement, all the relevant activities of JSWFZC that affect its variable returns will be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWCL and AGFP. Thus the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JSWFZC.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

ii) **Joint control over JSW One Platforms Limited (Formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited')**

Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL), JSW Paints Private Limited (JPPL) and JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) have been jointly controlling JSW One Platforms Limited ('JOPL') (formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited'). During the year, Mitsui and Co., Ltd. (Mitsui), has acquired 8.2% stake in JOPL, resulting in dilution of JSWCL's stake in JOPL by 1.32%. JSWCL has made an investment of ₹37.40 crore through equity shares having an effective shareholding of 13.68% in JOPL. As per the revised shareholder's agreement among JSWSL, JPPL, JSWCL and Mitsui, all the relevant activities of JOPL that affect its variable returns will continue to be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWSL, JSWCL & JPPL. However, Mitsui has certain protective rights under this shareholder's agreement. Thus, the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JOPL.

iii) **Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee.**

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

iv) **Incentives under the State Industrial Policy**

The Company units at Salboni in West Bengal & Jajpur in Odisha are eligible for incentives under the respective state government policy/scheme for availing incentives in the form of VAT/SGST reimbursement.

The Government of West Bengal introduced a scheme called the West Bengal State Support Industries Scheme, 2013 ("WBSSIS 2013") to encourage and increase investment in the state. WBSSIS 2013 promised various incentives and reliefs to industries. Banking on the promises made in the WBSSIS 2013, the Company has set up a plant in West Bengal, investing more than INR 600 Cr. After applying to receive incentives under the scheme, the Company received registration certificate ("RC") in part I. However, even after complying with all the conditions and regularly following up with the government bodies, JSWCL has not received the RC in part II which is required to avail the benefits of the scheme. The government authorities are silent on the Company's application. The Company has filed writ petition before the Kolkata High court to direct the state government to issue RC in part II and grant all benefits eligible under WBSSIS 2013.

The Government of Odisha vide their Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015 ("IPR 2015") provided for benefit of reimbursement of net VAT paid by an industrial unit, which fell in the priority sector (including a new unit or the expansion of an existing unit). A Resolution dated 18 August 2020 ("Amendment Resolution") was issued by the Industries Department of the Government of Odisha to amend IPR 2015, thereby excluding cement manufacturing/grinding units etc. from availing the benefit of reimbursement of Net SGST with effective from 1 July 2017. JSWCL has filed a writ petition before the Odisha High Court challenging the amendment to the IPR 2015 in December 2020.

The management has evaluated the impact of conditions under both the industrial Policies and taken legal advice on tenability of the position. Based on the position and the legal advice, the Company believes that it is eligible to receive SGST reimbursements under both the Industrial Policy and accordingly has recognised incentive income and the cumulative incentive receivable is considered to be good and recoverable.

v) **Compulsory Convertible Preference shares**

The Company has issued Compulsorily convertible preference share (CCPS) which is convertible into equity shares at mutually agreed date or on IPO date after the initial lock-in period. The conversion into equity shares will be at the fair market price to be determined on the date of conversion. Judgement is required to determine whether a) CCPS are converted into fixed number of shares of the company and to be classified as equity or b) CCPS are converted into variable number of shares which would meet the definition of a financial liability and thus classify CCPS as financial liability instruments.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

4. Property, plant and equipment

₹crore

Particulars	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipment	Vehicle	Switching station	Residential complex	Leasehold improvement	External road	Railway siding	Total Property, plant and equipment
I. Cost/Deemed cost													
Balance as at 1 April 2021	36.47	705.69	2,520.10	6.72	7.76	9.05	3.23	52.69	14.89	4.42	84.33	19.00	3,464.35
Additions	32.25	37.05	111.30	0.58	1.81	1.45	2.38	-	-	-	10.09	-	196.91
Deductions	-	(0.27)	(4.93)	(0.11)	-	(0.15)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.09)	-	-	(5.57)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**68.72**	**742.47**	**2,626.47**	**7.19**	**9.57**	**10.35**	**5.59**	**52.69**	**14.89**	**4.33**	**94.42**	**19.00**	**3,655.69**
Additions	119.94	48.47	427.13	1.31	2.02	1.11	1.82	-	-	0.04	0.23	2.59	604.66
Deductions	-	(0.59)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.59)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**188.66**	**790.35**	**3,053.60**	**8.50**	**11.59**	**11.46**	**7.41**	**52.69**	**14.89**	**4.37**	**94.65**	**21.59**	**4,259.76**
II. Accumulated depreciation													
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	42.41	398.68	2.28	4.51	3.78	1.31	4.81	3.09	1.69	13.46	5.03	481.05
Depreciation expense for the year	-	13.32	117.49	0.81	1.92	1.50	0.47	2.25	1.49	1.03	3.83	1.41	145.52
Deductions	-	(0.03)	(4.85)	(0.02)	-	(0.05)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.03)	-	-	(5.00)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**55.70**	**511.32**	**3.07**	**6.43**	**5.23**	**1.76**	**7.06**	**4.58**	**2.69**	**17.29**	**6.44**	**621.57**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	14.55	171.02	0.88	1.84	1.64	0.75	2.25	1.49	1.04	3.83	1.57	200.86
Deductions	-	(0.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.10)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**70.15**	**682.34**	**3.95**	**8.27**	**6.87**	**2.51**	**9.31**	**6.07**	**3.73**	**21.12**	**8.01**	**822.33**
Net book value													
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**188.66**	**720.20**	**2,371.26**	**4.55**	**3.32**	**4.59**	**4.90**	**43.38**	**8.82**	**0.64**	**73.53**	**13.58**	**3,437.43**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	68.72	686.77	2,115.15	4.12	3.14	5.12	3.83	45.63	10.31	1.64	77.13	12.56	3,034.12

4.1 Asset include Gross Block of ₹674.02 crore (previous year ₹622.04 crore) constructed on lease land under sub-lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹0.60 crore.

4.2 At Vijayanagar, the leasehold land, the sublease agreements with JSW Steel Limited for 150 acres has expired on 24.10.2017. JSW Steel is in the process of converting the title of 1700 acres (wherein 150 acres is part of) from leasehold to freehold by purchasing the said land as per the terms of their lease-cum sale deed with State Government of Karnataka.

JSW Steel Ltd has undertaken to enter into lease agreement for the said 150 acres land with the Company for mutually agreed period after the Sale Deed with State Government of Karnataka for land purchase is executed in their favour. Gross carrying value under Right of use asset is ₹3.86 crore.

4.3 Asset include Gross Block of ₹531.32 crore(previous year ₹416.56 crore)constructed on lease land under lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited,for 20.55 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹2.16 crore.

4.4 Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowing, the detail relating to which have been described in note 20

4.5 Property, plant and equipment include assets with net block of ₹139.95 crore (previous year ₹147.27 crore) for which ownership is not in the name of the company

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

5. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work in progress includes borrowing cost ₹11.43 crore (As at 31 March 2022: ₹14.31 crore) capitalised during the year.

CWIP Aging Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	569.18	165.18	9.43	10.09	753.88
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**569.18**	**165.18**	**9.43**	**10.09**	**753.88**

As at 31 March 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	324.05	59.50	16.87	20.92	421.34
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**324.05**	**59.50**	**16.87**	**20.92**	**421.34**

1. Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year 484.72 crore (for the year ended 31 March 2022: 164.66 crore)

6. Right of Use assets and Lease liability

₹crore

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Leasehold Property	Plant and machinery	Total Right of use assets
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**23.75**	**38.05**	**174.25**	**236.05**
Additions	-	10.29	-	10.29
Deductions	-	(5.02)	-	(5.02)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**23.75**	**43.32**	**174.25**	**241.32**
Additions	8.89	28.82	-	37.71
Deductions	-	(8.04)	-	(8.04)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**32.64**	**64.10**	**174.25**	**270.99**
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April 2021	4.66	14.17	12.12	30.95
Depreciation expense	2.29	9.73	6.95	18.97
Elimination on disposal of asset	-	(2.26)	-	(2.26)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**6.95**	**21.64**	**19.07**	**47.66**
Depreciation expense	2.22	12.25	6.95	21.42
Elimination on disposal of asset	-	(4.33)	-	(4.33)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**9.17**	**29.56**	**26.02**	**64.75**
Carrying value				
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**23.47**	**34.54**	**148.23**	**206.24**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	16.80	21.68	155.18	193.66

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Lease Liabilities

Particulars	₹ crore
At 1 April 2021	**198.90**
Additions	10.34
Interest accrued	17.36
Lease principal payments	(16.56)
Lease interest payments	(17.36)
Reversal	(2.91)
At 31 March 2022	**189.77**
Additions	32.28
Interest accrued	17.28
Lease principal payments	(17.89)
Lease interest payments	(17.28)
Reversal	(4.10)
At 31 March 2023	**200.06**

Breakup of lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current	17.43	14.51
Non Current	182.63	175.26
Total	**200.06**	**189.77**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than 1 years	34.03	29.20
1-5 years	104.58	111.70
more than 5 years	247.52	247.51
Total	**386.13**	**388.41**

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 Company has recognised ₹4.11 crore as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short term lease/low value asset which was not recognised as part of right of use asset.

7. Intangible assets

₹crore

Description of Assets	Software	Mining Rights	Total Intangible Assets
I. Cost/Deemed cost			
Balance as at 1 April 2021	6.88	17.75	24.63
Additions	22.35	29.76	52.11
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**29.23**	**47.51**	**76.74**
Additions	2.83	-	2.83
Deductions	-	3.31	3.31
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**32.06**	**44.20**	**76.26**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance as at 1 April 2021	5.79	1.17	6.96
Amortisation expenses for the year	4.54	0.92	5.46
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**10.33**	**2.09**	**12.42**
Amortisation expenses for the year	8.84	1.17	10.01
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**19.17**	**3.26**	**22.43**
Net book value			
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**12.89**	**40.94**	**53.83**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	18.90	45.42	64.32

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Company has recognised Mining Rights as required under IND AS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment for decommissioning liability to be incurred towards mines restoration expenditure, for deriving the cost of the asset company has discounted the value over the lease period of the mines.

Intangible assets under development aging schedule is as below:

As at 31 March 2023

Intangible under development	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	0.31	0.38	-	-	0.69
Project Temporary Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.31**	**0.38**	**-**	**-**	**0.69**

As at 31 March 2022

Intangible under development	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
Project Temporary Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.38**

8. Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

Particulars	Paid up Value	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		No of Shares	₹crore	No of Shares	₹crore
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments					
Quoted					
Subsidiary (at cost or deemed cost)					
Shiva Cement Limited	₹2 each	11,56,66,750	179.12	11,56,66,750	179.12
Unquoted					
Subsidiaries (at cost or deemed cost)					
JSW Cement FZC (formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)	AED 150 each	-	-	7,32,930	218.56
Utkarsh Transport Limited	₹10 each	10,10,000	1.01	10,10,000	1.01
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	₹10 each	10,000	0.01	10,000	0.01
Springway Mining Private Limited	₹10 each	5,100	233.01	-	-
NKJA Mining Private Limited	₹10 each	10,000	223.87	-	-
Addition on account of corporate guarantee					
JSW Cement FZC (formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)		-	-	-	9.92
Shiva Cement Limited		-	16.33	-	8.43
Joint ventures (at cost or deemed cost)					
JSW One Platforms Limited	₹10 each	2,66,956	37.40	50,879	6.72
JSW Cement FZC (formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)	AED 150 each	7,32,930	218.56	-	-
Addition on account of corporate guarantee					
JSW Cement FZC (formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)		-	15.52	-	-
			924.83		**423.77**
Quoted					
Aggregate book value			195.45		187.55
Aggregate market value			542.82		437.80
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value			729.38		236.22
Investment at cost			**924.83**		**423.77**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

9. Investments (non current)

Particulars	Paid up Value	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		No of Shares	₹ crore	No of Shares	₹ crore
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments					
Quoted- others (at fair value through OCI)					
JSW Energy Limited		26,29,610	63.29	26,29,610	78.60
(B) Investment in preference Shares					
Unquoted - (at fair value through Profit and loss)					
Subsidiaries					
Shiva Cement Limited	1% Optionally convertible, cumulative, redeemable of ₹100 each	1,00,00,000	100.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
Springway Mining Private Limited	9% Non convertible, cumulative, redeemable of ₹10 each	2,00,00,000	20.00	-	-
Others					
Everbest Consultancy service Pvt Ltd.	8% non convertible, non cumulative redeemable of ₹100 each	10,00,00,000	48.38	10,00,00,000	40.71
(C) Investment in Debenture					
Others					
Unquoted - (at fair value through Profit and loss)					
Algebra Endeavour Private Limited	9.00% Compulsory Convertible Debentures of ₹100 each	79,50,000	77.70	79,50,000	78.73
Unquoted - (at amortised cost)					
JSW Sports Limited	Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹1,00,000 each redeemable at premium	23,100	231.00	28,300	283.00
(D) Investment in government securities (Unquoted (others) (at amortised cost))					
National Saving Certificate - Pledged with Commercial Tax Department ₹3,000 (31 March 2022: ₹3,000)			-		-
			540.37		**581.04**
Quoted					
Aggregate book value			63.29		78.60
Aggregate market value			63.29		78.60
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value			477.08		502.44
Investment at amortised cost			231.00		283.00
Investment at fair value through Profit and loss			246.08		219.44
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			63.29		78.60

10. Loans (Unsecured)

₹crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loans to:				
- Related parties *	575.34	317.19	451.08	153.13
- Other body corporates	-	-	70.30	70.30
Total	**575.34**	**317.19**	**521.38**	**223.43**
Note:				
Considered good	575.34	317.19	521.38	223.43
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans which are credit impaired	-	-	-	-

* Loan are given for business purpose: refer note 37

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans to related parties:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding
Shiva Cement Limited	621.37	621.37	393.69	393.69
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	89.41	89.00	38.38	38.38
JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)	147.86	147.86	11.37	11.37
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	11.34	11.29	8.88	6.88
Springway Mining Private Limited	136.71	136.71	-	-
NKJA Mining Private Limited	0.19	0.19	-	-
JSW Global Business Solutions Private Limited	-	-	1.84	-
Jindal Steel and Power Limited	-	-	1.66	-

11. Other financial assets (unsecured, considered good)

₹crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest receivable on				
- from related party (Refer note 37)	-	-	95.09	70.11
- others	-	-	12.76	7.28
Bank balances with maturity more than 12 months (Margin Money)	16.78	-	-	-
Rent receivable from related party (Refer note 37)	-	-	8.42	8.42
Security deposits	17.20	10.51	6.68	24.31
Deferred Financial asset - Investment in Preference Share	45.17	49.67	6.45	6.48
Other receivable	-	-	19.51	21.16
Government grant income receivable	-	-	356.10	268.03
Total	**79.15**	**60.18**	**505.01**	**405.79**

12. Income tax assets (net)

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance tax and Tax Deducted at Source (net)	27.49	1.10
Total	**27.49**	**1.10**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Other assets

₹crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances	389.93	277.48	-	-
Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)				
Advance to suppliers	-	-	107.95	115.70
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	-	-	57.02	25.84
Prepayments	103.18	42.16	21.59	16.90
Security deposits	34.45	28.29	-	-
Advance to employees	-	-	1.79	0.64
Other receivables	-	-	4.97	7.17
Total	**527.56**	**347.93**	**193.32**	**166.25**
Other Assets constitute:				
Capital advances				
Considered good	389.93	277.48	-	-
Considered doubtful, provided	-	-	-	-
Others				
Considered good	137.63	70.45	193.32	166.25
Considered doubtful, provided	-	-	-	-

14. Inventories

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Raw materials (includes stock in transit ₹8.68 crore; previous year: 4.55 crore) (at cost)	97.75	78.94
Semi finished goods (at cost)	14.61	16.57
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	43.27	33.76
Traded Goods	0.07	0.07
Stores and spares (includes stock in transit ₹0.90 crore; previous year: Nil) (at cost)	156.69	144.62
Fuel (at cost)	93.67	53.14
Total	**406.06**	**327.10**

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the company as at 31 March 2023 (refer note 24)

Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cost of material consumed	1,107.24	1,008.29
Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and stock in trade	(7.55)	(22.83)
Stores and spares	49.35	50.03
Fuel	413.91	71.64
Total	**1,562.95**	**1,107.13**

15. Trade receivables

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Receivable considered good, Secured	172.18	96.83
Trade Receivable considered good, Unsecured	531.51	624.40
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	0.95	1.16
Trade Receivables-credit impaired	0.39	0.34
	705.03	722.73
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(1.34)	(1.50)
Total	**703.69**	**721.23**

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Trade receivable are secured by the funds received from Del credere agent (refer note 21)

Trade receivables have been given as collateral against certain bank borrowings of the company as at 31 March 2023 (refer note 24)

Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the company

Debts amounting to ₹22.42 crore (previous year: ₹7.73 crore) are due by private companies in which director is a director

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 36.

Trade receivables from related parties details has been described in note 37.

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

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.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company has internal standard operating practice of assessing the credit worthiness based on experience in cement business, securities offered and credit risk covered by sales promoters. The Company also has the practice of periodically assessing the performance of customer and rerating the customer.

Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment/from date of transaction						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	536.52	131.33	12.23	9.78	13.83	-	703.69
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	0.95	-	-	0.95
Trade receivables - credit impaired							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.39
Less- Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	(0.95)	-	(0.39)	(1.34)
Total	**536.52**	**131.33**	**12.23**	**9.78**	**13.83**	**-**	**703.69**

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment/from date of transaction						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	585.46	108.79	12.92	14.06		-	721.23
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	0.32	0.84	-	-	1.16
Trade receivables - credit impaired							
- Disputed							
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.34
Less- Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	(0.32)	(0.84)	-	(0.34)	(1.50)
Total	**585.46**	**108.79**	**12.92**	**14.06**	**-**	**-**	**721.23**

Unbilled dues for the financial year 2022-23 Nil (previous financial year 0.67 cr)

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

16. Cash and cash equivalents

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks in current accounts	47.72	134.29
Cash on hand	0.08	0.06
Total	**47.80**	**134.35**

17. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Lien marked balances		
In term deposits*	2.07	2.19
Term deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	-	320.00
	2.07	**322.19**

* Lien for bank guarantee margin

18. Equity share capital

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	No of Shares		₹crore	
Share Capital				
a) Authorised Capital				
Equity shares of the par value ₹10 each	1,80,00,00,000	1,80,00,00,000	1,800.00	1,800.00
Preference shares of the par value ₹100 each	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	1,700.00	1,700.00
b) Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid Up Capital				
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	98,63,52,230	98,63,52,230	986.35	986.35
Total			**986.35**	**986.35**

18.1 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	98,63,52,230	98,63,52,230
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the year	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**98,63,52,230**	**98,63,52,230**

18.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The Company has a single class of of ordinary equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

18.3 Shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate equity share in the company

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shareholding				393.69
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited - Holding company	89,30,67,550	90.54%	89,30,67,550	90.54%

18.4 Shares Alloted as Fully Paid-Up Pursuant to Contracts Without Payment Being Received in Cash During the Year of Five Years Immediately Preceding the Date of The Balance Sheet are as Under:: Nil

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

18.5 Shares held by promoters and promoter group at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% change during the year
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding	
Promoter:					
Adarsh Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	89,30,67,550	90.54	89,30,67,550	90.54	-
Promoter Group:					
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	4,66,42,340	4.73	4,66,42,340	4.73	-
JSL Limited	2,00,52,114	2.03	2,00,52,114	2.03	-
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	2,65,90,226	2.70	2,65,90,226	2.70	-
Total	**98,63,52,230**	**100.00**	**98,63,52,230**	**100.00**	**-**

19. Other equity

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Retained earning	1,251.98	1,046.70
Other comprehensive income:		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	24.42	34.37
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(1.12)	-
Other Reserves:		
Equity settled share based payment reserve	79.89	46.53
	1,355.17	**1,127.60**

Retained earning

Retained earnings comprise balances of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end and balances of remeasurement of net defined benefit plans.

Equity settled share based payment reserve

The Company offers ESOP, under which options to subscribe for the Company's share have been granted to certain employees and senior management. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided as part of ESOP schemes.

Equity instrument through other comprehensive income

The fair value change of the equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income.

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 as basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item, consistent with the company accounting policies.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

20. Non Current Borrowings

₹crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured				
Term Loans (at amortised cost)				
From banks	2,432.71	1,731.19	500.19	427.73
From Financial Institution	-	89.57	-	10.00
Less: Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	(6.64)	(3.92)	(4.61)	(2.53)
Unsecured				
Other Loans (at Fair value through profit and loss)				
Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,610.12	1,475.79	-	-
	4,036.19	**3,292.63**	**495.58**	**435.20**
Less- Amount clubbed under short term borrowings (note 24)	-	-	(495.58)	(435.20)
Total	**4,036.19**	**3,292.63**	**-**	**-**

Term loans from Banks

As on 31 March 2023		As on 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
Rupee Term Loan from banks (Secured)					
42.64	24.76	67.39	15.82	2 quarterly instalments of ₹5.50 crore each from Apr'23 to Sep'23 4 quarterly instalments of ₹6.88 crore each from Oct'23 to Sep'24 4 quarterly instalments of ₹7.22 crore each from Oct'23 to Sep'24	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.
-	-	330.77	57.80	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.
-	-	-	72.20	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.
-	-	417.88	90.98	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.
-	47.94	47.94	47.94	4 quarterly instalments of ₹11.98 crore each from Jun'23 to Mar'24	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.
-	-	71.18	18.85	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.
20.00	20.00	40.00	20.00	8 quarterly instalments of ₹5.00 crore each from Jun'23 to Mar'25	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.
26.25	17.50	43.75	17.50	5 half yearly instalments of ₹8.75 crore each from Apr'23 to Apr'25	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.
-	-	121.50	27.00	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the company.
300.00	-	300.00	-	Bullet Repayment in Dec'24	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the company.
323.45	94.95	290.78	59.64	16 unequal quarterly installment from Jun'23 to Mar'27	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

As on 31 March 2023		As on 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
221.88	28.12	-	-	8 quarterly instalments of ₹9.38 crore each from Sep'23 to Jun'25 8 quarterly instalments of ₹12.50 crore each from Sep'25 to Jun'27 4 quarterly instalments of ₹18.75 crore each from Sep'27 to Jun'28	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the company situated across locations.
655.41	248.92	-	-	21 unequal quarterly installment from Jun'23 to Jun'28	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal and movable fixed assets of the company situated at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal
150.00	-	-	-	Bullet Repayment in Dec'24	Second charge on the current assets of the Company
282.00	18.00	-	-	4 quarterly instalments of ₹6.00 crore each from Sep'23 to Jun'24 4 quarterly instalments of ₹12.00 crore each from Sep'24 to Jun'25 4 quarterly instalments of ₹18.00 crore each from Sep'25 to Jun'26 4 quarterly instalments of ₹24.00 crore each from Sep'26 to Jun'27 2 quarterly instalments of ₹30.00 crore each from Sep'27 to Dec'27	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal.
2,021.63	**500.19**	**1,731.19**	**427.73**		
Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Secured)					
411.08	-	-	-	7 half yearly instalments of ₹58.73 crore each from Sep'24 to Sep'27	Secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future immovable at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal and movable fixed assets of the company situated at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal
411.08	**-**	**-**	**-**		
Total Term loan from Banks (secured)					
2,432.71	**500.19**	**1,731.19**	**427.73**		
Term loan from Financial Institution (Secured)					
-	-	89.57	10.00	Repaid in FY 2022-23	secured by way of first pari passu charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the company.
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings					
(6.64)	(4.61)	(3.92)	(2.53)		
Total borrowings					
2,426.07	**495.58**	**1,816.84**	**435.20**		

* Borrowing have been drawn at rate of interest at 7.03% to 9.45% (31 March 2022: 7.10% to 8.45%)

During the previous year, the Company has raised ₹1,600 cr by way of issue of compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of face value ₹100 each. CCPS will be compulsorily convertible into equity shares of the company (equity share with face value of ₹10 each). The CCPS conversion will be on mutually agreed date or on IPO date. The CCPS conversion will be at the fair value on conversion date.

CCPS carries an annual coupon of 0.01% to be paid as cumulative preferential dividend as and when declared by the Company's Board of directors. Based on the criteria defined in IND AS 109, CCPS classified as financial liability.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

21. Other financial liabilities

₹crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Allowance for financial guarantees	24.90	12.75	1.03	2.67
Derivative instruments (Currency options) (Refer note 36)	1.00	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	1.07	0.13
Payable for capital projects	-	-	284.02	81.16
Security Deposit received	-	-	219.59	236.27
Share based payments payable	-	-	14.93	11.17
Other payables	-	-	3.00	-
Del Credere Finance payable	-	-	172.18	96.83
	25.90	**12.75**	**695.82**	**428.23**

Movements In Allowances For Financial Guarantees

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening balance	15.42	8.75
Additional created during the year	13.50	8.43
Written off	(2.99)	(1.76)
Closing balance	25.93	15.42

22. Non- current provisions

₹crore

Particulars	Non Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 38 (f))	4.71	1.82
Compensated absences (Refer note 38 (f))	1.96	8.45
Other provisions		
Mines restoration expenditure	67.70	66.95
Total	**74.37**	**77.22**

Note 22.1 Movement of provisions for Mines restoration expenditure during the year as required by Ind AS- 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013:

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Mines Restoration expenditure (to be settled at Mines closure)		
Opening Balance	66.95	33.28
Add: Unwinding of discount on mine restoration expenditure	4.77	4.92
Add: Additional/(deletion) asset created on account of revision of estimates (Refer note no 7)	(3.31)	29.76
Add: Reversal of provision	(0.71)	(1.01)
Closing Balance	**67.70**	**66.95**

Mines restoration expenditure is incurred on an ongoing basis until the closure of the site. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of restoration and the estimate of restoration expenditure.

23. Income tax

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. Each entity is assessed to tax on taxable profits determined for each fiscal year beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31. For each fiscal year, the company's profit or loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT")

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

a surcharge and education cess. MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2022-23 is charged at 15% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

Income tax expense:

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current tax:		
Current Tax	53.13	86.82
Earlier year tax provision		
Deferred tax:		
Deferred Tax (Asset)/Liability	51.12	174.24
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	(4.75)	(86.82)
Total deferred tax	**46.37**	**87.42**
Total tax expense	**99.50**	**174.24**

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

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit Before Tax	306.46	498.63
Enacted Tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	107.09	174.24
Expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	2.50	-
Tax Provision/(reversal) for earlier year	(10.18)	-
Others	0.09	-
Total	**99.50**	**174.24**
Effective Tax Rate	**32.47%**	**34.94%**

Wherever the Company has a present obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, such amounts have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 38)

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Deferred tax assets/liabilities

Significant component of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognises in the financial statements as follows

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March 2022	Recognised/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2023
Property plant & Equipment	(638.56)	(48.77)	-	(687.33)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	70.97	(70.97)	-	-
Provision for Employee benefit	3.60	-	0.81	4.41
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	45.04	58.16	-	103.20
Investment at FVTOCI	(26.15)	14.61	5.35	(6.19)
Others	(0.61)	(4.15)	-	(4.76)
MAT Credit entitlement	320.41	4.75	-	325.16
Balance at the end of the year	**(225.30)**	**(46.37)**	**6.16**	**(265.51)**

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March 2021	Recognised/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2022
Property plant & Equipment	(604.56)	(34.00)	-	(638.56)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	176.63	(105.66)	-	70.97
Provision for Employee benefit	3.37	-	0.23	3.60
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	76.86	(31.82)	-	45.04
Investment at FVTOCI	(4.17)	(2.60)	(19.38)	(26.15)
Others	(0.45)	(0.16)	-	(0.61)
MAT Credit entitlement	233.59	86.82	-	320.41
Balance at the end of the year	**(118.73)**	**(87.42)**	**(19.15)**	**(225.30)**

24. Current Borrowings (at amortised cost)

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan repayable on demand		
Working capital loans (secured)		
From banks	174.56	38.20
From Financial institution	100.00	-
Unsecured loans		
From Related parties	-	50.00
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 20)	495.58	435.20
Total	**770.14**	**523.40**

Borrowings have been drawn at following rate of interest

Particulars	Rates of Interest (p.a)
Cash Credit (including unsecured working capital loan)	7.27% to 8.60%
Short Term Loan	7.60% to 8.75%

24.1 Working capital loan obtained from bank is secured by pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of Stocks of Raw Materials, Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress, Consumable Stores and Spares and Trade Receivables of the Company, both present and future

24.2 Loan repayable on demand are secured on first pari passu charge on the Company's current assets by way of hypothecation.

24.3 The quarterly returns/statements read with subsequent revisions filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

25. Trade payables

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprise	39.25	31.94
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	979.15	716.74
Total	**1,018.40**	**748.68**

Refer note 37 with respect to amount payable to Related Parties.

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment/from date of transaction						
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	39.25	-	-	-	-	39.25
Others	183.62	544.43	245.48	5.20	-	0.42	979.15
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**183.62**	**583.68**	**245.48**	**5.20**	**-**	**0.42**	**1,018.40**

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment/from date of transaction						
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	31.94					31.94
Others	205.71	351.78	158.63	0.62	-	-	716.74
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**205.71**	**383.72**	**158.63**	**0.62**	**-**	**-**	**748.68**

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

Sl No	Description	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1	Principal amount due outstanding as at 31 March	39.25	31.94
2	Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	-	-
3	Interest due on (2) above and unpaid as at 31 March	-	-
4	Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
5	Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6	Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
7	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31 March	-	-
8	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

26. Other current liabilities

Description	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract liability		
Advances from customers	0.48	2.57
Other liabilities		
Current dues of long-term employee benefits	1.68	2.60
Statutory liabilities	74.93	99.89
Other Payables	1.14	0.98
Total	**78.23**	**106.04**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

27. Revenue from operations

Description		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
A. Revenue from contract with customers			
Finished goods		4,524.92	3,910.89
Traded		90.50	77.99
		4,615.42	**3,988.88**
B. Other operating revenue			
Government grant income		88.07	69.02
Scrap sale		51.44	29.64
Job Work Income		15.81	11.68
		155.32	**110.34**
Revenue from operations	**Total**	**4,770.74**	**4,099.22**

Incentive under West Bengal incentive scheme

The Company unit at Salboni in West Bengal is eligible for incentives under West Bengal State Support Industries Scheme, 2013 ("WBSSIS 2013") in the form of SGST refunds. The Company recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 90% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of West Bengal.

Incentive under Odissa scheme

The Company unit at Jajpur in Odissa is eligible for incentives under the Odissa Industrial Policy Resolution - 2015 in the form of SGST refunds. The Company recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 100% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of Odissa.

Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of products with the contracted price

₹crore

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Total revenue from contract with customers as per contracted Price	5,046.62	4,588.29
Less: Trade Discount, Volume, Rebate etc.	(431.20)	(599.41)
Revenue from contract with customers	**4,615.42**	**3,988.88**

Product wise turnover

₹crore

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cement	2,934.46	2,758.52
GGBS	1,401.69	1,013.67
Screen Slag	43.81	38.47
RMC	63.47	85.37
Others	171.99	92.85
Total	**4,615.42**	**3,988.88**

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

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

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

₹crore

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from contracts with customer	4,615.42	3,988.88
Other operating revenue	155.32	110.34
Total revenue from operations	**4,770.74**	**4,099.22**
India	4,693.36	4,082.87
Outside India	77.38	16.35
Total revenue from operations	**4,770.74**	**4,099.22**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	4,770.74	4,099.22
Total revenue from operations	**4,770.74**	**4,099.22**

₹crore

Contract Balances	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Trade Receivables (refer note 15)	703.69	721.23
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 26)	0.48	2.57

The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2023.

28. Other income

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income from loan to Related party (refer note 37)	57.43	29.33
Interest income from Others	22.01	18.93
Guarantee commission	2.99	1.76
Dividend income from non current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.47	0.55
Interest on Debentures	28.00	29.55
Gain on Financial assets	7.67	5.50
Write Back of excess provision	-	4.45
Insurance claim income	2.07	7.25
Project Management fees	12.00	3.00
Miscellaneous income	2.59	0.66
Total	**135.23**	**100.98**

29. Cost of material consumed

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	78.94	48.06
Add: Purchases	1,126.05	1,039.17
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(97.75)	(78.94)
Total	**1,107.24**	**1,008.29**

30. Purchases of stock in trade

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Granulated Blast Furnace Slag	42.36	26.10
Cement	-	0.84
Total	**42.36**	**26.94**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

31. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade

₹crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year			
Finished goods		33.76	20.31
Semi finished goods		16.57	7.19
	A	**50.33**	**27.50**
Inventories at the end of the year			
Finished goods		43.27	33.76
Semi finished goods		14.61	16.57
Total Inventories at the end of the year	B	**57.88**	**50.33**
	A-B	**(7.55)**	**(22.83)**

32. Employee benefits expense

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	204.45	192.90
Employee stock option expense (Refer note 38 (e))	43.55	10.49
Contributions to provident fund and other funds (Refer note 38 (f))	8.57	6.91
Gratuity expense (Refer note 38 (f))	2.54	2.00
Staff welfare expenses	5.70	5.23
Total	**264.81**	**217.53**

33. Finance costs

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest expenses	221.97	226.11
Interest on finance lease	17.28	17.36
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	7.17	4.03
Unwinding of discount on mines restoration expenditure	4.77	4.92
Deferred Financial asset expenses	4.53	6.48
Other borrowing cost	5.74	23.93
	261.46	**282.83**

Interest expenses cost includes interest paid to security deposit received from dealers, ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

34. Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	190.68	135.51
Depreciation of Asset constructed on property not owned by company	10.18	10.01
Depreciation on Right of use assets	21.42	18.97
Amortisation of Intangible assets	10.01	5.46
	232.29	**169.95**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

35. Other expenses

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Consumption of stores and spares	49.35	50.03
Packing Cost	124.92	130.21
Repairs and maintenance expenses:		
-Repairs to buildings	2.71	2.31
-Repairs to machinery	58.89	53.31
-Job Work charges	42.89	20.10
-Others	6.73	8.30
Rent	4.11	1.98
Rates and taxes	4.66	2.55
Insurance	10.28	9.59
Legal & professional	41.10	37.43
Advertisement & publicity	81.58	75.01
Commission on sales	83.29	61.83
Rebates & discounts	26.93	34.08
Selling & distribution expenses	7.02	6.47
Branding fees	8.65	6.87
Auditors remuneration (refer note a)	0.42	0.37
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	0.48	0.32
Postage & telephone	0.98	0.94
Printing & stationery	0.46	0.41
Travelling expenses	27.63	16.99
Corporate social responsibility expense (Refer note b)	7.01	5.23
Corporate sustainability expense	0.42	-
Software and IT related expenses	12.13	9.59
Net loss on foreign currency translation and transactions	-	2.34
Donation	1.07	1.02
Port handling charges	0.03	5.84
Miscellaneous expenses	42.93	37.87
Total	646.67	580.99

Note:

a) Auditors remuneration (excluding tax)

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Audit Fees		
Statutory Audit	0.40	0.37
Certification & Out of pocket expenses	0.02	-
Total	**0.42**	**0.37**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company has incurred an amount of ₹7.01 crore (31 March 2022 ₹5.22) towards Corporate social responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is included in other expenses.

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	6.78	5.46
Amount spend during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	6.78	5.23
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	0.23
Amount spent for F-22 unspent	0.23	-
Total	**7.01**	**5.46**
Amount unspent, if any	-	0.23
Nature of CSR activities	1. Improving living conditions 2. Promoting social development 3. Rural development projects 4. Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan 5. Addressing social inequalities 6. Promotion of sports	
Details of related party transactions	Donation paid to JSW Foundation, a related party in relation to CSR expenditure	

36. Financial instruments

A. Capital management

The 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 and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and align maturity profile of its debt commensurate with life of the asset 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.

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Long term borrowings	4,036.19	3,292.63
Short term borrowings	770.14	523.40
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(47.80)	(134.35)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(2.07)	(322.19)
Net Debt	**4,756.46**	**3,359.49**
Total Equity	**2,341.51**	**2,113.95**
Gearing ratio	**2.03**	**1.59**

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the company that are managed as capital (Refer note 18 and 19)

(ii) Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as described in notes 20 and 24.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

B. Categories of financial instruments

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

As at 31 March 2023

₹crore

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair Value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	231.00	63.29	246.08	-	540.37	540.37
Trade receivables	703.69	-	-	-	703.69	703.69
Cash and cash equivalents	47.80	-	-	-	47.80	47.80
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.07	-	-	-	2.07	2.07
Loans	1,096.72	-	-	-	1,096.72	1,096.72
Other financial assets	584.16	-	-	-	584.16	584.16
Total financial assets	**2,665.44**	**63.29**	**246.08**	**-**	**2,974.81**	**2,974.81**
Financial liabilities						
Long term Borrowings #	2,921.65	-	1,610.12	-	4,531.77	4,531.77
Lease Liabilities	200.06	-	-	-	200.06	200.06
Short term Borrowings	274.56	-	-	-	274.56	274.56
Trade payables	1,018.40	-	-	-	1,018.40	1,018.40
Other financial liabilities	720.72	-	-	1.00	721.72	721.72
Total financial liabilities	**5,135.39**	**-**	**1,610.12**	**1.00**	**6,746.51**	**6,746.51**

As at 31 March 2022

₹crore

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair Value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	283.00	78.60	219.44	-	581.04	581.04
Trade receivables	721.23	-	-	-	721.23	721.23
Cash and cash equivalents	134.35	-	-	-	134.35	134.35
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	322.19	-	-	-	322.19	322.19
Loans	540.62	-	-	-	540.62	540.62
Other financial assets	465.97	-	-	-	465.97	465.97
Total financial assets	**2,467.36**	**78.60**	**219.44**	**-**	**2,765.40**	**2,765.40**
Financial liabilities						
Long term Borrowings #	2,252.04	-	1,475.79	-	3,727.83	3,727.83
Lease Liabilities	189.77	-	-	-	189.77	189.77
Short term Borrowings	88.20	-	-	-	88.20	88.20
Trade payables	748.68	-	-	-	748.68	748.68
Other financial liabilities	440.98	-	-	-	440.98	440.98
Total financial liabilities	**3,719.67**	**-**	**1,475.79**	**-**	**5,195.46**	**5,195.46**

including current maturities of long term debt

C. Level wise disclosure of financial instruments

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

A significant part of the financial assets is classified as Level 1 and Level 2. The fair value of these assets is marked to an active market or based on observable market data. The financial assets carried at fair value by the Company are mainly investments in equity instruments, debt securities and derivatives, accordingly, any material volatility is not expected.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

₹crore

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Level	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Quoted investment in Equity Shares measured at FVTOCI	63.29	78.60	Level 1	Quoted Bid Prices in an active market.
Non current investment in unquoted preference shares measured at FVTPL	168.38	140.71	Level 3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks.
Non current investment in unquoted compulsory convertible debentures measured at FVTPL	77.70	78.73	Level 3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of debentures discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Borrowing (Compulsory convertible preference shares) measured at fair value through profit and loss	1,610.12	1,475.79	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly or indirectly.
Derivative (Assets)/Liabilities	1.00	-	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3:

₹crore

Particular	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input of fair value
Investments in unquoted preference shares	DCF Method	Discounting Rate of 9.50%	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value of by ₹1.73 crore/₹1.81 crore
Investment in debentures	DCF Method	WACC Rate of 16.30%	1.00%	1.00% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value of ₹2.37/₹2.55 crore.

Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value Measurement

Particulars	₹crore
Balance as on 1 April 2021	**135.22**
Addition made during the year	79.50
Allowance for loss	(0.77)
Gain recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	5.49
Balance as on 1 April 2022	**219.44**
Addition made during the year	20.00
Allowance for loss	(1.03)
Gain recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	7.67
Balance as on 31 March 2023	**246.08**

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.

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

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

₹crore

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures				
Carrying value	231.00	283.00	Level 2	Discounted cash flow on Future cash flows are based on terms of investments discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	231.00	283.00		
Loans				
Carrying value	1,096.72	540.62	Level 2	Discounted cash flow on Future cash flows are based on terms of loans discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	1,096.72	540.62		
Long term borrowings#				
Carrying value	2,921.65	2,252.04	Level 2	Discounted cash flow on Future cash flows are based on terms of borrowings discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	2,921.65	2,252.04		

includes current maturities of long term borrowings

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

i) Financial risk management

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

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

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

iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate.

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

₹ crore

Particular	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Fixed rate borrowings	-	50.00
Floating rate borrowings	4,817.58	3,772.48
Total gross borrowings	**4,817.58**	**3,822.48**
Less: Upfront fees	(11.25)	(6.45)
Total borrowings	**4,806.33**	**3,816.03**

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate liabilities, after the impact of hedge accounting, assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the year-end was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2023 would decrease/increase by ₹28.94 crore (for the year ended 31 March 2022: decrease/increase by ₹30.71 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

iv) 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 the 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.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Company is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed centrally by the Company and subject to established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an individual credit limits defined in accordance with the assessment.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10.0% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated. The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.

As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Our historical experience of collecting receivables indicate a low credit risk. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets.

As per policy receivables are classified into different buckets based on the overdue period ranging from 6 months – one year to more than one year. There are different provisioning norms for each bucket which are ranging from 2% to 5%.

The movement in allowance for Expected Credit Loss is as follows:

Particular	₹crore
As at 1 April 2021	**0.90**
Additional allowance	0.60
As at 31 March 2022	**1.50**
Reversal during the year	(0.16)
As at 31 March 2023	**1.34**

Cash and cash equivalents:

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Company policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

The Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no 16.

Loans and investment

The Company's centralised treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the business. The treasury function focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits assigned for each of the counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

v) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Company has acceptances in line with supplier's financing arrangements which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers.The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

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

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2023

₹crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	47.80	-	-	47.80
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.07	-	-	2.07
Trade receivables	703.69	-	-	703.69
Loans	521.38	575.34	-	1,096.72
Non current investments	-	-	540.37	540.37
Other financial assets	505.01	79.15	-	584.16
Total Financial assets	**1,779.95**	**654.49**	**540.37**	**2,974.81**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	4,015.01	21.18	4,036.19
Short term borrowings	770.14	-	-	770.14
Lease liabilities	17.43	182.63	-	200.06
Trade payable	1,018.40	-	-	1,018.40
Other financial liabilities	695.82	25.90	-	721.72
Total financial liabilities	**2,501.79**	**4,223.54**	**21.18**	**6,746.51**

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2022

₹crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	134.35	-	-	134.35
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	322.19	-	-	322.19
Trade receivables	721.23	-	-	721.23
Loans	223.43	317.19	-	540.62
Non current investments	-	-	581.04	581.04
Other financial assets	405.79	60.18	-	465.97
Total Financial assets	**1,806.99**	**377.37**	**581.04**	**2,765.40**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	3,080.75	211.88	3,292.63
Short term borrowings	523.40	-	-	523.40
Lease liabilities	14.51	175.26	-	189.77
Trade payable	748.68	-	-	748.68
Other financial liabilities	428.23	12.75	-	440.98
Total financial liabilities	**1,714.82**	**3,268.76**	**211.88**	**5,195.46**

Collateral

The Company has pledged part of its trade receivables in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Company. There is obligation to return the securities to the Company once these banking facilities are surrendered.

The amount of guarantees given on behalf of Subsidiaries/Joint ventures included in note 37 represents the maximum amount the Company could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on expectation at the end of the reporting year, the Company considers that it is more likely that such an amount will not be payable.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

vi) Foreign currency risk management

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

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

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

Currency exposure as at 31 March 2023

₹crore

Particulars	CHF	USD	EURO	AED	INR	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	47.80	47.80
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	2.07	2.07
Trade receivables	-	0.01	-	-	703.68	703.69
Loans	-	-	-	147.86	948.86	1,096.72
Non current investments	-	-	-	218.56	321.81	540.37
Other financial assets	-	-	-	8.41	575.75	584.16
Total Financial assets	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**374.83**	**2,599.97**	**2,974.81**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	-	411.08	-	-	3,625.11	4,036.19
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	770.14	770.14
Trade payable	-	36.72	0.06	-	981.62	1,018.40
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	200.06	200.06
Other financial liabilities	-	-	52.33	-	669.39	721.72
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**447.80**	**52.39**	**-**	**6,246.32**	**6,746.51**

Currency exposure as at 31 March 2022

₹crore

Particulars	CHF	USD	EURO	AED	INR	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	134.35	134.35
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	322.19	322.19
Trade receivables	-	5.32	-	-	715.91	721.23
Loans	-	-	-	11.37	529.25	540.62
Non current investments	-	-	-	218.56	362.48	581.04
Other financial assets	-	-	-	0.12	465.85	465.97
Total Financial assets	**-**	**5.32**	**-**	**230.05**	**2,530.03**	**2,765.40**
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-	3,292.63	3,292.63
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	523.40	523.40
Trade payable	0.07	-	-	-	748.61	748.68
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	189.77	189.77
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	440.98	440.98
Total financial liabilities	**0.07**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,195.39**	**5,195.46**

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Type	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹crore
31 March 2023	Liabilities	1	Buy	1.68	13.82
31 March 2022	Liabilities	-	Buy	-	-

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Type	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹crore
31 March 2023	Liabilities	1	Buy	25.00	205.54
31 March 2022	Liabilities	-	Buy	-	-

Unhedged currency risk position:

a) Amounts receivable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹crore	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹crore
Loans to related parties	17.98	147.86	1.50	11.37
Interest receivable from related parties	1.02	8.41	0.02	0.12
Trade receivable	0.00	0.01	0.70	5.32

b) Amounts Payable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹crore	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹crore
Loan payables	25.00	205.54	-	-
Trade payable	2.79	22.96	0.01	0.07
Payable for capital projects	6.36	52.33	-	-

vii) Commodity price risk

The Company purchases its raw material in the open market from third parties. The Company is therefore subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of Bulk Raw material. The Company purchased substantially all of its Bulk Raw material from third parties in the open market during the year.

If Bulk Raw material import price had been 1 US Dollar higher/lower and all other variables were constant, the company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2023 would decrease/increase by ₹1.67 crore (for the year ended 31 March 2022: decrease/ increase by ₹2.08 crore).

37. Related party disclosue as per Ind AS 24:

A Name of Related parties

1 **Holding**

Adarsh Advisory Service Private Limited

2 **Subsidiaries**

Shiva Cement Limited
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited
JSW Green Cement Private Limited
JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE) (Upto 21 March 2023)
Springway Mining Private Limited (with effect from 10 October 2022)
NKJA Mining Private Limited (with effect from 10 October 2022)

3 **Joint ventures**

JSW One Platforms Limited
JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE) (with effect from 22 March 2023)

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4 **Key management personnel**

Mr. Parth Jindal (Managing Director)
Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (Whole-Time Director and CEO)
Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (Director Finance and Commercial)
Mr. Kuppuswamy Swaminathan (Non-Executive Director upto 16 August 2022) (Whole-Time Director with effect from 17 August 2022)
Ms. Sneha Bindra (Company Secretary)
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain (Chairman and Independent Director)
Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Biswadip Gupta (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Kantilal Patel (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni (Independent Director)
Ms. Sutapa Banerjee (Independent Director)
Mr. Sumit Banerjee (Independent Director)
Mr.Sudhir Maheshwari (Nominee Director, Synergy Metal)
Mr. Utsav Baijal (Nominee Director, Apollo Global)

4 **Other related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions**

JSW Steel Limited
JSW Energy Limited
JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
Amba River Coke Limitedp PTE Limited
JSW Bengal Steel Limited
Descon Limited
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited (formerly known as Sapphire Technologies Limited)
South-West Mining Limited
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
Gopal Traders Private Limited
JSW Foundation
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited
JSW Projects Limited
JSW Severfield Structures Limited
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
JSW Paints Private Limited
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited
Epsilon Advanced Materials Private Limited
JSW Sports Private Limited
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (formerly known as Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited)
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited
JSW Steel (USA), Inc.
JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.
JSW Living Private Limited
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited
JSW Shakti Foundation
Jindal Steel & Power Limited
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited

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Inspire Institute of Sports
Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital
JSW One Distribution Limited
Neotrex Steel Private Limited
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
JSW Steel Global Trade PTE Limited

5 Post-employement benefit entities
JSW Cement Employee Gratuity Trust

B Transactions with related parties for year ended

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Purchase of Goods/Power & Fuel/Services:								
Shiva Cement Limited	47.64	1.01	-	-	-	-	47.64	1.01
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	10.54	6.77	-	-	-	-	10.54	6.77
JSW Cement FZC	66.54	21.28	-	-	-	-	66.54	21.28
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	8.30	6.87	8.30	6.87
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	350.54	209.93	350.54	209.93
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	174.44	146.12	174.44	146.12
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	3.09	1.45	3.09	1.45
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	40.68	4.90	40.68	4.90
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	-	-	22.24	14.66	22.24	14.66
JSW Ispat special products Limited	-	-	-	-	1.23	0.32	1.23	0.32
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	7.52	7.72	7.52	7.72
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	-	-	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	17.71	20.10	17.71	20.10
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	-	-	7.94	4.59	7.94	4.59
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	20.11	1.47	20.11	1.47
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06
Inspire Institute of Sports	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.17
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.08	0.34	0.08
Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.08
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-	-	1.43	-	1.43	-
JSW Steel Global Trade PTE Limited	-	-	-	-	25.49	-	25.49	-
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.43	-	2.43	-
Total	**124.72**	**29.06**	**-**	**-**	**686.86**	**420.65**	**811.58**	**449.71**
Lease liability repayment:								
Shiva Cement Limited	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	2.26	2.66	2.26	2.66
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	0.96	1.62	0.96	1.62
Descon Limited	-	-	-	-	0.81	0.95	0.81	0.95
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.78	0.73	0.78	0.73
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.54	0.39	0.54
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	1.57	-	1.57	-
Total	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**-**	**6.77**	**6.50**	**6.77**	**6.51**
Lease Interest cost:								
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.55	0.48	0.55
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	0.74	0.80	0.74	0.80
Descon Limited	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.24	0.14	0.24
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.01	0.22	0.01
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.70**	**1.75**	**1.70**	**1.75**
Donation/CSR expense:								
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	0.19
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.19**	**-**	**0.19**

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Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Purchase of Assets:								
Shiva Cement Limited	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
Total	**-**	**0.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.12**
Sale of Assets:								
Shiva Cement Limited	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
Total	**-**	**0.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.25**
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by:								
Shiva Cement Limited	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	8.00
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	92.58	76.01	92.58	76.01
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	0.42	4.24	0.42	4.24
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.09	-
Total	**-**	**8.00**	**-**	**-**	**93.12**	**80.31**	**93.12**	**88.31**
Sales of Goods/Services:								
Shiva Cement Limited	12.41	3.25	-	-	-	-	12.41	3.25
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	33.82	13.47	-	-	-	-	33.82	13.47
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.63
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	85.06	161.60	85.06	161.60
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	5.26	7.77	5.26	7.77
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	0.03	1.06	0.03	1.06
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	-	-	0.88	0.21	0.88	0.21
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	3.34	1.82	3.34	1.82
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	0.11	2.84	0.11	2.84
JSW Projects limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.27	0.23	0.27
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.80	2.11	0.80	2.11
Gopal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.41	0.41	1.41	0.41
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	0.31
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.01	0.35	0.01
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited	-	-	-	-	117.24	52.56	117.24	52.56
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	-	0.83
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	-	-	3.50	0.08	3.50	0.08
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.99	2.01	0.99	2.01
Total	**46.23**	**16.72**	**-**	**-**	**219.82**	**234.57**	**266.05**	**251.29**
Interest income on Loan/Deposit given to								
Shiva Cement Limited	36.62	24.34	-	-	-	-	36.62	24.34
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	4.68	1.87	-	-	-	-	4.68	1.87
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.60	0.75	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.75
Springway Mining Private Limited	5.01	-	-	-	-	-	5.01	-
NKJA Mining Private Limited	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
JSW Cement FZC	7.97	0.11	0.33	-	-	-	8.30	0.11
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	-	-	28.00	29.55	28.00	29.55
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.91
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.15	0.31	0.15
Total	**54.89**	**27.07**	**0.33**	**-**	**30.21**	**31.81**	**85.43**	**58.88**
Interest paid on loan/deposit taken from								
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	5.06	9.56	5.06	9.56
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.06**	**9.56**	**5.06**	**9.56**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Guarantee Commission Income:								
Shiva Cement Limited	1.53	0.44	-	-	-	-	1.53	0.44
JSW Cement FZC	1.46	1.32	-	-	-	-	1.46	1.32
Total	**2.99**	**1.76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.99**	**1.76**
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf:								
Shiva Cement Limited	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	-	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	0.46
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	3.58	3.22	-	-	-	-	3.58	3.22
Springway Mining Private Limited	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	0.41
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.69	-	0.69	-
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.11
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.27
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.38	0.53	0.38	0.53
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	-
Total	**3.84**	**4.11**	**-**	**-**	**1.73**	**0.91**	**5.57**	**5.02**
Purchase of Equity Share:								
Springway Mining Private Limited	233.01	-	-	-	-	-	233.01	-
NKJA Mining Private Limited	223.87	-	-	-	-	-	223.87	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	22.35	-	-	-	-	-	22.35
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	30.68	6.72	-	-	30.68	6.72
Total	**456.88**	**22.35**	**30.68**	**6.72**	**-**	**-**	**487.56**	**29.07**
Purchase of Preference Share:								
Springway Mining Private Limited	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-
Total	**20.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20.00**	**-**
Guarantee provided by Company on behalf of:								
Shiva Cement Limited	-	1,066.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,066.00
JSW Cement FZC	758.50	72.03	-	-	-	-	758.50	72.03
Total	**758.50**	**1,138.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**758.50**	**1,138.03**
Security deposit given								
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.56	1.18	1.56	1.18
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	3.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.56**	**4.18**	**1.56**	**4.18**
Security deposit received back								
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	0.28
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.28**	**-**	**0.28**
Capital Advance given								
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	31.00	94.63	31.00	94.63
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31.00**	**94.63**	**31.00**	**94.63**
Loan repaid								
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	50.00	30.00	50.00	30.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50.00**	**30.00**	**50.00**	**30.00**
Investment redemption:								
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	-	-	52.00	12.50	52.00	12.50
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52.00**	**12.50**	**52.00**	**12.50**
Loan given								
Shiva Cement Limited	227.69	251.93	-	-	-	-	227.69	251.93
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	76.43	36.04	-	-	-	-	76.43	36.04
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	4.46	2.26	-	-	-	-	4.46	2.26
Springway Mining Private Limited	136.71	-	-	-	-	-	136.71	-
NKJA Mining Private Limited	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	-
JSW Cement FZC	130.61	11.37	-	-	-	-	130.61	11.37
Total	**576.09**	**301.60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**576.09**	**301.60**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Loan given- received back								
Utkarsh Transport private limited	25.80	19.30	-	-	-	-	25.80	19.30
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.05	2.00	-	-	-	-	0.05	2.00
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.84	-	1.84
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.66	-	1.66
Total	**25.85**	**21.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.50**	**25.85**	**24.80**
Contribution to post employment benefits entity								
JSW Cement Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	2.02	0.80	2.02	0.80
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.02**	**0.80**	**2.02**	**0.80**

* Amount excludes duties and taxes

Nature of transaction	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Short-term employee benefits	18.81	13.34
Sitting fees	0.73	1.14
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	**19.54**	**14.48**

Notes:

1 The Company has accrued ₹5.71 crore in respect of 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.

2 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.

Terms and Conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances of trade receivable from related parties.

Purchases:

The purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Loan to Related Party:

a) **Loan to subsidiary/joint venture –**

The Company had given loans to subsidiaries/joint venture for general corporate purposes. The loan balances as at March 31, 2023 was amounting ₹1,006.42 crore. These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate 8.00% per annum and repayable within a period of one to three years.

b) **Loans to other related parties-**

The Company had given loans to other related parties for general corporate purposes. The loan balances as at March 31, 2023 was amounting ₹20.00 crore. These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate 9.5% per annum and repayable within a period of one to three years.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Guarantees to subsidiaries/joint venture

Guarantees provided to the lenders of the subsidiaries/joint venture are for availing term loans and working capital facilities from the lender banks.

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

Lease rent paid to Related Party:

For Vijayanagar Plant-

Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited Vijaynagar works towards construction on lease land under sub-lease agreements, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹0.60 crore.

For Dolvi Plant-

Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited, Dolvi Works towards construction, for 20.55 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹2.06 crore.

The Company had entered into arrangement with JSW Bengal Steel Limited to take on rent Guest House & accommodation facility for business purpose amounting to ₹1.62 crore for period of 10 years, renewable at option of both the parties.

The Company had entered into arrangement with JSW Realty Infrastructure Private Limited for period of 25 years to take on rent accommodation facility for business purpose in its integrated township amounting to ₹0.72 crore, renewable at option of both the parties.

d Amount due to/from related parties

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Trade Payables (including capex payables)								
Shiva Cement Limited	8.49	0.54	-	-	-	-	8.49	0.54
Utkarsh Transport private Limited	1.24	1.65	-	-	-	-	1.24	1.65
JSW Cement FZC	-	-	23.23	-	-	-	23.23	-
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	21.72	44.11	21.72	44.11
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	11.14	16.49	11.14	16.49
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	-	-	24.14	9.20	24.14	9.20
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	-	-	0.51	-	0.51	-
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	0.16	-
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.54	2.69	2.54	2.69
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.50	2.48	2.50	2.48
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	2.08	-	2.08
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.28	0.61	1.28	0.61
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.05
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Descon Limited	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.09
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	0.26	-
Inspire Institute of Sports	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.06
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JSW Shakti Foundation	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.12	-
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-	-	0.34	-	0.34	-
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.42	-	1.42	-
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	0.46	-
Total	**9.73**	**2.19**	**23.23**	**-**	**67.23**	**77.93**	**100.19**	**80.12**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Security and other deposits given								
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	6.02	4.46	6.02	4.46
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	3.41	3.00	3.41	3.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21.85**	**19.88**	**21.85**	**19.88**
Capital/revenue advances								
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	3.69	4.31	-	-	-	-	3.69	4.31
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	0.66	0.09	0.66	0.09
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.08	0.55	0.08
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	-	-	1.05	0.94	1.05	0.94
Descon Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.20	2.11	0.20	2.11
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	150.92	118.14	150.92	118.14
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	1.04	0.64	1.04	0.64
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	3.67	4.82	3.67	4.82
JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.74	-	0.74	-
JSW Living Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	25.12	25.12	25.12	25.12
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**185.46**	**153.93**	**189.16**	**158.24**
Trade Receivables:								
Shiva Cement Limited	5.07	11.19	-	-	-	-	5.07	11.19
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	22.41	7.68	-	-	-	-	22.41	7.68
Springway Mining Private Limited	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	23.14	121.78	23.14	121.78
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	2.01	1.82	2.01	1.82
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	-	-	0.62	0.45	0.62	0.45
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.57	0.12	0.57
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.70	0.39	0.70	0.39
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07	-
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.23	2.27	1.23	2.27
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.11
Gopal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	3.23	-	3.23
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.20	0.43	0.20
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.03
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited	-	-	-	-	21.41	20.08	21.41	20.08
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	-
Total	**27.49**	**18.87**	**-**	**-**	**50.08**	**151.08**	**77.57**	**169.95**
Advance received from customers								
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.14	0.49	0.14
Epsilon Advanced Materials Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	0.35	-
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	0.45	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.50**	**0.40**	**1.50**	**0.40**
Other Receivables								
Shiva Cement Limited	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	-
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	1.44	1.44	-	-	-	1.44	1.44
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	8.44	10.58	8.44	10.58
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.50	0.68	0.50
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-
Total	**1.71**	**1.44**	**1.44**	**-**	**9.76**	**11.66**	**12.91**	**13.10**
Lease Liability:								
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	-	3.22	-	3.22
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	-	7.45	8.09	7.45	8.09
Descon Limited	-	-	-	-	1.09	2.07	1.09	2.07
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.54	-	2.54	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11.08**	**14.78**	**11.08**	**14.78**
Guarantee provided by Company on behalf of:								
Shiva Cement Limited	1,066.00	1,066.00	-	-	-	-	1,066.00	1,066.00
JSW Cement FZC	-	652.50	1,411.00	-	-	-	1,411.00	652.50
Total	**1,066.00**	**1,718.50**	**1,411.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,477.00**	**1,718.50**
Loan given								
Shiva Cement Limited	621.37	393.69	-	-	-	-	621.37	393.69
Utkarsh Transport Private limited	89.00	38.38	-	-	-	-	89.00	38.38
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	11.29	6.88	-	-	-	-	11.29	6.88
Springway Mining Private Limited	136.71	-	-	-	-	-	136.71	-
NKJA Mining Private Limited	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	11.38	147.86	-	-	-	147.86	11.38
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Total	**858.56**	**450.33**	**147.86**	**-**	**20.00**	**20.00**	**1,026.42**	**470.33**
Loan taken								
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50.00**	**-**	**50.00**
Interest receivable on Investment in Debenture								
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	-	-	65.11	54.13	65.11	54.13
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65.11**	**54.13**	**65.11**	**54.13**
Interest Payable on Loan availed								
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**
Interest receivable on Loan given								
Shiva Cement Limited	10.17	6.88	-	-	-	-	10.17	6.88
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	1.41	1.68	-	-	-	-	1.41	1.68
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	0.16	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.17
Springway Mining Private Limited	4.51	-	-	-	-	-	4.51	-
NKJA Mining Private Limited	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
JSW Cement FZC	-	0.11	8.41	-	-	-	8.41	0.11
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.71	-	1.71
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
Total	**16.26**	**8.84**	**8.41**	**-**	**5.31**	**7.15**	**29.98**	**15.99**

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes:

1 The Closing balance of guarantees provided by the Company on behalf of Subsidiaries/Joint venture represent the gross amount. Please refer note 38 (i) for net exposure of the Company related to financial guarantees. The differential amount represents loans not drawn or repayments made to the lenders.

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

38. Other Notes

a) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of disputed claims/levies (excluding interest, if any):

₹crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i)	Custom duty in respect of Import of Coal	22.50	22.50
ii)	Excise Duty	2.74	4.24
iii)	Cess under the Building and other Constructions Workers Act, 1946	2.00	2.00
iv)	VAT	3.57	3.57
v)	Service tax/Goods and service tax	11.93	11.52
vi)	Income Tax	11.07	11.04
	Total	**53.81**	**54.87**

i. Customs duty cases disputes pertaining to import of Coal in under different chapter headings.

ii. Excise duty cases includes disputes pertaining to classification of Steel, cement, TMT, angle channel etc used in fabrication of machinery under different chapter heading.

iii. Cess related cases pertains to demand of Cess under the provisions of Building and other construction Act, 1996 by the Department on employment of outsourced workers the Company.

iv. VAT case relates to imposition of Penalty on availment of ineligible ITC

v. GST cases relates to disallowance of ITC on credit distributed as an ISD.

vi. Service tax case includes disallowance of Service tax credit availed on GTA and ineligible services.

vii. Income Tax cases include disputes on account of additional depreciation, Interest under Section 14A and Other matters.

b) Commitments:

₹crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i)	Estimated amount of Contract remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances)	164.33	387.23

c) In the opinion of the Management, the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realisation at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet in the ordinary course of business. Provisions are for all known liabilities and same is adequate and not in excess of what is required.

d) The company is yet to receive balance confirmations in respect of certain Trade Payables, Advances and Trade Receivables. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the amount at which they are stated.

e) Employee Share Based Payment Plans:

The Company has provided share-based payment schemes to its employees.

The shareholders of the Company in their meeting held on March 30, 2016 formulated the JSW Cement Employee Stock Ownership Plan- 2016 ('ESOP Plan 2016') which was amended by the shareholders in their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on May 21, 2016 and further amended in Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on May 30, 2017. Under the ESOP Plan 2016, all Employees designated as Junior Manager (L08) and above based on defined criteria were to get maximum five annual grants on Grant 1 on 1 April 2016, Grant 2 on 1 April 2017, Grant 3 on 1 April 2018, Grant 4 on 1 April 2019 & Grant 5 on 1 April 2020 and the total numbers of grants available under ESOP Plan 2016 were 2,95,90,567.

Under this policy three grants were given 1st on 1 April 2016, 2nd on 1 April 2017 & 3rd on 1 April 2018.

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

In the ESOP Committee held on 25 March 2021 Grant 4 & Grant 5 under ESOP Plan 2016 were scrapped and keeping all other conditions in the plan unchanged

As the Company has grown substantially in last 5 years and with an intention that all the employee (including new employee added in last five years) working for the Company should benefit from the Company ESOP Plan, the Company in the Extra-Ordinary meeting held on 30 November 2021 approved the Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2021 ('ESOP Plan 2021'). Under ESOP Plan 2021, all the employees on the company payroll will receive based on defined criteria maximum three grants.

Under the new policy, the Company has given 1st Grant on 1 December 2021 and 2nd Grant on 1 April 2022.

The total number of grants available under both ESOP plan is 5,19,13,275 and the key terms of and position grants under both the policy is as under

The status of three grants under this plan with other relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2016-17 (Grant 1)	FY 2017-18 (Grant 2)	FY 2018-19 (Grant 3)
Date of Grant	1 April 2016	1 April 2017	1 April 2018
Vesting Period	1 year i.e. from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 31.03.2021	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2021 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2022
Option Granted on 1 April	56,20,950	56,15,072	1,34,88,024
Options Lapsed (upto FY 2018-19)	6,67,791	12,01,314	14,42,517
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (upto FY 2018-19)	8,88,009	-	-
Options Outstanding (01.04.2019) Vested Unvested	40,65,150 40,65,150 -	44,13,758 - 44,13,758	1,20,45,507 - 1,20,45,507
Options Lapsed (FY 2019-20)	-	2,75,829	10,68,610
Options outstanding (31.03.2020) Vested Unvested	40,65,150 40,65,150 -	41,37,929 20,68,965 20,68,964	1,09,76,897 - 1,09,76,897
Options lapsed (FY 2020-21)	-	63,396	6,17846
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (FY 2020-21)	8,64,701	3,30,127	4,08,717
Options outstanding (31.03.2021) Vested Unvested	32,00,449 32,00,449 -	37,44,406 37,44,406 -	99,50,334 49,75,167 49,75,167
Options lapsed (FY 2021-22)	-	28,481	6,58,947
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (FY 2021-22)	3,65,076	3,81,042	6,46,984
Options outstanding (31.03.2022) Vested Unvested	28,35,373 28,35,373 -	33,34,883 33,34,883 -	86,44,403 86,44,403 -
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (FY 2022-23)	2,78,128	3,00,071	10,26,382
Options outstanding (31.03.2023) Vested Unvested	25,57,245 25,57,245 -	30,34,812 30,34,812 -	76,18,021 76,18,021 -
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Exercise Price (₹per share)	68.70	68.50	42.77
Fair Value on date of grant	43.24	40.49	23.49
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are
Weighted average values of the share price	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	FY 2016-17 (Grant 1)	FY 2017-18 (Grant 2)	FY 2018-19 (Grant 3)
Expected Option life	7 years	6 years	5 years
Risk-Free Interest rate	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black Scholes option pricing model	Black Scholes option pricing model	Black Scholes option pricing model
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of the fair value, such as market condition	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life

2] ESOP Plan 2021 plan - Outstanding and relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Grant 1)	FY 2022-23 (Grant 2)
Date of Grant	1 December 2021	1 April 2022
Vesting Period	25% in 12 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.12.2022 25% in 16 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2023 25% in 28 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2024	25% in 12 months i.e. from 01.04.2022 to 01.04.2023 25% in 24 months i.e. from 01.04.2023 to 01.04.2024 25% in 36 months i.e. from 01.04.2024 to 01.04.2025
Option Granted on 1 April	55,61,408	64,09,111
Options Lapsed (FY 2021-22)	3,70,657	-
Options outstanding (31.03.2022) Vested Unvested	51,90,391 - 51,90,391	 -
Options Lapsed (FY 2022-23)	5,70,873	7,56,813
Options encashed in FY 2022-23	1,73,488	-
Options outstanding (31.03.2023) Vested Unvested	44,46,030 11,11,507 33,34,523	56,52,298 - 56,52,298
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Exercise Price (₹per share)	10.00	10.00
Fair Value on date of grant	Vesting date / Fair value 01.12.2022 / 89.40 01.04.2023 / 89.55 01.04.2024 / 90.01	Vesting date / Fair value 01.04.2023 / 72.95 01.04.2024 / 72.95 01.04.2025 / 72.95
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are
Weighted average values of the share price	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 35% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 35% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry
Expected Option life	7 years	6 years
Risk-Free Interest rate	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Grant 1)	FY 2022-23 (Grant 2)
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black Scholes option pricing mode	Black Scholes option pricing mode
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of the fair value, such as market condition	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life

Expenses related to current financial year is debited to Profit & Loss Account ₹ 43.55 crore (Previous Year ₹10.49 crore).

f) Employee Benefits:

a) Defined Contribution Plan:

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. Under these plans, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs.

Company's contribution to provident fund & family pension scheme recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss of ₹7.86 crore (31 March 2022: ₹6.37 crore) (included in note 32).

b) Defined Benefit Plans

Under the Gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 58 and 60 without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for Gratuity as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years.

The fund is managed by JSW Cement Employee Gratuity Trust and it is governed by the Board of trustees. The Board of trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for defining the investment strategy.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the compensated absence plans were revised as detailed below:

1. Priviledged Leave (PL) - Unutilised PL balance at the end of the calendar year (31 December) shall be encashed at the prevailing basic pay and no carry forward is allowed.
2. Contingency Leave (CoL) - The existing casual leave and sick leave were clubbed together and shall be called as CoL. The annual credit of a contingency leave shall be 14 days for plant locations and 8 days for Corporate and other locations. Maximum accumulation of 30 days is allowed and can not be encashed.

The plans in India typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in Government securities and debt instruments.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March 2023 by Independent, Qualified Actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

(i) Gratuity:

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 Funded	As at 31 March 2022 Funded
a.	**Present Value of obligations:**		
	Opening Balance of present value of obligation	13.46	10.95
	Service Cost	2.47	2.08
	Interest Cost	0.87	0.74
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	2.36	0.51
	Benefits paid	(1.68)	(0.82)
	Closing Balance	**17.48**	**13.46**
b.	**Fair Value of Plan assets:**		
	Opening Balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	11.64	11.06
	Expected Return on Plan assets less loss on Investments	0.76	0.75
	Actuarial gain/(loss) on Plan Assets	0.03	(0.15)
	Employers' Contribution	2.02	0.80
	Benefits paid	(1.68)	(0.82)
	Closing Balance	**12.77**	**11.64**
c.	**Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet:**		
	Present Value of obligations	(17.48)	(13.46)
	Fair Value of plan asset	12.77	11.64
	Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet (Refer Note 22)	(4.71)	(1.82)
d.	**Expenses recongnised in Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Service cost	2.47	2.08
	Interest cost	0.87	0.74
	Expected Return on Plan assets	(0.75)	(0.75)
	Component of defined benefit cost recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2.59	2.07
	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability - Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation - Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	 2.36 (0.03)	 0.51 0.15
	Component of defined benefit cost recognised in Other comprehensive income	2.33	0.66
e.	**Breakup of Plan Assets**		
	HDFC Group Unit Linked Plan - Option B	1.33	1.28
	HDFC Life Stable Management Fund	1.33	1.28
	HDFC Life Defensive Managed Fund	0.79	0.77
	Canara HSBC OBC Life Group Traditional Plan	9.27	8.26
	Bank Balance	0.05	0.05
	Total	**12.77**	**11.64**
f.	**Principal actuarial assumptions:**		
	Discount rate	7.30%	6.50%
	Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	6.00%
	Attrition rate	14.00%	14.00%
	Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives morality (2012-14)	Indian assured lives morality (2012-14)

The Company has created irrevocable trust named "JSW Cement Employees' Gratuity Trust" for providing gratuity benefits to the employees and current year contribution to the trust is ₹2.02 crore (Previous Year ₹0.80 crore).

g. Experience adjustments

Particulars	2022-23 Funded	2021-22 Funded	2020-21 Funded	2019-20 Funded	2018-19 Funded
Defined Benefit Obligation	17.48	13.46	10.95	9.47	7.28
Plan Assets	12.77	11.64	11.06	7.78	6.21
(Deficit)/surplus	(4.71)	(1.82)	0.11	(1.69)	(1.07)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities–Loss/(Gain)	1.30	0.03	(0.73)	(0.30)	0.08
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets–Loss/(Gain)	-	-	-	0.09	(0.05)

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

h) The Company expects to contribute ₹7.42 crore (Previous year ₹3.89 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year.

i) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5 years (31 March 2022: 5 years)

j) 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.

k) The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined in actuarial valuation considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

l) Expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of obligation after considering several applicable factors such as composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario etc.

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(0.88)	0.97	(0.65)	0.72
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.96	(0.89)	0.71	(0.66)
Attrition rate (50% attrition rate)	(0.36)	0.53	(0.07)	0.01

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 Balance sheet.

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

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash-flows)	5 years	5 years
1 Year	2.93	2.68
2 to 5 Year	9.77	7.23
6 to 10 Year	7.87	5.46
More than 10 Years	7.18	4.39

ii) Compensated Absences

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Present value of obligation	3.64	11.05
Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	2.72	1.58
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.30%	6.50%
Salary escalation (p.a.)	8.00%	6.00%

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

The Company has a policy on compensated absences with provisions on accumulation and encashment by the employees during employment or on separation from the Company due to death, retirement or resignation. The expected cost of compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

Note:

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect

g) Segment reporting:

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacturing and sale of cement and cement related product. As per IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, there are no other reportable business applicable to the Company.

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

₹crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Domestic	4,693.36	4,082.87
Export	77.38	16.35
Total	**4,770.74**	**4,099.22**

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

b) Non-current operating assets

All non –current assets other than financial instruments of the Company are located in India.

h) Earnings per share (EPS):

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crore) (A)	206.96	324.39
Weighted average number of equity shares at for basic EPS (B)	98,63,52,230	98,63,52,230
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effects of dilution (C)	98,63,52,230	98,63,52,230
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹): (A/B)	2.10	3.29
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹): (A/C)	2.10	3.29

i) Financial Guarantee

The Company has issued Financial guarantees to bank on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by subsidiaries/ Joint venture.

Refer below for details of exposure towards Financial guarantee issued:

₹crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Guarantees, JSW Cement FZC	1,411.00	652.50
Guarantees, Shiva Cement Lim-ited	1,066.00	1,066.00
Total	**2,477.00**	**1,718.50**

Terms of the Guarantee

Unconditional and Irrevocable Financial Guarantee is issued by Company in favor of Bank/Financial institution as a security towards credit facility provided to JSW Cement FZC (Borrower) along with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses and all other monies whatsoever payable by Borrower. Of the total amount of Guarantee provided, ₹676.19 crore (Previous Year: ₹510.53 crore) is utilised against loan drawn (refer note 37)

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Unconditional and irrevocable financial guarantee is issued by the Company in favor of Axis Trustee Services Limited (as the Security Trustee) towards Rupee Term Loan availed by the Shiva Cement Limited (Borrower) from various banks (viz. Axis Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank, and Bank of India) (Lenders) along with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses, and all other monies whatsoever payable by the Borrower.

Of the total amount of Guarantee provided ₹612.72 crore is utilised against loan drawn.

j) Other statutory information:

1. The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
2. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
3. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
    a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
    b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
4. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
    a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
    b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
5. The Company does not have 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.
6. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
7. The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.
8. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
9. Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.
10. The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.
11. The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
12. The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

NOTES

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

k) Financial Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	Variance (%)	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.92	1.24	-26%	Increase in liabilities and effective working capital management
Debt Equity Ratio (times)	Total Borrowings (i.e. Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings)	Total Equity	2.05	1.81	14%	
Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Profit before tax + Depreciation and amortisation expenses + interest on term loans and debenture+ Adjustment for non-cash expense and income	Scheduled principal term loans repaid and interest thereon (i.e. excluding prepaid and debt refinanced) + Finance lease liability and interest thereon.	1.16	1.14	1%	
Return on Equity (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Shareholder's equity	9.29%	16.80%	-45%	Drop is mainly on account of impact of loss on fair value of financial instruments
Inventory Turnover ratio (Days)	Average Inventory	Manufacturing cost (including Raw material, power & fuel, and manufacturing overheads)	49	47	4%	
Debtors Turnover ratio (Days)	Average Trade Receivables	Net Sales	56	57	-2%	
Trade Payable turnover ratio (Days)	Average Trade payables	Cost of goods sold	81	79	2%	
Net Capital Turnover ratio (times)	Net sales	Working capital (current assets – current liabilities)	-23.33	8.91	-362%	Increase in liabilities and effective working capital management
Net Profit Margin Ratio (%)	Net profit for the year	Revenue from operations	4.34%	7.91%	-45%	Drop is mainly on account of impact of loss on fair value of financial instruments
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before tax plus Interest expense and adjustment for non cash income	Total Asset minus Current & non Current Liabilities and Intangible Assets	9.09%	10.25%	-11%	

l) Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commerical
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of JSW Cement Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of JSW Cement Limited ("the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its joint venture comprising of consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including statement of other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures, referred to in Other Matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, and its joint ventures as at March 31, 2023 and their consolidated profit, including other comprehensive income, their consolidated statement of changes in equity and their consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group, and its joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters sections below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Capital Expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (as described in notes 4 and 4.6 of the consolidated financial statements)	
The Group has incurred significant expenditure on capital projects, as reflected by the total value of additions in property plant and equipment and capital work in progress in notes 4 & 4.6 of the consolidated financial statements. The Group is in the process of executing projects for expansion of existing capacity. These projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. We considered Capital expenditure as a Key audit matter due to: • Significance of amount incurred on such items during the year ended March 31, 2023. • Judgement and estimate required by management in assessing assets meeting the/capitalisation criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. • Judgement involved in determining the eligibility of costs including borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs for capitalisation as per the criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We obtained an understanding of the Group's capitalisation policy and assessed for compliance with the relevant accounting standards. • We obtained understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to capital expenditure and capitalisation of assets. • We performed substantive testing on a sample basis for each element of capitalised costs including inventory issued to contractors for the purpose of these projects and physical verification performed by management along with reconciliation and directly attributable cost, including verification of underlying supporting evidence and understanding nature of the costs capitalised. • In relation to borrowing costs we obtained the supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model. • We assessed accounting for costs incurred when projects are suspended or delayed for any reasons including the global pandemic. • We obtained understanding on management assessment relating to progress of projects and their intention to bring the asset to its intended use.
Provision for Mines Restoration - Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2(XV) to the consolidated financial statements: Provision for mine restoration; Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements: use of estimates and judgements – determination of provision for mine restoration to the consolidated financial statements	
The auditors of Shiva Cement Limited ("SCL"), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, have reported a key audit matter on the provision for Mines Restoration relating to mines located at Khaturbahal (Kutra District). The calculation of the provisions requires significant management's judgment because of the inherent complexity in estimating future costs. These costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. The provisions are subject to the effects of any changes in local regulations, Management's expected approach to decommissioning and discount rates. The provision for Mines Restoration was identified as a key audit matter due to the significance of the Management's judgement involved in the determination of forecasted closure and restoration costs, life of mines and discount rate.	In respect of the key audit matter reported by the auditors of SCL, we performed inquiry of the audit procedures performed by them to address the key audit matter. As reported by the subsidiary auditor, in evaluating the reasonability of provisions for closure and restoration costs, they performed a detailed assessment of the Management's assumptions and also performed following audit procedures: • As at March 31, 2023, reviewed the assumptions used by the Management in their calculations and verified the calculations and assessed the assumptions used. • Verified the arithmetical accuracy of the provision based on the assumptions used by the Management for the discount rates, areas to be rehabilitated, the nature of expenses to be incurred (i.e., related to asset or expense). • Assessed the competence of the work of the Management's expert, who produced the cost estimates.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matter stated in sub-section (5) of Section 134 of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group and its joint ventures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and its joint ventures are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective companies and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and its joint ventures are responsible for assessing the ability of the their respective companies to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and its joint ventures are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the of their respective companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding company and the subsidiary 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 and Board of Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its joint ventures to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its joint venture to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its joint ventures, of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information in respect of 5 subsidiaries, whose financial statements and other financial information include total assets of ₹1,922.47 crore as at March 31, 2023, total revenues of ₹1,201.58 crore and net cash outflow of ₹19.40 crore for the year ended on that date. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, whose financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss of ₹18.69 crore for the year ended March 31, 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of two joint ventures, whose financial statements, other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint ventures are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

(b) The consolidated financial results include a subsidiary incorporated outside India. During the year, it ceased to be a subsidiary from March 22, 2023 and has become jointly controlled entity. Its unaudited financial statements are provided by the Management by translating to the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act. These consolidated financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 223.81 crore as at March 22, 2023 and total revenue of ₹1,058.29 crore for the period ended on that date. We have relied on the financial statement/ financial information provided to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial results, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary is based on the Management certified financial statements.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures, incorporated in India, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 (xxi) of the Order.
2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditor on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:
    a. We/the other auditor whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
    b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and report of other auditor.
    c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements.
    d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
    e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and reports of the other statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.
    f. With respect to the adequacy and the operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and joint ventures incorporated in India, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
    g. In our opinion and based on the consideration of report of other statutory auditor of the subsidiary company and its joint ventures incorporated in India, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid/provided by the Holding Company and its Subsidiary Company incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule (V) to the Act.
    h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditor on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph:
        i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations

on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint ventures – Refer Note 39 (a) to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023 for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures incorporated in India.

iv. (a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary respectively 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 Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall,

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditor of such subsidiaries and joint ventures that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, to the consolidated financial statements, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiary and joint ventures from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary and joint ventures shall,

- whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

© Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The holding and subsidiaries and joint ventures company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable w.e.f. April 01, 2023 to the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For **H P V S & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 23144084BGPRHX2381

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 02, 2023

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Re: JSW Cement 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:

(xxi) Qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are:

Name	CIN	Holding company/ subsidiary	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
JSW Cement Limited	U26957MH2006PLC160839	Holding Company	(i) (c)
NKJA Mining Private Limited	U10100MP2012PTC027609	Subsidiary	(ix) (d)
NKJA Mining Private Limited	U10100MP2012PTC027609	Subsidiary	(xvii)
Springway Mining Private Limited	U10100WB2010PTC152849	Subsidiary	(ix) (d)
Springway Mining Private Limited	U10100WB2010PTC152849	Subsidiary	(xvii)
Shiva Cement Limited	L26942OR1985PLC001557	Subsidiary	(vii) (a)
Shiva Cement Limited	L26942OR1985PLC001557	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Green Cement Limited	U26990TG2019PTC136901	Subsidiary	(xvii)
Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	U60221TG2018PTC124102	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW One Platforms Limited	U51100MH2018PLC314290	Joint Venture	(xvii)

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of JSW Cement Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, its Subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its Subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Group and its joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditor in terms of their reports referred to in the "Other Matters" paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Group and its joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to the two Subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the auditor of such subsidiaries incorporated in India.

For **H P V S & Associates.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Vaibhav L Dattani
Partner
M. No.144084
UDIN: 23144084BGPRHX2381

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 02, 2023

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2023

₹ crore

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
I	ASSETS			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	3,493.32	3,833.36
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	4.6	1,575.39	872.29
	(c) Right of use assets	5	225.69	429.93
	(d) Goodwill	6	236.57	233.23
	(e) Intangible assets	7	689.16	76.34
	(f) Intangible assets under development	7A	15.31	3.95
	(g) Investment in joint venture	8	293.82	2.53
	(h) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	9	420.37	481.04
	(ii) Loans	10	-	20.00
	(iii) Other financial assets	11	124.49	61.85
	(i) Deferred tax assets(net)	12	85.08	51.87
	(j) Income tax assets (net)	13	28.49	1.94
	(k) Other non-current assets	14	676.15	571.77
	Total non-current assets		**7,863.84**	**6,640.10**
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	15	448.47	460.21
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	16	710.79	766.27
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	17	51.13	164.83
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	18	3.90	390.10
	(iv) Loans	10	238.16	70.30
	(v) Derivative asset	19	-	16.53
	(vi) Other financial assets	11	491.18	407.03
	(c) Other current assets	14	413.52	357.14
	Total current assets		**2,357.15**	**2,632.41**
	Total assets		**10,220.99**	**9,272.51**
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	20	986.35	986.35
	(b) Other equity	21	1,260.25	1,144.30
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**2,246.60**	**2,130.65**
	(c) Non-controlling interest		(51.35)	(18.63)
	Total Equity		**2,195.25**	**2,112.02**
	Liabilities			
	Non-current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	22	4,645.59	4,051.49
	(ii) Lease liabilities	5	197.89	410.43
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	23	12.57	0.24
	(b) Provisions	24	85.35	89.44
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	313.38	225.31
	Total non-current liabilities		**5,254.78**	**4,776.91**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	25	775.96	570.57
	(ii) Lease liabilities	5	21.74	21.86
	(iii) Trade payables			
	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	26	40.45	33.52
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	26	1,043.66	1,049.28
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	23	803.89	570.45
	(b) Provisions	24	0.14	0.28
	(c) Other current liabilities	27	85.12	110.22
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	27.40
	Total current liabilities		**2,770.96**	**2,383.58**
	Total liabilities		**8,025.74**	**7,160.49**
	Total equity and liabilities		**10,220.99**	**9,272.51**

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L. Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31 March 2023

₹ crore

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
I	Revenue from operations	28	5,836.72	4,668.57
II	Other income	29	90.01	70.70
III	Fair value gain arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL		-	124.21
IV	Gain on change in ownership interests in Joint venture and change in relationships	39 (i) & (j)	55.48	-
V	**Total Income (I+II+III+IV)**		**5,982.21**	**4,863.48**
VI	**Expenses**			
	Cost of raw material consumed	30	1,124.36	1,067.05
	Purchases of stock in trade	31	450.00	153.31
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	32	(7.39)	(44.18)
	Employee benefits expense	33	294.63	244.63
	Finance costs	34	310.23	314.60
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	373.21	238.47
	Power and fuel		1,032.35	759.14
	Freight and handling expenses		1,414.67	1,107.18
	Fair Value Loss arising from Financial asset and liability designated as FVTPL		135.36	0.77
	Other expenses	36	715.16	631.89
			5,842.58	**4,472.86**
	Less: Captive consumption		(3.90)	(7.37)
	Total Expenses (VI)		**5,838.68**	**4,465.49**
VII	**Profit before share of Profit/(Loss) from Joint Venture, Exceptional Item and Tax (V-VI)**		**143.53**	**397.99**
VIII	Share of loss from joint venture		(18.69)	(1.26)
IX	**Profit before Exceptional Item and Tax (VII-VIII)**		**124.84**	**396.73**
	Exceptional Items		-	-
X	**Total Exceptional Items**		-	-
XI	**Profit before tax (IX-X)**		**124.84**	**396.73**
	Tax expenses			
	Current tax		53.14	86.82
	Deferred tax	12	13.15	77.26
XII	**Total tax expenses**		**66.29**	**164.08**
XIII	**Profit for the year (XI-XII)**		**58.55**	**232.65**
XIV	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit plans		(2.30)	(0.57)
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(15.30)	55.47
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	12	6.15	(19.18)
	Total (A)		**(11.45)**	**35.72**
B	i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Foreign currency translation reserve		20.43	7.46
	(b) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		(17.50)	12.18
	Total (B)		**2.93**	**19.64**
	Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) (A+B)		**(8.52)**	**55.36**
	Total comprehensive income (XIII + XIV)		**50.03**	**288.01**
	Total Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		91.28	244.28
	- Non-controlling interest		(32.73)	(11.63)
	Total		**58.55**	**232.65**
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		(8.53)	55.33
	- Non-controlling interest		0.01	0.03
	Total		**(8.52)**	**55.36**
	Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		82.75	299.61
	- Non-controlling interest		(32.72)	(11.60)
	Total		**50.03**	**288.01**
XV	**Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹10/- each)**			
	- Basic (In ₹)	39g	0.93	2.48
	- Diluted (In ₹)		0.93	2.48

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L. Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

(A) Equity Share Capital (A)

₹ crore

Particulars	Total
Balance at 1 April 2021	986.35
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	986.35
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	**986.35**

(B) Other equity: Total

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserve and surplus			Other comprehensive income/(loss)			Attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total
	Retained earnings	Equity settled share based payment reserve	Legal reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance at 31 March 2021	**795.89**	**40.87**	**3.95**	**10.04**	**(15.93)**	**4.21**	**839.03**	**(7.03)**	**832.00**
Profit for the year	244.28	-	-	-	-	-	244.28	(11.63)	232.65
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(0.39)	-	-	7.46	36.09	12.17	55.33	0.03	55.36
Recognition of share based payments	-	5.66	-	-	-	-	5.66	-	5.66
Balance at 31 March 2022	**1,039.78**	**46.53**	**3.95**	**17.50**	**20.16**	**16.38**	**1,144.30**	**(18.63)**	**1,125.67**
Profit for the year	91.28	-	-	-	-	-	91.28	(32.73)	58.55
Recognition of share based payments	-	33.36	-	-	-	-	33.36	-	33.36
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(1.50)	-	-	20.43	(9.96)	(17.50)	(8.53)	0.01	(8.52)
Loss of control of subsidiary	41.88	-	(3.95)	(37.93)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid on Preference shares	(0.16)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.16)	-	(0.16)
Balance at 31 March 2023	**1,171.28**	**79.89**	**-**	**-**	**10.20**	**(1.12)**	**1,260.25**	**(51.35)**	**1,208.90**

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L. Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2023

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	124.83	396.72
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	373.20	225.06
Gain on change in ownership interests in Joint venture and change in relationships	(55.48)	-
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	0.48	13.73
Share of loss from joint ventures (net)	18.69	1.26
Interest Income	(53.14)	(51.39)
Dividend Income	(0.47)	(0.55)
Interest expense	293.00	272.72
Share-based payment expense	43.55	10.49
Non-cash expenditure	0.17	28.40
Fair Value Loss/(gain) arising from Financial instrument designated as FVTPL	135.36	(124.21)
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	7.18	4.48
Operating profit before working capital changes	**887.37**	**776.71**
Movements in Working Capital:		
Increase in trade receivables	(36.97)	(147.57)
Increase in inventories	(138.70)	(110.93)
Increase in financial and other assets	(370.15)	(352.94)
Increase in Trade payables	379.85	174.13
Increase in Other liabilities*	8.18	61.59
Increase in provisions	28.88	7.12
Cash flow used in Operations	**758.46**	**408.11**
Income taxes paid (net)	(107.09)	(69.11)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**651.37**	**339.00**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including under development and capital advances)	(2,231.61)	(1,054.47)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.32	0.01
Interest received	34.51	11.06
Investment in Joint ventures	(30.68)	(6.72)
Cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	(3.34)	-
Investment Others	-	(79.50)
Investment in term deposit	386.20	(350.18)
Dividend income from non-current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.47	0.55
Proceeds from Sale of non-current investments	52.00	12.50
Loan given to Others	-	(69.45)
Loan given to related parties repaid	-	1.83
Loan given to Others repaid	-	4.66
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,791.13)**	**(1,529.71)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issue of compulsory convertible preference share	-	1,600.00
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	3,253.27	1,340.55
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(2,083.21)	(815.25)
Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	190.25	(572.10)
Payment for lease liabilities	(27.09)	(20.49)
Dividend paid on Preference shares	(0.16)	-
Interest paid	(292.06)	(272.82)
Net cash generated from financing activities	**1,041.00**	**1,259.89**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (a + b +c)	**(98.76)**	**69.18**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	164.83	95.65
Cash and cash equivalents pursuant to Business combination (Refer note 39 h)	0.26	-
Cash and cash equivalents related to loss of control of subsidiary (Refer note 39 i)	(15.20)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 17)	**51.13**	**164.83**

* Includes current/non-current

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Reconciliation forming part of cash flow statement

Particulars	1 April 2022	Cash Flow (net)	New Leases	Others	31 March 2023
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings included in Current borrowing)	4,533.86	1,170.06	-	(560.82)	5,143.10
Borrowings Current	88.20	190.25	-	-	278.45
Finance Lease Obligation (including current maturities)	432.29	(27.09)	45.95	(231.52)	219.63

Particulars	1 April 2021	Cash Flow (net)	New Leases	Others	31 March 2022
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings included in Current borrowing)	2,541.63	2,125.30	-	(133.07)	4,533.86
Borrowings Current	660.30	(572.10)	-	-	88.20
Finance Lease Obligation (including current maturities)	205.68	(20.49)	252.12	(5.02)	432.29

Notes:

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the" indirect method "as set out in IND AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.
2. Others comprises of upfront fees amortisation, fair value of (Gain)/Loss on Financial liability and loss of control of subsidiary.

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

Vaibhav L. Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

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Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

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Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

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Director Finance and Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. General Information

JSW Cement Limited ("the Company" or "the Parent") and its Subsidiaries collectively is referred to as 'the Group'. The Group is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement, ground granulated blast furnace slag and clinker, trading of allied products and logistic services dealing mainly in domestic transportation of goods.

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively is referred to as "the Group") is operating ~4.00 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Vijayanagar- Karnataka, ~4.20 million tonne per annum cement manufacturing unit at Bilkalguduru village near Nandyal- Andhra Pradesh, ~2.50 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Dolvi Maharashtra, ~3.60 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Salboni village in West Bengal, ~1.50 million tonne per annum grinding unit at Jajpur in Odissa and ~0.80 million tonne per annuam grinding unit at Salem in Tamilnadu.

JSW Cement Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India on March 29, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

I. Statement of Compliances

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

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Consolidated Financial Statements which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 June 2023.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year, as explained in the accounting policies below, and acquisition of subsidiaries where assets and liabilities are measured at fair values as at the date of acquisition in accordance with Ind AS 103.

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

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

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

The Consolidated Financial Statement is presented in INR which is the functional currency of the Parent Company. All the values are rounded off to crore unless otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Consolidated balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification:

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

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

- It is expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

III. Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. When the Company has less than majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting is sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including;

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidation Procedure

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expense and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiary. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the Consolidaed Financial Statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combination policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Changes in the Group's interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

In case of loss of control of a subsidiary, any excess of fair value of consideration received over carrying amount of the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, is recognised as gain or loss in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Additionally, components of Other Comprehensive Income of Subsidiaries are reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss or transferred directly to retained earnings.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

IV. Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition date fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Ind AS.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the financial year, the provisional amounts for which the accounting is incomplete shall be disclosed in the financial statements and provisional amounts recognised at the acquisition date shall be retrospectively adjusted during the measurement period. During the measurement period, the group shall also recognise additional assets or liabilities if the new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and if known would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date. However, the measurement period shall not exceed the period of one year from the acquisition date.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control shall be accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

V. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or Groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

VI. Investment in associates and joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of joint ventures are incorporated in these Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

An investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in a joint venture.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale.

When a group entity transacts with a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the joint venture are recognised in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements only to the extent of interests in joint venture that are not related to the Group.

VII. Revenue Recognition

Sale of goods

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

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

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

The Group recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer.

Sale of Flats

Group applies Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" for recognition of revenue from sale of residential estate which is being recognised at a point in time upon the Group satisfying its performance obligation and the control of the underlying asset gets transferred to the customer which is linked to the application and receipt of occupancy certificate.

The Group has applied five step model as set out in Ind AS 115 to recognise revenue in this Financial Statements. The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

a. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs; or

b. The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

c. The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Group has determined that the terms of the contract with customers does not meet the criteria to recognise revenue over a period of time. Revenue is recognised at point of time in time with respect to contracts for sale of residential units and as and when the control is passed on to the customers which is linked to the application and receipt of occupancy certificate.

Contract Balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivable

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Trade receivables is derecognised when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party including discounting of bills on a non-recourse basis.

Contract liabilities

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

Refund liabilities

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

Dividend and interest income:

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

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

VIII. Leases

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

Group as lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases.

Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as

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rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Group as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Sr. No.	Class of assets	Years
1	Leasehold land	5-99 years
2	Building	2-10 years
3	Plant and Machinery	25 years

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

The Group accounts for sale and lease back transaction, recognising right-of-use assets and lease liability, measured in the same way as other right-of use assets and lease liability. Gain or loss on the sale transaction is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Lease liabilities

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (such as tablets, computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). 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.

IX. Foreign Currencies

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

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

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Consolidated 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

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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 (XX)(C)(b);
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss on repayment of the monetary items; and

For the purposes of presenting these Consolidated Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into INR using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rate fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction are used. Exchange difference arising, if any, are recognised in Consolidated other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposal (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill, capital reserve on bargain purchase and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

X. Borrowing Costs

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

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

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

XI. Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest and effect of this favourable interest is treated as a government grant. The Loan or assistance is initially recognised at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and recognised to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss immediately on fulfilment of the performance obligations. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

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XII. Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the Consolidated Balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the Group recongnises 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 Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

XIII. Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 39(d).

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting year, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Group has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Group uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes.

XIV. Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interest in Joint ventures except where the group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefit of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they are related to items that are recognised in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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

XV. 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 has put into the operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which cost are incurred. Major shutdown and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activity undertaken improves the economic benefit expected to arise from the assets.

Spares parts, servicing equipment and standby equipment which can be used only in connection with a particular Plant & Equipment of the Company and their use is expected to be irregular, are capitalised at cost. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Consolidated 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

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levels, revenue (net of cost) generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses., if any.

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

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Sr. No.	Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Plant and Machinery	3 to 65 years
2	Factory Building	3 to 65 years
3	Non-Factory Building	3 to 65 years

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

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.

Freehold lands are not depreciated.

Expense Incurred for improvement of leasehold assets which are expected to have future economic benefit are capitalised and amortise over the term of the lease.

Capital assets whose ownership does not vest with the Group are amortised based on the estimated useful life as follows:

Sr. No.	Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Switching substation	35 years
2	Railway Siding	15 years
3	Road	25 years
4	Leasehold improvement	3 years
5	Residential complex	10 years

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

XVI. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Sr. No.	Nature of Assets	Useful life of assets
1	Software	3 years

Mining assets are amortised using unit of production method over the entire lease term.

The Group has elected to continue with carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

Mining Assets

Acquisition Costs

The cost of Mining Assets capitalised includes costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights to explore, stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs.

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Bid premium and royalties payable with respect to mining operations is contractual obligation. The said obligations are variable and linked to market prices. The Group has accounted for the same as expenditure on accrual basis as and when related liability arises as per respective agreements/statute.

Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The Group measures its exploration and evaluation assets at cost and classifies as Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the assets acquired and applies the classification consistently. To the extent that tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible asset.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities.

General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g. costs incurred for environment clearance, defense clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.

Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration - Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Stripping cost

Developmental stripping costs in order to obtain access to quantities of mineral reserves that will be mined in future periods are capitalised as part of mining assets. Capitalisation of developmental stripping costs ends when the commercial production of the mineral reserves begins.

Production stripping costs are incurred to extract the mineral in the form of inventories and/or to improve access to an additional component of a mineral body or deeper levels of material. Production stripping costs are accounted for as inventories to the extent the benefit from production stripping activity is realised in the form of inventories.

Other production stripping cost incurred are expensed in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Developmental stripping costs are presented within mining assets. After initial recognition, stripping activity assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The expected useful life of the identified component of the mineral body is used to depreciate or amortise the stripping asset.

Mine restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs:

Provision is made for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mine. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalised. The provision for decommissioning assets is based on the current estimates of the costs for removing and decommissioning production facilities, the forecast timing of settlement of decommissioning liabilities and the appropriate discount rate. A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the asset through amortisation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period via unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements are reviewed periodically.

The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology. Details of such provisions are set out in note 24.

XVII. Impairment of Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation

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can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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

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

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

XVIII.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. Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight.

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

XIX. Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, 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 Group recognises any write down that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group 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).

XX. 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

A financial asset is initially recognised at fair value and, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the 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 Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Group recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Consolidated OCI is reclassified from the equity to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned while holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. The equity instruments which are strategic investments and held for long-term purposes are classified as FVTOCI.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from Consolidated OCI to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- The Group's right to receive the dividends is established,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

d) Impairment

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default

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

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

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and 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 11 and Ind AS 18, the Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Group has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Group expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

e) Effective interest method

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

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

b) Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

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c) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

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

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

Other financial liabilities:

The Group enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Group at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as part of trade payables and the arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as other financial liabilities. Interest borne by the Group on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

C. Derivative instruments and Hedge Accounting:

a) Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate, commodity price and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, commodity forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedge item.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

b) **Embedded derivatives**

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit and loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

c) **Hedge accounting**

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

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

(i) Fair value hedges

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

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

When the Group designates only the intrinsic value of the option as the hedging instrument, it accounts for the changes in the time value in OCI. This amount is be removed from OCI and recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction affects Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss if the hedge is transaction related.

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

(ii) Cash flow hedges

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

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

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

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ultimately recognised in profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

(iii) Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation

Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of foreign currency translation reserve. The gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

Gains and losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

XXI. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

For the purpose of the Consolidated Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

XXII. 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.

XXIII. Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive 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. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and recent accounting pronouncement

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

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

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

ii) Impairment of investment in joint ventures

Determining whether the investments in joint ventures are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, Management have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses/operations of the investee companies as more fully described in Note 39j. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above-mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

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iii) **Provisions and liabilities**

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognised nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

iv) **Contingencies**

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

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the Consolidated 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) **Taxes**

Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') subsequently amended in Finance Act issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on September 20, 2019 which is effective April 1, 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('New tax rate') subject to certain conditions.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group had made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and The Company and one of its subsidiaries decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit. During the year, the Group has re-assessed the impact of the Ordinance and there is no significant change in the measurement arising of the said assessment.

vii) **Provision for mine restoration**

Provision for mines restoration are estimated case by-case based on available information, taking into account applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Management reviews all assumptions annually and any changes is accounted accordingly.

viii) **Impairment of Goodwill**

Determining whether the goodwill acquired in business combinations are impaired, requires an estimate of recoverable amount of the group's cash generating unit (or group of cash generating units). In considering the recoverable value of cash generating unit, the management has anticipated the future benefits to arise from commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying unit. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit prorate based on carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss of goodwill is recognised directly in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

ix) **Leases**

If an arrangement contains a lease, the parties to the arrangement shall apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to the lease element. Therefore, the Group is required to separate payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. However, Management has concluded that it is impracticable to separate both the elements reliably and has recognised an asset and a liability at an amount equal to the carrying value of the specified asset in the books of the lessor. Subsequently, the liability has been reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charges on the liability recognised using the Group's incremental borrowing rate of interest over the tenure of the arrangement. The total payments less payments made towards lease obligation and imputed finance charges have been considered to be the consideration for elements other than lease.

In case of arrangements which are identified to be in the nature of finance lease, the management concluded that it is impracticable to derive the relative fair values of lease and other elements of the arrangement and has accordingly determined the consideration for elements other than lease as a residual post appropriation of lease payments derived based on lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest on the lease obligation corresponding to the respective gross asset values in the books of lessor.

x) **Defined benefits plans**

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

xi) **Expected credit loss**

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of the amount receivable having regard to, the past collection history of each party, ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

B) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 1 April 2023, as below:

(a) **Ind AS 1** – Presentation of Financial Statements – The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements.

(b) **Ind AS 12** – Income Taxes – The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption of Ind AS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Accordingly, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on transactions such as initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.

(c) **Ind AS 8** – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates". Accounting estimates are defined as "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

(d) **Ind AS 103** – Common control Business Combination The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination. It requires to disclose the date on which the transferee obtains control of the transferor. There is no significant impact on the Group.

The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact of these amendments.

C) Critical accounting judgements

i) **Joint control over JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as 'JSW Cement FZE')**

During the year, Aquarius Global Fund PCC has acquired 14.04% stake in JSWFZC, resulting in dilution of JSWCL's stake in JSWFZC. Accordingly, JSWCL stake is reduced to effective shareholding of 85.96% in JSWFZC. Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) and Aquarius Global Fund PCC ('AGFP') will jointly control JSW Cement FZC ('JSWFZC') (formerly known as 'JSW Cement FZE').

As per the agreement, all the relevant activities of JSWFZC that affect its variable returns will be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWCL and AGFP. Thus, the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JSWFZC.

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ii) Joint control over JSW One Platforms Limited (Formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited')

Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL), JSW Paints Private Limited (JPPL) and JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) have been jointly controlling JSW One Platforms Limited ('JOPL') (formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited'). During the year, Mitsui and Co., Ltd. (Mitsui), has acquired 8.2% stake in JOPL, resulting in dilution of JSWCL's stake in JOPL by 1.32%. JSWCL has made an investment of ₹37.40 crore through equity shares having an effective shareholding of 13.68% in JOPL. As per the revised shareholder's agreement among JSWSL, JPPL, JSWCL and Mitsui, all the relevant activities of JOPL that affect its variable returns will continue to be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWSL, JSWCL & JPPL. However, Mitsui has certain protective rights under this shareholder's agreement. Thus, the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JOPL.

iii) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

iv) Incentives under the State Industrial Policy

The Group units at Salboni in West Bengal and Jajpur in Odisha are eligible for incentives under the respective state government policy/scheme for availing incentives in the form of VAT/SGST reimbursement.

The Government of West Bengal introduced a scheme called the West Bengal State Support Industries Scheme, 2013 ("WBSSIS 2013") to encourage and increase investment in the state. WBSSIS 2013 promised various incentives and reliefs to industries. Banking on the promises made in the WBSSIS 2013, the Company has set up a plant in West Bengal, investing more than INR 600 crore. After applying to receive incentives under the scheme, the Group received registration certificate ("RC") in part I. However, even after complying with all the conditions and regularly following up with the government bodies, JSWCL has not received the RC in part II which is required to avail the benefits of the scheme. The government authorities are silent on the Group's application. The Company has filed writ petition before the Kolkata High court to direct the state government to issue RC in part II and grant all benefits eligible under WBSSIS 2013.

The Government of Odisha vide their Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015 ("IPR 2015") provided for benefit of reimbursement of net VAT paid by an industrial unit, which fell in the priority sector (including a new unit or the expansion of an existing unit). A Resolution dated August 18, 2020 ("Amendment Resolution") was issued by the Industries Department of the Government of Odisha to amend IPR 2015, thereby excluding cement manufacturing/grinding units etc. from availing the benefit of reimbursement of Net SGST with effective from 1 July 2017. JSWCL has filed a writ petition before the Odisha High Court challenging the amendment to the IPR 2015 in December 2020.

The management has evaluated the impact of conditions under both the industrial Policies and taken legal advice on tenability of the position. Based on the position and the legal advice, the Company believes that it is eligible to receive SGST reimbursements under both the Industrial Policy and accordingly has recognised incentive income and the cumulative incentive receivable is considered to be good and recoverable.

v) Compulsory Convertible Preference shares

The Group has issued Compulsorily convertible preference share (CCPS) which is convertible into equity shares at mutually agreed date or on IPO date after the initial lock-in period. The conversion into equity shares will be at the fair market price to be determined on the date of conversion. Judgement is required to determine whether a) CCPS are converted into fixed number of shares of the company and to be classified as equity or b) CCPS are converted into variable number of shares which would meet the definition of a financial liability and thus classify CCPS as financial liability instruments.

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4. Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

Particulars	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipment	Vehicle	Switching station	Residential complex	Leasehold improvement	External road	Railway siding	Total Property, plant and equipment
I. Cost/Deemed cost													
Balance as at 31 March 2021	40.73	852.93	3,172.11	10.30	10.72	11.01	17.09	52.69	14.89	4.42	84.33	19.00	4,290.22
Reclassification of Assets	-	108.79	(108.80)	1.69	0.16	(1.60)	(0.10)	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
Additions	33.09	52.81	155.20	0.58	1.92	1.68	2.38	-	-	-	10.09	-	257.75
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	4.45	18.21	0.10	0.09	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.91
Deductions	-	(0.27)	(5.06)	(0.11)	-	(0.15)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.09)	-	-	(5.70)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**73.82**	**1,018.71**	**3,231.66**	**12.56**	**12.89**	**11.00**	**19.35**	**52.69**	**14.89**	**4.33**	**94.42**	**19.00**	**4,565.32**
Additions	121.85	48.77	452.61	1.53	2.32	1.16	2.50	-	-	0.04	0.23	2.59	633.60
Addition through business combination	18.77	-	-	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	19.03
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	23.60	44.20	0.37	0.24	0.05	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	68.48
Discard/Disposal	-	(0.59)	3.09	(0.25)	-	(0.01)	(0.07)	-	-	-	-	-	2.17
Loss of control of Subsidiary (Refer note 39 i)	-	(281.40)	(534.29)	(4.40)	(2.85)	(0.58)	(0.70)	-	-	-	-	-	(824.22)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**214.44**	**809.09**	**3,197.27**	**9.85**	**12.61**	**11.66**	**21.27**	**52.69**	**14.89**	**4.37**	**94.65**	**21.59**	**4,464.38**
II. Accumulated depreciation													
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	49.87	439.39	2.85	5.23	3.94	5.75	4.81	3.09	1.69	13.46	5.03	535.11
Reclassification of Assets	-	2.24	(1.90)	0.09	0.04	(0.07)	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	-	0.36
Depreciation expense for the year	-	28.00	154.78	1.66	2.81	1.58	2.09	2.25	1.49	1.03	3.83	1.41	200.93
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	0.20	0.36	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59
Eliminated on disposal/discard of assets	-	(0.03)	(4.88)	(0.02)	-	(0.05)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.03)	-	-	(5.03)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**80.28**	**587.75**	**4.59**	**8.10**	**5.40**	**7.78**	**7.06**	**4.58**	**2.69**	**17.29**	**6.44**	**731.96**
Addition due to Business combination	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	0.19
Depreciation expense for the year	-	34.32	272.42	1.44	2.69	1.77	2.37	2.25	1.49	1.04	3.83	1.57	325.19
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	1.87	3.52	0.07	0.13	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.60
Eliminated on disposal/discard of assets	-	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.20)	-	-	(0.06)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.37)
Loss of control of Subsidiary (Refer note 39 i)	-	(30.44)	(57.70)	(1.16)	(1.99)	(0.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91.51)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**85.93**	**805.98**	**4.75**	**8.94**	**6.97**	**10.25**	**9.31**	**6.07**	**3.73**	**21.12**	**8.01**	**971.06**
Carrying value													
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**214.44**	**723.16**	**2,391.29**	**5.10**	**3.67**	**4.69**	**11.02**	**43.38**	**8.82**	**0.64**	**73.53**	**13.58**	**3,493.32**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	73.82	938.43	2,643.91	7.97	4.79	5.60	11.57	45.63	10.31	1.64	77.13	12.56	3,833.36

4.1 Asset include Gross Block of ₹ 674.02 crore (Previous year: ₹ 622.04 crore) constructed on lease land under sub-lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹ 0.60 crore.

4.2 At Vijayanagar, the leasehold land, the sublease agreements with JSW Steel Limited for 150 acres has expired on 24.10.2017. JSW Steel is in the process of converting the title of 1700 acres (wherein 150 acres is part of) from leasehold to freehold by purchasing the said land as per the terms of their lease-cum sale deed with State Government of Karnataka. JSW Steel Ltd has undertaken to enter into lease agreement for the said 150 acres land with the Company for mutually agreed period after the Sale Deed with State Government of Karnataka for land purchase is executed in their favour. Gross carrying value under Right of use asset is ₹ 3.86 crore.

4.3 Asset include Gross Block of ₹ 531.32 crore (Previous year: ₹ 416.56 crore) constructed on lease land under lease agreements with JSW Steel Limited, for 20.55 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹ 2.16 crore.

4.4 Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowing, the detail relating to which have been described in note 22.

4.5 Property, plant and equipment include assets with net block of ₹ 139.95 crore (Previous year: ₹ 147.27 crore) for which ownership is not in the name of the Company.

4.6 Capital work-in-progress includes borrowing cost ₹ 70.52 crore (as at March 31, 2022 ₹ 43.26 crore).

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

CWIP Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	951.79	601.08	12.56	9.96	1,575.39
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**951.79**	**601.08**	**12.56**	**9.96**	**1,575.39**

As at 31 March 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	772.00	62.32	16.84	21.13	872.29
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**772.00**	**62.32**	**16.84**	**21.13**	**872.29**

4.7 Depreciation of NIL (As at 31 March 2022: ₹0.34 crore) pertaining to project is transferred to CWIP.

5. Right-of-use assets and lease liability

₹ crore

Particulars	Land	Property	Plant and machinery	Total Right-of-use assets
I. Cost				
Balance as at 31 March 2021	32.14	38.05	174.25	244.44
Additions	237.75	14.03	-	251.78
Deductions	-	(5.02)	-	(5.02)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**269.89**	**47.06**	**174.25**	**491.20**
Additions	17.41	34.41	-	51.82
Foreign exchange translation differences	21.77	-	-	21.77
Deductions	-	(8.04)	-	(8.04)
Loss of control of Subsidiary (Refer note 39 i)	(259.51)	-	-	(259.51)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**49.56**	**73.43**	**174.25**	**297.24**
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 31 March 2021	5.58	14.17	12.12	31.87
Depreciation expense for the year	14.67	10.04	6.95	31.66
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(2.26)	-	(2.26)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**20.25**	**21.95**	**19.07**	**61.27**
Depreciation expense for the year	16.14	13.89	6.95	36.98
Foreign exchange translation differences	1.34	-	-	1.34
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(4.32)	-	(4.32)
Loss of control of Subsidiary (Refer note 39 i)	(23.72)	-	-	(23.72)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**14.01**	**31.52**	**26.02**	**71.55**
Carrying value				
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**35.55**	**41.91**	**148.23**	**225.69**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	249.64	25.11	155.18	429.93

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Lease Liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 022
Opening Lease liability	432.29	205.68
Additions	45.95	252.12
Interest accrued	27.13	26.00
Lease principal payments	(27.09)	(20.49)
Lease interest payments	(27.13)	(26.00)
Others	(4.12)	(5.02)
Loss of control of subsidiary (Refer note 39 i)	(227.40)	-
Closing Lease liability	**219.63**	**432.29**

Breakup of lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current	21.74	21.86
Non-Current	197.89	410.43

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than 1 year	39.81	45.35
1-5 years	120.20	190.68
More than 5 years	250.16	498.94
Total	**410.17**	**734.97**

The Group has recognised ₹5.22 crore as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short-term lease/low value asset which was not recognised as part of right of use asset.

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

6. Goodwill

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cost/deemed cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	233.23	230.30
Addition (note 39h)	3.34	2.93
Total	**236.57**	**233.23**

Allocation of goodwill to Cash Generating Units (CGU's)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Limestone Mines	233.64	230.30
Others	2.93	2.93
Total	**236.57**	**233.23**

At present, Shiva Cement plant is operating at a very low capacity due to lack of demand for cement from its unit at Rourkela. To overcome this group is carrying out major advertising and re-branding exercise which should increase sales & improve profitability.

Strategically Shiva Cement was acquired for its limestone mine in ore rich belt at Khatkurbal, Rajgangpur, Odisha. The group intends to ramp up the clinkerisation facility at Rourkela plant and supply clinker to its grinding unit at Salboni, West Bengal & facility at Jajpur, Orissa. This will reduce the group dependency on imported clinker and reduce its exposure to adverse movement of international clinker prices & currency rates. This strategy should drastically improve the profitability of the East Zone operations.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

7. Intangible assets

₹ crore

Description of Assets	Software	Mining rights	Stripping cost	Total Intangible assets
I. Cost/Deemed cost				
Balance as at 31 March 2021	7.40	17.99	10.18	35.57
Additions	22.35	33.40	-	55.75
Deductions	(0.14)	-	-	(0.14)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**29.61**	**51.39**	**10.18**	**91.18**
Additions	2.84	-	-	2.84
Addition pursuant to Business combination	0.22	624.23	-	624.45
Deductions	-	(3.31)	-	(3.31)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**32.67**	**672.31**	**10.18**	**715.16**
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 31 March 2021	6.24	1.17	1.63	9.04
Depreciation expense for the year	4.56	0.93	0.39	5.88
Eliminated on disposal of assets	(0.08)	-	-	(0.08)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**10.72**	**2.10**	**2.02**	**14.84**
Depreciation expense for the year	8.87	1.20	0.97	11.04
Addition pursuant to Business combinations	0.12	-	-	0.12
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**19.71**	**3.30**	**2.99**	**26.00**
Carrying value				
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**12.96**	**669.01**	**7.19**	**689.16**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	18.89	49.29	8.16	76.34

Group has recognised Mining Rights as required under Ind AS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment for decommissioning liability to be incurred towards mines restoration expenditure, for deriving the cost of the asset company has discounted the value over the lease period of the mines.

7A. Intangible assets under development

₹ crore

Description of Assets	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Mining development	12.36	3.95
Software	2.95	-
Total	**15.31**	**3.95**

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule is as below:

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	10.67	2.35	2.29	-	15.31
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**10.67**	**2.35**	**2.29**	**-**	**15.31**

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	2.07	1.88	-	-	3.95
Project Temporary Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.07**	**1.88**	**-**	**-**	**3.95**

For Intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

Intangible under development	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project-wise	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

8. Investments in joint ventures

Particulars	Paid up Value	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		No. of Shares	₹ crore	No. of Shares	₹ crore
Investment in Equity shares accounted for using Equity Method					
Joint ventures					
JSW One Platforms Limited					
Equity shares	₹10 each	2,66,956	59.65	50,879	3.79
Less: Share of loss from joint venture			(14.83)		(1.26)
			44.82		**2.53**
JSW Cement FZC					
Equity shares	AED 150 each	7,32,930	252.86		-
Less: Share of loss from joint venture			(3.86)		-
			249.00		**-**
			293.82		**2.53**
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value			**293.82**		**2.53**

9. Investments (non-current)

Particulars	Paid up Value	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		No. of Shares	₹ crore	No. of Shares	₹ crore
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments					
(i) Quoted- others (At fair value through OCI)					
JSW Energy Limited		26,29,610	63.29	26,29,610	78.60
(B) Investment in Preference Shares					
Unquoted - (at fair value through Profit and loss)					
Everbest Consultancy service Pvt. Ltd.	8% non-convertible, non-cumulative redeemable of ₹ 100 each	10,00,00,000	48.38	10,00,00,000	40.71
(C) Investment in Debenture					
Others					
Unquoted - (at amortised cost)					
JSW Sports Limited	Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1,00,000 each redeemable at premium	23,100	231.00	28,300	283.00
Unquoted - (at fair value through Profit and loss)					
Algebra Endeavour Private Limited	9.00% Compulsory Convertible Debentures of ₹ 100 each	79,50,000	77.70	79,50,000	78.73
(D) Investment in government securities (Unquoted (others) (at amortised cost))					
National Saving Certificate - Pledged with Commercial Tax Department ₹ 3,000 (31 March 2022: ₹ 3,000)			-	-	-
			420.37	**-**	**481.04**
Quoted					
Aggregate book value		-	63.29	-	78.60
Aggregate market value		-	63.29	-	78.60
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value		-	357.08	-	402.44
Investment at amortised cost		-	**231.00**	-	**283.00**
Investment at fair value through Profit and loss		-	**126.08**	-	**119.44**
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			**63.29**		**78.60**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

10. Loans (Unsecured)

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current As at 31 March 2023	Non-Current As at 31 March 2022	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Loans to:				
- Related parties *	-	20.00	167.86	-
- Other body corporates	-	-	70.30	70.30
Total	**-**	**20.00**	**238.16**	**70.30**
Note:				
Considered good (Unsecured)	-	20.00	238.16	70.30
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans which are credit impaired	-	-	-	-

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

11. Other financial assets (unsecured, considered good)

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current As at 31 March 2023	Non-Current As at 31 March 2022	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Interest receivable on				
Loan to related party (Refer 38)	-		13.72	7.15
Loan to Other body corporate	-	-	11.06	3.18
Investment classified as amortised cost	-	-	65.11	54.13
Interest receivable others	-	-	4.14	10.94
Rent receivable from related party (Refer note 38)	-	-	8.42	8.42
Other receivable	-	-	19.51	21.15
Government grant income receivable	-	-	356.09	268.05
Security Deposit	18.82	12.19	6.68	27.53
Deferred Financial asset - Investment in Preference Share	45.17	49.66	6.45	6.48
Deposit with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	60.50	-	-	-
Total	**124.49**	**61.85**	**491.18**	**407.03**

12. Deferred tax (liabilities)/asset (Net)

Income tax expense

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. For each fiscal year, the Company's profit or loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the minimum alternative tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess with tax benefits or 22% plus a surcharge and education cess without tax benefits.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2022-23 is 15% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current tax:		
Current Tax	53.14	86.82
Tax/(Reversal)pertaining to earlier year	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred Tax (Asset)/Liability	17.62	164.08
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	(4.47)	(86.82)
Total deferred tax	**13.15**	**77.26**
Total Tax Expense	**66.29**	**164.08**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit Before Tax	**124.84**	**396.73**
Enacted Tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	**43.62**	**138.62**
Expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	2.50	-
Tax provision/(reversal) of earlier year	(10.18)	-
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries/Joint ventures	30.26	25.46
Others	0.09	-
Tax Expense recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**66.29**	**164.08**
Effective Tax Rate	53.10%	41.36%

There are certain income-tax related legal proceedings which are pending against the Group. Potential liabilities, if any have been adequately provided for, and the Group does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matter (refer note 39 a).

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax Liabilities	(313.38)	(225.31)
Deferred tax Assets	85.08	51.87
Total	**(228.30)**	**(173.44)**

Deferred tax assets/liabilities

Significant Components of deferred tax liabilities recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statement are as follows:

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March 2022	Recognised/ Reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	Others	As at 31 March 2023
Property plant & Equipment	(638.56)	(48.76)	-	(47.87)	(735.19)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	70.97	(70.97)	-	-	-
Provision for Employee benefit	3.57	-	0.81	-	4.38
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	45.04	58.16	-	-	103.20
Investment at FVTOCI	(26.15)	14.61	5.35	-	(6.19)
Others	(0.59)	(4.15)	-	-	(4.74)
MAT Credit entitlement	320.41	4.75	-	-	325.16
Balance at the end of the year	**(225.31)**	**(46.36)**	**6.16**	**(47.87)**	**(313.38)**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March 2021	Recognised/ reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	Others	As at 31 March 2022
Property plant & equipment	(604.56)	(34.00)	-	-	(638.56)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	176.63	(105.66)	-	-	70.97
Provision for Employee benefit	3.34	-	0.23	-	3.57
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	76.86	(31.82)	-	-	45.04
Investment at FVTOCI	(4.17)	(2.60)	(19.38)	-	(26.15)
Others	(0.43)	(0.16)	-	-	(0.59)
MAT Credit entitlement	233.59	86.82	-	-	320.41
Balance at the end of the year	**(118.74)**	**(87.42)**	**(19.15)**	**-**	**(225.31)**

Significant Components of deferred tax asset recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statement are as follows:

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March 2022	Recognised/ reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2023
Property plant & equipment	(17.77)	18.66	-	0.89
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	59.88	12.71	-	72.59
Provision for Employee benefit	0.33	-	(0.01)	0.32
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	3.95	1.95	-	5.90
Others	1.20	0.18	-	1.38
MAT Credit entitlement	4.28	(0.28)	-	4.00
Balance at the end of the year	**51.87**	**33.22**	**(0.01)**	**85.08**

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March 2021	Recognised/ reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in/ reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2022
Property plant & equipment	(18.59)	0.82	-	(17.77)
Carried forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation	53.23	6.65	-	59.88
Provision for Employee benefit	0.42	(0.07)	(0.02)	0.33
Borrowings, Lease and Other Liability	1.22	2.73	-	3.95
Others	1.17	0.03	-	1.20
MAT Credit entitlement	4.28	-	-	4.28
Balance at the end of the year	**41.73**	**10.16**	**(0.02)**	**51.87**

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and relates to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax assets on carry forward business loss/unabsorbed depreciation have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset at respective entities.

13. Income tax assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance tax and Tax Deducted at Source	28.49	1.94
Total	**28.49**	**1.94**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

14. Other assets

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances*	481.67	491.62	-	-
Advance other than capital advance				
Advance to suppliers	-	-	187.67	198.05
Security deposits	48.05	28.68	-	-
Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)				
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	-	-	196.94	120.91
Prepaid expenses	146.43	46.59	22.10	31.89
Advance to Employees	-	-	1.84	0.90
Other receivables	-	4.88	4.97	5.39
Total	**676.15**	**571.77**	**413.52**	**357.14**

***Capital Advance**

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital Advance considered good, Secured	59.52	27.68	-	-
Capital Advances considered good, Unsecured	422.15	463.94	-	-
Capital Advances which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Capital Advances-credit impaired	-	-	-	-
	481.67	**491.62**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Total	**481.67**	**491.62**	**-**	**-**

15. Inventories

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Raw materials (includes stock in transit ₹ 10.65 crore; previous year 4.55 crore) (at cost)	103.89	81.68
Semi finished goods (at cost)	23.68	26.25
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value) (includes trail run inventory ₹ 10.06 crore)	53.33	57.32
Traded Goods	4.61	48.62
Stores and spares (includes stock in transit ₹ Nil crore; previous year: 0.67 crore) (at cost)	158.94	173.75
Fuel (at cost)	104.02	72.59
Total	**448.47**	**460.21**

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the Group as at 31 March 2023 (refer note 22 and 25)

Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cost of material consumed	1,124.36	1,067.05
Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and stock in trade	(7.39)	(44.18)
Stores and spares	59.54	56.22
Fuel	598.26	180.40
Total	**1,774.77**	**1,259.49**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

16. Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Receivable considered good, Secured	176.54	102.39
Trade Receivable considered good, Unsecured	534.25	663.88
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	2.25	2.42
Trade Receivables-credit impaired	0.39	0.37
	713.43	**769.06**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(2.64)	(2.79)
Total	**710.79**	**766.27**

Trade receivable are secured by the funds received from Del credere agent (refer note 23)

Trade receivables have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings of the Group as at March 31, 2023 (refer note 25)

Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the Company

Debts amounting to ₹ 0.01 crore (Previous year: ₹ 0.05 crore) are due by private companies in which director is a director

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7-120 days with or without security.

Before accepting any new customer, the Group uses an external credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed once a year.

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 37.

Trade receivables from related parties details has been described in note 38.

Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	543.05	129.95	13.74	10.22	13.83	-	710.79
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	0.01	1.29	1.30
- Undisputed	-	-	-	0.95	-	-	0.95
Trade receivables - credit impaired							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.39

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables - considered good							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	618.98	117.32	13.52	16.44	-	0.01	766.27
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	0.09	1.17	1.26
- Undisputed	-	-	0.32	0.84	-	-	1.16
Trade receivables - credit impaired							
- Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.37

Unbilled dues for the financial year 2022-23 Nil (previous financial year 0.67 crore).

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

17. Cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	51.01	164.77
Cash on hand	0.12	0.06
Total	**51.13**	**164.83**

18. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Lien marked balances*		
In term deposits	2.07	2.19
Margin Money	-	18.56
Term deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	1.83	369.35
	3.90	**390.10**

* Lien for bank guarantee margin

19. Derivative assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Forward contract	-	16.53
Total	**-**	**16.53**

20. Equity share capital

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	No. of Shares		₹ crore	
Share Capital				
a) Authorised Capital				
Equity shares of the par value ₹10 each	1,80,00,00,000	1,80,00,00,000	1,800.00	1,800.00
Preference shares of the par value ₹100 each	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	1,700.00	1,700.00
b) Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid Up Capital				
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	98,63,52,230	98,63,52,230	986.35	986.35
Total			**986.35**	**986.35**

20.1 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 No of share	As at 31 March 2022 No of share
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	98,63,52,230	98,63,52,230
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the year	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**98,63,52,230**	**98,63,52,230**

20.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The Parent Company has a single class of of ordinary equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

20.3 Details of aggregate shareholding by holding company

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited - Holding Company	893.07	893.07
89,30,67,550 (31 March 2022 89,30,67,550) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each		

20.4 Shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate equity share in the Company

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shareholding				
Adarsh Advisory Services Private Limited - Holding company	89,30,67,550	90.54%	89,30,67,550	90.54%

20.5 Shares Allotted as Fully Paid-Up Pursuant to Contracts Without Payment Being Received in Cash During the Year of Five Years Immediately Preceding the Date of The Balance Sheet are as Under: Nil

20.6 Shares held by promoters and promoter group at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% change during the year
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding	
Promoter:					
Adarsh Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	89,30,67,550	90.54	89,30,68,050	90.54	-
Promoter Group:					
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	4,66,42,340	4.73	4,66,42,340	4.73	-
JSL Limited	2,00,52,114	2.03	2,00,52,114	2.03	-
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	2,65,90,226	2.70	2,65,90,226	2.70	-
Total	**98,63,52,230**	**100.00**	**98,63,52,730**	**100.00**	**-**

21. Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Retained earning	1,171.28	1,039.78
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	17.50
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(1.12)	16.38
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	10.20	20.16
Other Reserves:		
Equity settled share based payment reserve	79.89	46.53
Legal Reserve	-	3.95
	1,260.25	**1,144.30**

Retained earning

Retained earnings comprise balances of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end and balances of remeasurement of net defined benefit plans.

Equity settled share based payment reserve

The Group offers ESOP, under which options to subscribe for the Company's share have been granted to certain employees and senior management. The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share-based payments provided as part of ESOP schemes.

Legal reserve

In accordance with UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 and Article 13-A of the Entity's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit of each year is to be appropriated to a statutory reserve. Transfer may be discontinued when the reserve reaches 50% of the paid-up capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances stipulated by the law.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange difference related to the translation of the results and net asset of the groups for an operations from their functional currency to the Group's presentation currency is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and is accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR). Exchange differences previously accumulated in FCTR in respect of translating the net assets of foreign operations are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

The fair value change of the equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in Equity instrument through other comprehensive income.

Effective portion of cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

22. Non-Current Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current maturities	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured				
Term Loans (at amortised cost)				
From banks	3,045.28	2,497.12	502.12	476.10
From Financial Institution	-	89.57	-	10.00
Less: Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	(9.81)	(10.99)	(4.61)	(3.73)
Unsecured				
Other Loans (at Fair value through profit and loss)				
Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,610.12	1,475.79	-	-
	4,645.59	**4,051.49**	**497.51**	**482.37**
Less: Amount clubbed under short-term borrowings (note 25)	-	-	(497.51)	(482.37)
Total	**4,645.59**	**4,051.49**	**-**	**-**

Term loans from Banks

As on 31 March 2023		As on 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
Rupee Term Loan from banks (Secured)					
42.64	24.76	67.39	15.82	2 quarterly instalments of ₹5.50 crore each from Apr'23 to Sep'23 4 quarterly instalments of ₹6.88 crore each from Oct'23 to Sep'24 4 quarterly instalments of ₹7.22 crore each from Oct'23 to Sep'24	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	-	330.77	57.80	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	-	-	72.20	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	-	417.88	90.98	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	47.94	47.94	47.94	4 quarterly instalments of ₹11.98 crore each from Jun'23 to Mar'24	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	-	71.18	18.85	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

As on 31 March 2023		As on 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
20.00	20.00	40.00	20.00	8 quarterly instalments of ₹5.00 crore each from Jun'23 to Mar'25	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
26.25	17.50	43.75	17.50	5 half yearly instalments of ₹8.75 crore each from Apr'23 to Apr'25	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
-	-	121.50	27.00	Repaid in FY 2022-23	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company.
300.00	-	300.00	-	Bullet Repayment in Dec'24	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company.
323.45	94.95	290.78	59.64	16 unequal quaterly installment from Jun'23 to Mar'27	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company.
221.88	28.12	-	-	8 quarterly instalments of ₹9.38 crore each from Sep'23 to Jun'25 8 quarterly instalments of ₹12.50 crore each from Sep'25 to Jun'27 4 quarterly instalments of ₹18.75 crore each from Sep'27 to Jun'28	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable and movable fixed assets of the Company situated across locations.
655.41	248.92	-	-	21 unequal quaterly installment from Jun'23 to Jun'28	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni, Nandyal and movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal
150.00	-	-	-	Bullet Repayment in Dec'24	Second charge on the current assets of the Company
282.00	18.00	-	-	4 quarterly instalments of ₹6.00 crore each from Sep'23 to Jun'24 4 quarterly instalments of ₹12.00 crore each from Sep'24 to Jun'25 4 quarterly instalments of ₹18.00 crore each from Sep'25 to Jun'26 4 quarterly instalments of ₹24.00 crore each from Sep'26 to Jun'27 2 quarterly instalments of ₹30.00 crore each from Sep'27 to Dec'27	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal.
612.57	-	309.91	-	6 quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.25 crore each from Dec'24 to Mar'26 8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 14.55 crore each from Jun'26 to Mar'28 16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 18.38 crore each from Jun'28 to Mar'32 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 19.91 crore each from Jun'32 to Mar'33 2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 24.50 crore each from Jun'33 to Sep'33	First *pari passu* charge on project fixed assets (both moveable & immoveable) including assignment of lease hold right of the land acquired for mining and project and unconditional and irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of the Company
-	1.93	2.36	3.41	2 unequal quarterly installment from Jun'23 to Sep'23	Secured by way of deed of hypothecation on Commercial Vehicle of the Company.
-	-	453.66	44.96	Loss of control of subsidiary	
2,634.20	**502.12**	**2,497.12**	**476.10**		
Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Secured)					
411.08	-	-	-	7 half yearly instalments of ₹58.73 crore each from Sep'24 to Sep'27	Secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future immovable at Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni, Nandyal and movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Vijaynagar, Dolvi, Jajpur, Salboni and Nandyal
411.08	**-**	**-**	**-**		

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

As on 31 March 2023		As on 31 March 2022		Terms of Repayment*	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
Total Term loan from Banks (secured)					
3,045.28	**502.12**	**2,497.12**	**476.10**		
Term loan from Financial Institution (Secured)					
-	-	89.57	10.00	Repaid in FY 2022-23	secured by way of first *pari passu* charge on all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company.
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings					
(9.81)	(4.61)	(10.99)	(3.73)		
Total borrowings					
3,035.47	**497.51**	**2,575.70**	**482.37**		

* Borrowing have been drawn at rate of interest at 7.03% to 9.65% (31 March 2022: 3.40% to 8.75%)

During the previous year, the Group has raised ₹1,600 crore by way of issue of compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of face value ₹100 each. CCPS will be compulsorily convertible into equity shares of the Company (equity share with face value of ₹10 each). The CCPS conversion will be on mutually agreed date or on IPO date. The CCPS conversion will be at the fair value on conversion date.

CCPS carries an annual coupon of 0.01% to be paid as cumulative preferential dividend as and when declared by the Company's Board of directors. Based on the criteria defined in Ind AS 109, CCPS classified as financial liability.

23. Other financial liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Payable for capital Project	0.57	0.24	-	-
Guarantee Liability	11.00	-	0.56	-
Derivative instruments (Currency options) (Refer note 37)	1.00	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	1.07	0.13
Payable for capital projects	-	-	387.49	215.63
Security Deposit received	-	-	220.30	241.13
Share-based payments payable	-	-	14.93	11.17
Other payables	-	-	3.00	-
Del Credere Finance payable	-	-	176.54	102.39
	12.57	**0.24**	**803.89**	**570.45**

24. Provisions

₹ crore

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (Refer note 39 (e))	5.77	4.13	0.14	0.28
Compensated absences (Refer note 39 (e))	2.07	9.32	-	-
Other provisions				
Mines restoration expenditure	77.51	75.99	-	-
Total	**85.35**	**89.44**	**0.14**	**0.28**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Note 24.1 Movement of provisions during the year as required by Ind AS- 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Mines Restoration expenditure (to be settled at Mines closure)		
Opening Balance	75.99	37.96
Add: Unwinding of discount on mine restoration expenditure	5.54	5.65
Add: Additional/(deletion) asset created on account of revision of estimates	(3.31)	33.40
Add: Reversal of provision	(0.71)	(1.02)
Closing Balance	**77.51**	**75.99**

Mine restoration expenditure is incurred on an ongoing basis until the closure of the site. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of restoration and the estimate of restoration expenditure.

25. Current Borrowings (at amortised cost)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan repayable on demand		
Working capital loans (secured)		
From banks	174.56	38.20
From Financial institution	100.00	-
Unsecured loans		
From Related parties	-	50.00
Others	3.89	-
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 22)	497.51	482.37
Total	**775.96**	**570.57**

Working capital loan obtained from bank is secured by *pari passu* first charge by way of hypothecation of Stocks of Raw Materials, Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress, Consumable Stores and Spares and Trade Receivables of the Company, both present and future.

Loan repayable on demand are secured on first *pari passu* charge on the Company's current assets by way of hypothecation.

The quarterly returns/statements read with subsequent revisions filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of account.

Borrowings have been drawn at following rate of interest

Particulars	Rates of Interest (p.a.)
Cash Credit	8.05% to 10.10%
Short-Term Loan	7.60% to 8.75%

26. Trade payables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprise	40.45	33.52
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1,043.66	1,049.28
Total	**1,084.11**	**1,082.80**

Refer note 38 with respect to amount payable to Related Parties.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Due date of payment						
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	40.45	-	-	-	-	40.45
Others	198.54	544.96	291.48	6.28	0.13	2.27	1,043.66
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**198.54**	**585.41**	**291.48**	**6.28**	**0.13**	**2.27**	**1,084.11**

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Due date of payment						
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	33.52	-	-	-	-	33.52
Others	267.59	376.15	355.29	46.27	2.20	1.78	1,049.28
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**267.59**	**409.67**	**355.29**	**46.27**	**2.20**	**1.78**	**1,082.80**

Disclosure pertaining to micro and small Enterprises (as per information available with the Group):

Sr. No.	Description	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1	Principal amount due outstanding as at 31 March	40.45	33.52
2	Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	-	-
3	Interest due on (2) above and unpaid as at 31 March	-	-
4	Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
5	Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6	Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
7	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31 March	-	-
8	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

27. Other current liabilities

₹ crore

Description	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current dues of long-term employee benefits	1.70	2.70
Advances from customers	0.59	3.53
Statutory liabilities	81.69	103.00
Other Payables	1.14	0.99
Total	**85.12**	**110.22**

28. Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Description		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
A. Revenue from contract with customers			
Finished goods		4,915.33	4,236.71
Traded		754.86	318.72
Sale of Flats		10.20	-
B. Other operating revenue			
Government grant income		88.07	69.01
Scrap sale		51.54	32.13
Job Work Income		16.72	12.00
Revenue from operations	Total	**5,836.72**	**4,668.57**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Incentive under West Bengal incentive scheme

The Group unit at Salboni in West Bengal is eligible for incentives under West Bengal State Support Industries Scheme, 2013 ("WBSSIS 2013") in the form of SGST refunds. The Group recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 90% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of West Bengal.

Incentive under Odissa scheme

The Group unit at Jajpur in Odissa is eligible for incentives under the Odissa Industrial Policy Resolution - 2015 in the form of SGST refunds. The Group recognises income based on eligibility to the extent of 100% of SGST paid by it in cash from government of Odissa.

Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of products with the contracted price

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Contracted Price		6,111.60	5,154.85
Less: Trade Discount, Volume, Rebate etc.		(431.21)	(599.42)
Sale of Products	**Total**	**5,680.39**	**4,555.43**

Revenue recognised from Contract liability (Advances from Customers):

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Trade Receivables (refer note 16)	710.79	766.27
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 27)	0.59	3.53

The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2023.

Product-wise turnover

₹ crore

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cement	2,900.59	2,749.09
GGBS	1,401.69	1,012.27
Screen Slag	43.81	38.47
RMC	180.88	119.53
Clinker	384.73	259.24
Limestone	586.09	283.06
Others	182.60	93.77
Total	**5,680.39**	**4,555.43**

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

The Group has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 39 (f))

₹ crore

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from contracts with customer	5,680.39	4,555.43
Other operating revenue	156.33	113.14
Total revenue from operations	**5,836.72**	**4,668.57**
India	5,438.84	4,376.80
Outside India	397.88	291.77
Total revenue from operations	**5,836.72**	**4,668.57**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	5,836.72	4,668.57
Total revenue from operations	**5,836.72**	**4,668.57**

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29. Other income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income from Related party (refer note 38)	2.54	2.26
Interest income from Others	22.60	19.58
Gain on hedging instruments reclassified from OCI	20.80	-
Interest on Debentures	28.00	29.55
Dividend income from non-current investments designated at FVTOCI	0.47	0.55
Gain on Financial assets	7.67	5.50
Write Back of excess provision	-	4.71
Insurance claim income	2.11	7.25
Miscellaneous income	5.82	1.30
Total	**90.01**	**70.70**

30. Cost of raw material consumed

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	81.68	54.81
Add: Purchases	1,146.57	1,093.92
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(103.89)	(81.68)
Total	**1,124.36**	**1,067.05**

31. Purchases of stock in trade

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Granulated Blast Furnace Slag	42.37	16.24
Cement	-	9.81
Limestone	407.63	127.26
Total	**450.00**	**153.31**

32. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in- progress and stock-in-trade

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year			
Finished goods		57.32	20.58
Semi finished goods		26.25	18.81
	A	**83.57**	**39.39**
Inventories on loss of control of subsidiary			
Finished goods		23.56	-
Semi finished goods		0.45	-
	B	**24.01**	**-**
Inventories at the end of the year			
Finished goods		43.27	57.32
Semi finished goods		23.68	26.25
Total Inventories at the end of the year	C	**66.95**	**83.57**
	A-B-C	**(7.39)**	**(44.18)**

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33. Employee benefits expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	231.11	217.14
Employee stock option expense (Refer note 39 (d))	43.55	10.49
Contributions to provident fund and other funds (Refer note 39 (e))	8.84	7.20
Gratuity expense (Refer note 39 (e))	3.45	3.24
Staff welfare expenses	7.68	6.56
Total	**294.63**	**244.63**

34. Finance costs

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest expenses	252.90	246.04
Interest on finance lease liabilities	27.13	26.00
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	7.18	4.48
Unwinding of discount on mines restoration expenditure	5.54	5.65
Deferred Financial asset expenses	4.52	6.47
Other borrowing cost	12.96	25.96
Total	**310.23**	**314.60**

Interest expenses cost includes interest paid to security deposit received from dealers, ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

35. Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	314.96	190.97
Depreciation of Asset constructed on property not owned by Group	10.23	9.96
Depreciation on Right of use assets	36.98	31.66
Amortisation of Intangible assets	11.04	5.88
Total	**373.21**	**238.47**

36. Other expenses

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Consumption of stores and spares	59.54	56.22
Packing Cost	124.92	130.28
Repairs and maintenance expenses:		
- Repairs to buildings	3.08	2.78
- Repairs to machinery	68.50	59.89
- Job Work charges	44.30	20.10
- Others	6.98	9.64
Service charges	11.68	9.58
Cost of flat sold	6.79	-
Rent	5.22	2.46
Rates and taxes	5.86	6.97
Insurance	13.94	12.08
Legal & professional	45.79	40.96
Advertisement & publicity	81.62	75.45
Commission on sales	84.69	62.79
Rebates & discounts	26.93	34.10
Selling & distribution expenses	7.77	7.25

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₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Branding fees	8.65	6.87
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.48	0.32
Postage & telephone	1.29	1.36
Printing & stationery	0.70	0.50
Travelling expenses	29.08	18.44
Corporate social responsibility expense	7.07	5.25
Corporate sustainability expense	0.42	-
Software and IT related expenses	13.16	10.34
Net loss on foreign currency translation and transactions	-	2.68
Donation	1.07	1.02
Miscellaneous expenses	55.63	54.56
Total	**715.16**	**631.89**

37. Financial instruments

A. Capital management

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

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

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

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Long-term borrowings	4,645.59	4,051.49
Short-term borrowings	775.96	570.57
Total Borrowings	**5,421.55**	**4,622.06**
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalent	(51.13)	(164.83)
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(3.90)	(390.10)
Net Debt	**5,366.52**	**4,067.13**
Total Equity	**2,195.25**	**2,112.02**
Gearing ratio	2.44	1.93

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group that are managed as capital (Refer note 20 and 21)

(ii) Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as described in notes 22 and 25.

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B. Categories of financial instruments

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

As at 31 March 2023

₹ crore

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	231.00	63.29	126.08	-	420.37	420.37
Trade receivables	710.79	-	-	-	710.79	710.79
Cash and cash equivalents	51.13	-	-	-	51.13	51.13
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3.90	-	-	-	3.90	3.90
Loans	238.16	-	-	-	238.16	238.16
Other financial assets	615.67	-	-	-	615.67	615.67
Total financial assets	**1,850.65**	**63.29**	**126.08**	**-**	**2,040.02**	**2,040.02**
Financial liabilities						
Long-term Borrowings #	3,532.98	-	1,610.12	-	5,143.10	5,143.10
Lease Liabilities	219.63	-	-	-	219.63	219.63
Short-term Borrowings	278.45	-	-	-	278.45	278.45
Trade payables	1,084.11	-	-	-	1,084.11	1,084.11
Other financial liabilities	815.46	-	-	1.00	816.46	816.46
Total financial liabilities	**5,930.63**	**-**	**1,610.12**	**1.00**	**7,541.75**	**7,541.75**

As at 31 March 2022

₹ crore

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	283.00	78.60	119.44	-	481.04	481.04
Trade receivables	766.27	-	-	-	766.27	766.27
Cash and cash equivalents	164.83	-	-	-	164.83	164.83
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	390.10	-	-	-	390.10	390.10
Loans	90.30	-	-	-	90.30	90.30
Other financial assets	468.88	-	-	-	468.88	468.88
Derivative assets	-	-	-	16.53	16.53	16.53
Total financial assets	**2,163.38**	**78.60**	**119.44**	**16.53**	**2,377.95**	**2,377.95**
Financial liabilities						
Long-term Borrowings #	3,058.07	-	1,475.79	-	4,533.86	4,533.86
Lease Liabilities	432.29	-	-	-	432.29	432.29
Short-term Borrowings	88.20	-	-	-	88.20	88.20
Trade payables	1,082.80	-	-	-	1,082.80	1,082.80
Other financial liabilities	570.69	-	-	-	570.69	570.69
Total financial liabilities	**5,232.05**	**-**	**1,475.79**	**-**	**6,707.84**	**6,707.84**

including current maturities of long-term debt

C. Level wise disclosure of financial instruments

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

A significant part of the financial assets is classified as Level 1 and Level 2. The fair value of these assets is marked to an active market or based on observable market data. The financial assets carried at fair value by the Group are mainly investments in equity instruments, debt securities and derivatives, accordingly, any material volatility is not expected.

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₹ crore

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Level	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Quoted investment in Equity Shares measured at FVTOCI	63.29	78.60	Level 1	Quoted Bid Prices in an active market.
Non-current investment in unquoted preference shares measured at FVTPL	48.38	40.71	Level 3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks.
Non-current investment in unquoted compulsory convertible debentures measured at FVTPL	77.70	78.73	Level 3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of debentures discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Borrowing (Compulsory convertible preference shares) measured at fair value through profit and loss	1,610.12	1,475.79	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Derivative (Assets)/Liabilities	1.00	(16.53)	Level 2	Inputs other than Quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for an Asset or Liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3:

₹ crore

Particular	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input of fair value
Investment in unquoted preference shares	DCF Method	Discounting Rate of 9.50%	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value of by ₹1.73 crore/₹1.81 crore
Investment in debentures	DCF Method	WACC Rate of 16.30%	1.00%	1.00% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value of ₹2.37/₹2.55 crore.

Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value Measurement

Particulars	₹ crore
Balance as on 1 April 2021	**35.22**
Addition made during the year	79.50
Allowance for loss	(0.77)
Gain recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	5.49
Balance as on 1 April 2022	**119.44**
Addition made during the year	-
Allowance for loss	(1.03)
Gain recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	7.67
Balance as on 31 March 2023	**126.08**

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.

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

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

₹ crore

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures				
Carrying value	231.00	283.00	Level 2	Discounted cash flow on Future cash flows are based on terms of investments discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	231.00	283.00		
Loans				
Carrying value	238.16	90.30	Level 2	Discounted cash flow on Future cash flows are based on terms of loans discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	238.16	90.30		
Long-term borrowings#				
Carrying value	3,532.98	3,058.07	Level 2	Discounted cash flow on Future cash flows are based on terms of borrowings discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	3,532.98	3,058.07		

includes current maturities of long-term borrowings

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There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year

i) Financial risk management

The Group has a Risk Management Committee established by its Board of Directors for overseeing the Risk Management Framework and developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Group's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Group.

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk ; and
- Liquidity risk

ii) Market risk

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

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

iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate.

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

₹ crore

Particular	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Fixed rate borrowings	-	50.00
Floating rate borrowings	5,435.97	4,586.78
Total gross borrowings	**5,435.97**	**4,636.78**
Less: Upfront fees	(14.42)	(14.72)
Total borrowings	**5,421.55**	**4,622.06**

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate liabilities, after the impact of hedge accounting, assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the year-end was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended March 31, 2023 would decrease/increase by ₹36.13 crore (for the year ended March 31, 2022: decrease/increase by ₹43.68 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

iv) Credit risk management

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

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The Group is exposed to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, other bank balances, loans, other financial assets, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Group to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Group is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Group would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed centrally by the Group and subject to established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an individual credit limits defined in accordance with the assessment.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10.00% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated. The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.

As per simplified approach, the Group makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Our historical experience of collecting receivables indicate a low credit risk. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets.

As per policy receivables are classified into different buckets based on the overdue period ranging from 6 months – one year to more than one year. There are different provisioning norms for each bucket which are ranging from 2% to 5%.

The movement in allowance for Expected Credit Loss is as follows:

Particular	₹ crore
As at 1 April 2021	**2.14**
Additional allowance	0.65
As at 31 March 2022	**2.79**
Additional allowance	0.01
Reversal during the year	(0.16)
As at 31 March 2023	**2.64**

Cash and cash equivalents:

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Group policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Group attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

The Group's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no 17.

Loans and investment

The Group's centralised treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the business. The treasury function focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits assigned for each of the counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

v) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Group requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term capital expenditure growth projects. The Group generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Group has acceptances in line with supplier's financing arrangements which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers.The Group has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and

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long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

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

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2023

₹ crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	51.13	-	-	51.13
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3.90	-	-	3.90
Trade receivables	710.79	-	-	710.79
Loans	238.16	-	-	238.16
Non-current investments	-	-	420.37	420.37
Other financial assets	491.18	124.49	-	615.67
Total Financial assets	**1,495.16**	**124.49**	**420.37**	**2,040.02**
Financial liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	-	4,201.73	443.86	4,645.59
Short-term borrowings	775.96	-	-	775.96
Lease liabilities	21.74	197.89	-	219.63
Trade payable	1,084.11	-	-	1,084.11
Other financial liabilities	803.89	12.57	-	816.46
Total Financial liabilities	**2,685.70**	**4,412.19**	**443.86**	**7,541.75**

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2022

₹ crore

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	164.83	-	-	164.83
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	390.10	-	-	390.10
Trade receivables	766.27	-	-	766.27
Loans	70.30	20.00	-	90.30
Non-current investments	-	-	481.04	481.04
Derivative asset	16.53	-	-	16.53
Other financial assets	407.03	61.85	-	468.88
Total Financial assets	**1,815.06**	**81.85**	**481.04**	**2,377.95**
Financial liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	-	3,323.75	727.74	4,051.49
Short-term borrowings	570.57	-	-	570.57
Lease liabilities	21.86	410.43	-	432.29
Trade payable	1,082.80	-	-	1,082.80
Other financial liabilities	570.45	0.24	-	570.69
Total Financial liabilities	**2,245.68**	**3,734.42**	**727.74**	**6,707.84**

Collateral

The Group has pledged part of its trade receivables in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Group. There is obligation to return the securities to the Group once these banking facilities are surrendered (Refer note 22 and 25).

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The amount of guarantees given on behalf of Joint ventures included in note 38 represents the maximum amount the Group could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on expectation at the end of the reporting year, the Group considers that it is more likely that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement .

vi) Foreign currency risk management

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

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

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

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

Currency exposure as at 31 March 2023

₹ crore

Particulars	CHF	USD	EURO	AED	INR	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	51.13	51.13
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	3.90	3.90
Trade receivables	-	0.01	-	-	710.78	710.79
Loans	-	-	-	147.86	90.30	238.16
Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	420.37	420.37
Other financial assets	-	-	-	8.41	607.26	615.67
Total Financial assets	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**156.27**	**1,883.74**	**2,040.02**
Financial liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	-	411.08	-	-	4,234.51	4,645.59
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-	775.96	775.96
Trade payable	-	36.72	0.06	-	1,047.33	1,084.11
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	219.63	219.63
Other financial liabilities	-	-	52.33	-	764.13	816.46
Total Financial liabilities	**-**	**447.80**	**52.39**	**-**	**7,041.56**	**7,541.75**

Currency exposure as at 31 March 2022

₹ crore

Particulars	CHF	USD	EURO	AED	INR	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	25.54	139.29	164.83
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	23.13	366.97	390.10
Trade receivables	-	5.32	-	52.40	708.55	766.27
Loans	-	-	-	-	90.30	90.30
Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	481.04	481.04
Other financial assets	-	-	-	16.96	468.45	485.41
Total Financial assets	**-**	**5.32**	**-**	**118.03**	**2,254.60**	**2,377.95**
Financial liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	-	448.40	-	-	3,603.09	4,051.49
Short-term borrowings	-	43.80	-	-	526.77	570.57
Trade payable	0.07	-	-	325.60	757.13	1,082.80
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	233.15	199.14	432.29
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	32.18	538.51	570.69
Total Financial liabilities	**0.07**	**492.20**	**-**	**590.93**	**5,624.64**	**6,707.84**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

As at	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	No. of Contracts	Type	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore
31 March 2023	Purchases	Exchange rate movement risk	1	Buy	1.68	13.82
31 March 2022	Purchases	Exchange rate movement risk	-	Buy	-	-

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

As at	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	No. of Contracts	Type	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore
31 March 2023	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	1	Buy	25.00	205.54
31 March 2022	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	Buy	-	-

Unhedged currency risk position:

a) Amounts receivable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore
Loans to related parties	17.98	147.86	-	-
Interest receivable from related parties	1.02	8.41	-	-
Trade receivable	0.00	0.01	0.70	5.32

b) Amounts Payable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore	US$ equivalent (million)	INR equivalent ₹ crore
Loan payables	25.00	205.54	-	-
Trade payable	2.79	22.96	0.01	0.07
Payable for capital projects	6.36	52.33	-	-

vii) Commodity price risk

The Group purchases its raw material in the open market from third parties. The Group is therefore subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of Bulk Raw material. The Group purchased substantially all of its Bulk Raw material from third parties in the open market during the year.

If Bulk Raw material import price had been 1 US Dollar higher/lower and all other variables were constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 31 March 2023 would decrease/increase by ₹1.67 crore (for the year ended 31 March 2022: decrease/ increase by ₹2.08 crore).

38. Related party disclosure as per Ind AS 24:

A Name of Related parties

1 Holding

Adarsh Advisory Service Private Limited

2 Joint ventures

JSW One Platforms Limited
JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE) (with effect from 22 March 2023)

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

3 Key management personnel

Mr. Parth Jindal (Managing Director)
Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (Whole-Time Director and CEO)
Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (Director Finance and Commercial)
Mr. Kuppuswamy Swaminathan (Non-Executive Director up to 16 August 2022) (Whole-Time Director with effect from 17 August 2022)
Ms. Sneha Bindra (Company Secretary)
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain (Chairman and Independent Director)
Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Biswadip Gupta (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Kantilal Patel (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni (Independent Director)
Ms. Sutapa Banerjee (Independent Director)
Mr. Sumit Banerjee (Independent Director)
Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari (Nominee Director, Synergy Metal)
Mr. Utsav Baijal (Nominee Director, Apollo Global)

4 Other related parties with whom the Group has entered into transactions

JSW Steel Limited
JSW Energy Limited
JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
Amba River Coke Limited
JSW International Tradecorp PTE Limited
JSW Bengal Steel Limited
Descon Limited
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited (formerly known as Sapphire Technologies Limited)
South-West Mining Limited
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
Gopal Traders Private Limited
JSW Foundation
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited
JSW Projects Limited
JSW Severfield Structures Limited
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
JSW Paints Private Limited
Sajjan Jindal Family Trust
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited
Epsilon Advanced Materials Private Limited
JSW Sports Private Limited
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (formerly known as Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited)
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited
JSW Steel (USA), Inc.
JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.
JSW Living Private Limited
JSW Ventures Fund Managers LLP
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

JSW Shakti Foundation
Jindal Steel & Power Limited
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
Inspire Institute of Sports
Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital
JSW One Distribution Limited
Neotrex Steel Private Limited
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
Algebra Endeavour Private Limited
JSW Steel Global Trade PTE Limited

5 **Post-employement benefit entities**
JSW Cement Employee Gratuity Trust

B Transactions with related parties for year ended

Particulars	Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Purchase of Goods/Power & Fuel/Services:						
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	8.30	6.87	8.30	6.87
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	350.54	209.93	350.54	209.93
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	174.44	146.12	174.44	146.12
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	3.09	1.45	3.09	1.45
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	40.68	4.90	40.68	4.90
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	22.24	14.66	22.24	14.66
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	1.23	0.32	1.23	0.32
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	8.07	7.72	8.07	7.72
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	17.71	20.10	17.71	20.10
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	7.94	4.59	7.94	4.59
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	20.11	1.47	20.11	1.47
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06
Inspire Institute of Sports	-	-	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.17
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	-	-	0.34	0.08	0.34	0.08
Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital	-	-	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.08
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	1.43	-	1.43	-
JSW Steel Global Trade PTE Limited	-	-	25.49	-	25.49	-
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	2.43	-	2.43	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**687.41**	**420.65**	**687.41**	**420.65**
Lease liability repayment:						
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	2.26	2.66	2.26	2.66
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	0.96	1.62	0.96	1.62
Descon Limited	-	-	0.81	0.95	0.81	0.95
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	0.78	0.73	0.78	0.73
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	0.39	0.54	0.39	0.54
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	1.57	-	1.57	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**6.77**	**6.50**	**6.77**	**6.50**
Lease Interest cost:						
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	0.48	0.55	0.48	0.55
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	0.74	0.80	0.74	0.80
Descon Limited	-	-	0.14	0.24	0.14	0.24
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	0.22	0.01	0.22	0.01
Total	**-**	**-**	**1.70**	**1.75**	**1.70**	**1.75**

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Donation/CSR expense:						
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	0.19	-	0.19
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.19**	**-**	**0.19**
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by:						
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	92.58	76.01	92.58	76.01
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	0.42	4.24	0.42	4.24
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	0.09	-	0.09	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**93.12**	**80.31**	**93.12**	**80.31**
Sales of Goods/Services:						
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.63
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	104.93	161.60	104.93	161.60
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	5.26	7.77	5.26	7.77
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	0.03	1.06	0.03	1.06
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	0.88	0.21	0.88	0.21
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	3.34	1.82	3.34	1.82
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	0.11	2.84	0.11	2.84
JSW Projects limited	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
JSW Foundation	-	-	0.23	0.27	0.23	0.27
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	0.80	2.11	0.80	2.11
Gopal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	1.41	0.41	1.41	0.41
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	0.31	-	0.31
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	0.35	0.01	0.35	0.01
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited	-	-	117.24	52.56	117.24	52.56
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	-	0.83	-	0.83
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	4.47	0.08	4.47	0.08
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	-	-	0.99	2.01	0.99	2.01
Windsor Residency Private Limited	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11
Total	**-**	**-**	**240.66**	**234.68**	**240.66**	**234.68**
Interest income on Loan/Deposit given to						
JSW Cement FZC	0.33	-	-	-	0.33	-
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	28.00	29.55	28.00	29.55
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.91
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	0.31	0.15	0.31	0.15
Total	**0.33**	**-**	**30.21**	**31.81**	**30.54**	**31.81**
Interest paid on loan/deposit taken from						
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	5.06	9.56	5.06	9.56
Total	**-**	**-**	**5.06**	**9.56**	**5.06**	**9.56**
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf:						
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	0.69	-	0.69	-
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.11
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.27
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	0.38	0.53	0.38	0.53
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1.73**	**0.91**	**1.73**	**0.91**
Purchase of Equity Share:						
JSW One Platforms Limited	30.68	6.72	-	-	30.68	6.72
Total	**30.68**	**6.72**	**-**	**-**	**30.68**	**6.72**
Security deposit given						
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	1.56	1.18	1.56	1.18
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	3.00	-	3.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**1.56**	**4.18**	**1.56**	**4.18**

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Particulars	Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Security deposit received back						
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	-	0.28	-	0.28
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.28**	**-**	**0.28**
Capital Advance given						
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	31.00	94.63	31.00	94.63
Total	**-**	**-**	**31.00**	**94.63**	**31.00**	**94.63**
Loan repaid						
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	50.00	30.00	50.00	30.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**50.00**	**30.00**	**50.00**	**30.00**
Investment redemption:						
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	52.00	12.50	52.00	12.50
Total	**-**	**-**	**52.00**	**12.50**	**52.00**	**12.50**
Loan given - received back						
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	1.84	-	1.84
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	1.66	-	1.66
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.50**	**-**	**3.50**
Contribution to post employment benefits entity						
JSW Cement Gratuity Trust	-	-	2.02	0.80	2.02	0.80
Total	**-**	**-**	**2.02**	**0.80**	**2.02**	**0.80**

* Amount excludes duties and taxes

Nature of transaction	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Short-term employee benefits	18.81	13.34
Sitting fees	0.73	1.14
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	**19.54**	**14.48**

Notes:

1. The Group has accrued ₹5.71 crore in respect of 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.
2. As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the Group as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

Terms and Conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has not recorded any loss allowances of trade receivable from related parties.

Purchases:

The purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Guarantees to joint venture

Guarantees provided to the lenders of the joint venture are for availing term loans and working capital facilities from the lender banks.

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

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Lease rent paid to Related Party:

For Vijayanagar Plant-

Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited Vijaynagar works towards construction on lease land under sub-lease agreements, for 150 Acres of land situated at Tornagallu village, District Bellary Karnataka at an annual rent of ₹0.60 crore.

For Dolvi Plant-

Lease rent paid to JSW Steel Limited, Dolvi Works towards construction, for 20.55 Acres of land situated at Dolvi, District Raigad, Maharashtra at an annual rent of ₹2.06 crore.

The Group had entered into arrangement with JSW Bengal Steel Limited to take on rent Guest House & accommodation facility for business purpose amounting to ₹1.62 crore for period of 10 years, renewable at option of both the parties.

The Group had entered into arrangement with JSW Realty Infrastructure Private Limited for period of 25 years to take on rent accommodation facility for business purpose in its integrated township amounting to ₹0.72 crore, renewable at option of both the parties.

Amount due to/from related parties

Particulars	Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Trade Payables (including capex payables)						
JSW Cement FZC	23.23	-	-	-	23.23	-
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	21.72	44.11	21.72	44.11
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	11.14	16.49	11.14	16.49
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	24.14	9.20	24.14	9.20
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	0.51	-	0.51	-
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	0.46	-	0.46	-
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	2.54	2.69	2.54	2.69
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	2.50	2.48	2.50	2.48
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	2.08	-	2.08
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	1.28	0.61	1.28	0.61
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.05
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Descon Limited	-	-	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.09
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	0.26	-	0.26	-
Inspire Institute of Sports	-	-	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.06
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JSW Shakti Foundation	-	-	0.12	-	0.12	-
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	0.34	-	0.34	-
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	1.42	-	1.42	-
Everbest Consultancy Service Private Limited	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	0.46	-	0.46	-
Total	**23.23**	**-**	**67.53**	**77.93**	**90.76**	**77.93**
Security and other deposits given						
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	6.02	4.46	6.02	4.46
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	3.41	3.00	3.41	3.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**21.85**	**19.88**	**21.85**	**19.88**
Advances Given (including capital advances)						
JSW One Platforms Limited	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	0.66	0.09	0.66	0.09

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Particulars	Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	0.55	0.08	0.55	0.08
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	1.05	0.94	1.05	0.94
Descon Limited	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50
JSW Processors & Traders Private Limited	-	-	0.20	2.11	0.20	2.11
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	150.92	118.14	150.92	118.14
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	1.04	0.64	1.04	0.64
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	3.67	4.82	3.67	4.82
JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	-	-	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.	-	-	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	0.74	-	0.74	-
JSW Living Private Limited	-	-	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	25.12	25.12	25.12	25.12
Total	**-**	**-**	**185.46**	**153.93**	**185.47**	**153.93**
Trade Receivables:						
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	27.77	121.78	27.77	121.78
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	2.01	1.82	2.01	1.82
Amba River Coke Limited	-	-	0.62	0.45	0.62	0.45
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	0.12	0.57	0.12	0.57
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	0.70	0.39	0.70	0.39
JSW Foundation	-	-	0.07	-	0.07	-
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	1.23	2.27	1.23	2.27
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.11
Gopal Traders Private Limited	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	3.23	-	3.23
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	-	-	0.43	0.20	0.43	0.20
JSW One Distribution Limited	-	-	0.25	0.03	0.25	0.03
JSW Vijayanagar Mettalics Limited	-	-	21.41	20.08	21.41	20.08
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**54.77**	**151.08**	**54.77**	**151.08**
Advance received from customers						
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	0.49	0.14	0.49	0.14
Epsilon Advanced Materials Private Limited	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	0.35	-	0.35	-
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	0.45	-	0.45	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1.50**	**0.40**	**1.50**	**0.40**
Other Receivables						
JSW Cement FZC	1.44	-	-	-	1.44	-
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	8.44	10.58	8.44	10.58
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	0.68	0.50	0.68	0.50
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-
Total	**1.44**	**-**	**9.76**	**11.66**	**11.20**	**11.66**

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Particulars	Joint venture		Other related parties		Total	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Lease Liability						
JSW Steel Limited	-	-	-	3.22	-	3.22
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	-	-	7.45	8.09	7.45	8.09
Descon Limited	-	-	1.09	2.07	1.09	2.07
JSW Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40
Tranquil Homes and Holdings Private Limited	-	-	2.54	-	2.54	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**11.08**	**14.78**	**11.08**	**14.78**
Guarantee provided by Company on behalf of:						
JSW Cement FZC	1,411.00	-	-	-	1,411.00	-
Total	**1,411.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,411.00**	**-**
Loan given						
JSW Cement FZC	147.86	-	-	-	147.86	-
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Total	**147.86**	**-**	**20.00**	**20.00**	**167.86**	**20.00**
Loan taken						
South-West Mining Limited	-	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50.00**	**-**	**50.00**
Interest receivable on Investment in Debenture						
JSW Sports Private Limited	-	-	65.11	54.13	65.11	54.13
Total	**-**	**-**	**65.11**	**54.13**	**65.11**	**54.13**
Interest Payable on Loan Availed						
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**
Interest receivable on Loan given						
JSW Cement FZC	8.41	-	-	-	8.41	-
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	1.71	-	1.71
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
Total	**8.41**	**-**	**5.31**	**7.15**	**13.72**	**7.15**

Notes:

1. The Closing balance of guarantees provided by the Group on behalf of Joint venture represent the gross amount.
2. The transactions are disclosed under various relationships based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.

39. Other Notes

a) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of disputed claims/levies:

₹ crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i)	Differential custom duty in respect of Import of Steam Coal	22.50	22.50
ii)	Excise Duty & Service tax credit in respect of capital goods and input services & other excise duty related matters	13.90	15.76
iii)	Cess under the Building and other Constructions Workers Act, 1946	2.00	2.00
iv)	VAT/CST related Matter	4.87	4.87
v)	Entry Tax	0.06	0.06
vi)	Goods and service tax	0.77	-
vii)	Income Tax	41.56	15.70
viii)	Compensation for excess mining of Limestone	-	18.58
	Total	**85.66**	**79.47**

i. Customs duty cases disputes pertaining to import of Coal in under different chapter headings.

ii. Excise duty cases includes disputes pertaining to classification of Steel, cement, TMT, angle channel etc used in fabrication of machinery under different chapter heading.

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iii. Cess related cases pertains to demand of Cess under the provisions of Building and other construction Act, 1996 by the Department on employment of outsourced workers the Group.

iv. VAT case relates to imposition of Penalty on availment of ineligible ITC.

v. GST cases relates to disallowance of ITC on credit distributed as an ISD.

vi. Service tax case includes disallowance of Service tax credit availed on GTA and ineligible services.

vii. Income Tax cases include disputes on account of additional depreciation, Interest under Section 14A, Block assessment order u/s 153A and Other matters.

b) Commitments:

₹ crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i)	Estimated amount of Contract remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances)	254.34	714.20

c) In the opinion of the Management, the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realisation at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Consolidated Balance Sheet in the ordinary course of business. Provisions are for all known liabilities and same is adequate and not in excess of what is required.

d) Employee Share-Based Payment Plans:

The Parent Company has provided share-based payment schemes to its employees.

The shareholders of the Parent Company in their meeting held on March 30, 2016 formulated the JSW Cement Employee Stock Ownership Plan - 2016 ('ESOP Plan 2016') which was amended by the shareholders in their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on May 21, 2016 and further amended in Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on May 30, 2017. Under the ESOP Plan 2016, all Employees designated as Junior Manager (L08) and above based on defined criteria were to get maximum five annual grants on Grant 1 on 1 April 2016, Grant 2 on 1 April 2017, Grant 3 on 1 April 2018, Grant 4 on 1 April 2019 & Grant 5 on 1 April 2020 and the total numbers of grants available under ESOP Plan 2016 were 2,95,90,567.

Under this policy three grants were given 1st on 1 April 2016, 2nd on 1 April 2017 & 3rd on 1 April 2018.

In the ESOP Committee held on 25 March 2021 Grant 4 & Grant 5 under ESOP Plan 2016 were scrapped and keeping all other conditions in the plan unchanged

As the Company has grown substantially in last 5 years and with an intention that all the employee (including new employee added in last five years) working for the Parent Company should benefit from the Company ESOP Plan, the Parent Company in the Extra-Ordinary meeting held on 30 November 2021 approved the Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2021 ('ESOP Plan 2021'). Under ESOP Plan 2021, all the employees on the Company payroll will receive based on defined criteria maximum three grants. Under the new policy, the Company has given 1st Grant on 1 December 2021 and 2nd Grant on 1 April 2022.

The total number of grants available under both ESOP plan is 5,19,13,275 and the key terms of and position grants under both the policy is as under

The status of three grants under this plan with other relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2016-17 (Grant 1)	FY 2017-18 (Grant 2)	FY 2018-19 (Grant 3)
Date of Grant	1 April 2016	1 April 2017	1 April 2018
Vesting Period	1 year i.e. from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2017 31.03.2021	50% in 3 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2021 50% in 4 years i.e. from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2022
Option Granted on 1 April	56,20,950	56,15,072	1,34,88,024
Options Lapsed (up to FY 2018-19)	6,67,791	12,01,314	14,42,517
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (up to FY 2018-19)	8,88,009	-	-
Options Outstanding (01.04.2019) Vested Unvested	40,65,150 40,65,150 -	44,13,758 - 44,13,758	1,20,45,507 - 1,20,45,507
Options Lapsed (FY 2019-20)	-	2,75,829	10,68,610

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Particulars	FY 2016-17 (Grant 1)	FY 2017-18 (Grant 2)	FY 2018-19 (Grant 3)
Options outstanding (31.03.2020) Vested Unvested	40,65,150 40,65,150 -	41,37,929 20,68,965 20,68,964	1,09,76,897 - 1,09,76,897
Options lapsed (FY 2020-21)	-	63,396	6,17,846
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (FY 2020-21)	8,64,701	3,30,127	4,08,717
Options outstanding (31.03.2021) Vested Unvested	32,00,449 32,00,449 -	37,44,406 37,44,406 -	99,50,334 49,75,167 49,75,167
Options lapsed (FY 2021-22)	-	28,481	6,58,947
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (FY 2021-22)	3,65,076	3,81,042	6,46,984
Options outstanding (31.03.2022) Vested Unvested	28,35,373 28,35,373 -	33,34,883 33,34,883 -	86,44,403 86,44,403 -
Options forfeited (Cash settled) (FY 2022-23)	2,78,128	3,00,071	10,26,382
Options outstanding (31.03.2023) Vested Unvested	25,57,245 25,57,245 -	30,34,812 30,34,812 -	76,18,021 76,18,021 -
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Exercise Price (₹per share)	68.70	68.50	42.77
Fair Value on date of grant	43.24	40.49	23.49
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are
Weighted average values of the share price	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 28% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry
Expected Option life	7 years	6 years	5 years
Risk-Free Interest rate	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black-Scholes option pricing model	Black-Scholes option pricing model	Black-Scholes option pricing model
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of the fair value, such as market condition	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life

ESOP Plan 2021 plan - Outstanding and relevant terms are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Grant 1)	FY 2022-23 (Grant 2)
Date of Grant	1 December 2021	1 April 2022
Vesting Period	25% in 12 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.12.2022 25% in 16 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2023 25% in 28 months i.e. from 01.12.2021 to 01.04.2024	25% in 12 months i.e. from 01.04.2022 to 01.04.2023 25% in 24 months i.e. from 01.04.2023 to 01.04.2024 25% in 36 months i.e. from 01.04.2024 to 01.04.2025
Option Granted on 1 April	55,61,408	64,09,111
Options Lapsed (FY 2021-22)	3,70,657	-

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Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Grant 1)	FY 2022-23 (Grant 2)
Options outstanding (31.03.2022) Vested Unvested	51,90,391 - 51,90,391	- - -
Options Lapsed (FY 2022-23)	5,70,873	7,56,813
Options encashed in FY 2022-23	1,73,488	-
Options outstanding (31.03.2023) Vested Unvested	44,46,030 11,11,507 33,34,523	56,52,298 - 56,52,298
Method of settlement (on vesting)	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Exercise Price (₹per share)	10.00	10.00
Fair Value on date of grant	Vesting date / Fair value 01.12.2022 / 89.40 01.04.2023 / 89.55 01.04.2024 / 90.01	Vesting date / Fair value 01.04.2023 / 72.95 01.04.2024 / 72.95 01.04.2025 / 72.95
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are	The fair value option has been calculated by using Black-Scholes Method, The assumptions used in above are
Weighted average values of the share price	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Expected Volatility	Average rate of 35% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry	Average rate of 35% Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of comparative companies of same industry
Expected Option life	7 years	6 years
Risk-Free Interest rate	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.	5.00% Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of option.
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of early exercise	Black-Scholes option pricing mode	Black-Scholes option pricing mode
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of the fair value, such as market condition	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life	The following factor has been considered a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life

Expenses related to current financial year is debited to Profit & Loss Account ₹43.55 crore (Previous Year ₹10.49 crore).

e) Employee Benefits:

i) Defined Contribution Plan:

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and National Pension Scheme which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue as per relevant rules/statutes.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans

Under the Gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 58 and 60 without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for Gratuity as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the compensated absence plans were revised as detailed below:

1. Priviledged Leave (PL) - Unutilised PL balance at the end of the calendar year (31 December) shall be encashed at the prevailing basic pay and no carry forward is allowed.
2. Contingency Leave (CoL) - The existing casual leave and sick leave were clubbed together and shall be called as CoL. The annual credit of a contingency leave shall be 14 days for plant locations and 8 days for Corporate and other locations. Maximum accumulation of 30 days is allowed and can not be encashed.

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The plans in India typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.
Interest rate risk	The plan exposes the Group to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in Consolidated Financial Statements).
Demographic risk	The Group has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Group is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
Salary escalation risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March 2023 by external agencies. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

iii) iii) Defined Benefit Plans – Gratuity:

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 Funded	As at 31 March 2023 Unfunded	As at 31 March 2022 Funded	As at 31 March 2022 Unfunded
a)	**Changes in Present Value of obligations:**				
	Opening Balance of present value of obligation	13.46	2.59	10.95	1.81
	Service Cost	2.47	1.06	2.08	0.77
	Interest Cost	0.87	0.13	0.74	0.10
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	2.36	(0.20)	0.51	0.31
	Benefits paid	(1.68)	(0.19)	(0.82)	(0.40)
	Loss of control of subsidiary	-	(2.20)	-	-
	Closing Balance	**17.48**	**1.19**	**13.46**	**2.59**
b)	**Fair Value of Plan assets:**				
	Opening Balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	11.64	-	11.06	-
	Expected Return on Plan assets less loss on Investments	0.76	-	0.75	-
	Actuarial gain/(loss) on Plan Assets	0.03	-	(0.15)	-
	Employers' Contribution	2.02	-	0.80	-
	Benefits paid	(1.68)	-	(0.82)	-
	Closing Balance	**12.77**	**-**	**11.64**	**-**
c)	**Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet:**				
	Present Value of obligations	(17.48)	(1.19)	(13.46)	(2.59)
	Fair Value of plan asset	12.77	-	11.64	-
	Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet (Refer Note 24)	**(4.71)**	**(1.19)**	**(1.82)**	**(2.59)**
d)	**Expenses during the year:**				
	Service cost	2.47	1.06	2.08	0.77
	Interest cost	0.87	0.13	0.74	0.10
	Expected Return on Plan assets	(0.75)	-	(0.75)	
	Component of defined benefit cost recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss (a)	**2.59**	**1.19**	**2.07**	**0.87**
	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability				
	- Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	2.36	(0.20)	0.51	0.31
	- Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(0.03)	-	0.15	-
	Component of defined benefit cost recognised in Other comprehensive income (b)	**2.33**	**(0.20)**	**0.66**	**0.31**
	Total (a+b)	**4.92**	**0.99**	**2.73**	**1.18**
e)	**Break up of Plan Assets as a percentage of total plan assets:**				
	Insurer Managed Funds – Value (99.37%)	12.72	-	11.59	-
	Bank (0.63%)	0.05	-	0.05	-
f)	**Principal actuarial assumptions:**				
	Rate of Discounting	7.30%	7.45%	6.50%	2.00%-7.15%
	Rate of increase in salaries	8.00%	6.00%	6.00%	5.00%-6.00%
	Attrition rate	14.00%	2.00%	14.00%	2.00%

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 Funded	As at 31 March 2023 Unfunded	As at 31 March 2022 Funded	As at 31 March 2022 Unfunded
g) Breakup of Plan Assets:				
HDFC Group Unit Linked Plan - Option B	1.33	-	1.28	-
HDFC Life Stable Management Fund	1.33	-	1.28	-
HDFC Life Defensive Managed Fund	0.79	-	0.77	-
Canara HSBC OBC Life Group Traditional Plan	9.27	-	8.26	-
Bank Balance	0.05	-	0.05	-
Total	**12.77**	**-**	**11.64**	**-**

The Group has created irrevocable trust named "JSW Cement Employees' Gratuity Trust" for providing gratuity benefits to the employees and current year contribution to the trust is ₹2.02 crore (Previous Year ₹0.80 crore).

iv) Experience adjustments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Defined Benefit Obligation	18.67	16.05	12.40	11.07	8.55
Plan Assets	12.77	11.64	11.06	7.78	6.21
(Deficit)/surplus	(5.90)	(4.41)	(1.34)	(3.29)	(2.34)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities–Loss/(Gain)	1.29	(0.40)	(0.83)	(0.15)	0.08
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets–Loss/(Gain)	-	-	-	0.09	(0.05)

a) The Group expects to contribute ₹7.42 crore to its gratuity plan for the next year.

b) In assessing the Group's post retirement liabilities, the Group monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables. The base being the Indian assured lives morality (2012-14).

c) The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on the yields/rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date.

d) The salary growth rate indicated above is the Group's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

e) Expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of obligation after considering several applicable factors such as composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario etc.

v) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(0.95)	1.05	(0.85)	0.94
Future salary growth (1% movement)	1.04	(0.97)	0.92	(0.86)
Attrition rate (50% attrition rate)	(0.36)	0.52	(0.21)	0.22

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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 Balance sheet.

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

vi) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

₹ crore

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023	3.23	10.29	16.54	**30.06**
As at 31 March 2022	2.96	8.30	12.58	**23.84**

Amounts required to cover end of service benefits at the statement of financial position date are computed pursuant to the applicable Labour Law based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current basic remuneration at that date.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect to wages and salaries, annual leaves in the period the related services are rendered at the undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that services.

vii) Provident Fund:

Under defined contribution plans, provident fund, the Group pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Defined Contribution plan comprise of contributions to the employees' provident fund set up as trust and certain state plans like Employees' State Insurance. The Group's payments to the defined contribution plans are recognised as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services that the payment covers.

Group's contribution to Provident Fund recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss ₹6.12 crore (Previous year: ₹4.93 crore).

Group's contribution to National pension scheme recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss ₹0.70 crore (Previous year: ₹ 0.52 crore).

Group's contribution to ESIC recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss ₹0.04 crore (Previous year: ₹0.06 crore).

viii) Compensated Absences- Unfunded

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Present value of obligation	3.77	12.02
Expense recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	3.08	1.94
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.30% to 7.45%	2.90% to 7.15%
Salary escalation (p.a.)	6.00%-8.00%	5.00%-6.00%

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ix) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect.

f) Segment reporting:

The Group is primarily in the business of manufacturing and sale of cement and cement related product. As per IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no other reportable business applicable to the Group.

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Within India	5,438.84	4,376.79
Outside India	397.88	291.78
Total	**5,836.72**	**4,668.57**

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

b) Non-current operating assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023			As at 31 March 2022		
ASSETS	**Within India**	**Outside India**	**Total**	**Within India**	**Outside India**	**Total**
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3,493.32	-	3,493.32	3,138.50	694.86	3,833.36
(b) Capital work-in-progress	1,575.39	-	1,575.39	862.13	10.16	872.29
(c) Right of use	225.69	-	225.69	203.20	226.73	429.93
(d) Other intangible assets	689.16	-	689.16	76.34	-	76.34
(e) Intangible assets under development	15.31	-	15.31	3.95	-	3.95
(f) Goodwill	236.57	-	236.57	233.23	-	233.23
(g) Investments in Joint venture	44.82	249.00	293.82	2.53	-	2.53
(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	85.08	-	85.08	51.87	-	51.87
(i) Income tax assets (net)	28.49	-	28.49	1.94	-	1.94
(j) Other non-current assets	676.28	-	676.28	483.50	88.27	571.77
(k) Financial assets			544.82			562.89
Total non-current assets	**7,070.11**	**249.00**	**7,863.93**	**5,057.19**	**1,020.02**	**6,640.10**

g) Earnings per share (EPS):

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crore) (A)	91.28	244.28
Weighted average number of equity shares at for basic EPS (B)	**98,63,52,230**	**98,63,52,230**
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	**98,63,52,230**	**98,63,52,230**
Earnings per share of ₹10 each		
Basic (₹) (A/B)	0.93	2.48
Diluted (₹) (A/C)	0.93	2.48

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h) Business combination

On October 10, 2022, the Group acquired 100% shareholding in NKJA Mining private Limited and Springway Mining Private Limited by way of acquisition of equity shares from India Cement Limited at a value of ₹603.00 crore.

As per Ind AS 103 'Business Combination' purchase consideration has been allotted on the basis of fair value of acquired assets and liabilities, which resulted into goodwill as on March 31, 2023

₹ crore

Particulars	Springway Mining Private Limited	NKJA Mining Private Limited	Total
Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	18.84	-	18.84
Intangible assets	624.28	0.05	624.33
Cash and cash equivalents	0.25	0.01	0.26
Other assets	4.30	-	4.30
Total (A)	**647.67**	**0.06**	**647.73**
Liabilities			
Other current liabilities	0.20	-	0.20
Deferred tax liability	47.87	-	47.87
Total (B)	**48.07**	**-**	**48.07**
Total identifiable net assets acquired at fair value (C) = (A-B)	**599.60**	**0.06**	**599.96**
Purchase Consideration (D)			**603.00**
Goodwill arising on acquisition (E)			**3.34**

i) Loss of control of Subsidiary

During the year, Aquarius Global Fund PCC has acquired 14.04% stake in JSWFZC, resulting in dilution of JSWCL's stake in JSWFZCL. Accordingly, JSWCL stake is reduced to effective shareholding of 85.96% in JSWFZC. Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) and Aquarius Global Fund PCC ('AGFP') will jointly control JSW Cement FZC ('JSWFZC') (formerly known as 'JSW Cement FZE'). JSWFZC ceased to be a subsidiary from 22 March 2023 and Group has classified the investment to be measured at fair value as per Ind AS 109 – Financial instruments.

Computation of gain on deconsolidated of JSW Cement FZC

₹ crore

Particulars	31 March 2023
Fair value of investment	252.86
Net assets deconsolidated	223.81
Deemed Gain on loss of control	29.05

Effect of deconsolidation on balance sheet of the Group

₹ crore

Particulars	31 March 2023
Property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets and capital work-in-progress)	1,435.61
Inventories	150.44
Cash and cash equivalents	15.20
Other financial and non-financial assets	284.76
Other financial and non-financial liabilities	(1,662.20)
Net assets/(liabilities) deconsolidated	**223.81**

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

j) Computation of deemed gain on stake dilution in a joint venture

₹ crore

Particulars	31 March 2023
JSWCL Share in Net worth of JSW One Platforms	44.82
Carrying value of Investment in Consolidated Financial Statement	18.39
Deemed Gain on stake dilution	**26.43**

k) Joint Venture

Details of the group's joint ventures are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the jointly controlled company	Country of incorporation	% of holding As at 31 March 2023	% of holding As at 31 March 2022
1	JSW One Platforms Limited	India	13.68%	15.00%
2	JSW Cement FZC (formerly known as JSW Cement FZE) (w.e.f. 22 March 2023)	UAE	85.96%	-

The above Joint Venture is accounted using the equity method in these Consolidated Financial Statement:

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's, material joint ventures are set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in joint ventures financial statements prepared in accordance with the local GAAP (adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes).

Financial information of joint ventures as at

₹ crore

Name of the jointly controlled company	31 March 2023		31 March 2022
	JSW One Platforms Limited	JSW Cement FZC	JSW One Platforms Limited
Current assets	384.61	381.74	15.79
Non-current assets	20.48	1,534.38	18.68
Current liabilities	51.62	776.58	16.97
Non-current liabilities	25.89	890.66	0.69
The above amount of assets and liabilities include the following			
Cash and cash equivalents	339.44	56.15	5.85
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	23.83	312.76	4.21
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	24.26	887.23	
Revenue	337.14	1,049.45	16.21
Profit/(loss) for the year/period	(83.89)	(49.25)	(28.48)
Other comprehensive income for the period/year	-	(17.55)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period/year	(83.89)	(66.80)	(28.48)
Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognised in the consolidated financial statements:			
Net assets of the joint venture	327.58	248.87	16.81
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	13.68%	85.96%	15.00%
Other adjustments due to fair value	-	35.07	-
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture	44.82	249.00	2.53

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

l) Subsidiaries

Details of the group's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

Name of the subsidiaries	Place of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the group As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	Principal activity
Shiva Cement limited	India	59.32%	59.32%	Manufacturing
JSW Cement FZC (formerly known as JSW Cement FZE)	UAE	-	100%	Manufacturing
Utkarsh Transport Private limited	India	100%	100%	Transport service
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Manufacturing
Springway Mining Private Limited	India	100%	-	Manufacturing
NKJA Mining Private Limited	India	100%	-	Manufacturing

Non-controlling interest

Financial information of Shiva Cement Limited

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current assets	1,194.09	797.00
Current assets	197.40	101.36
Non-current liabilities	1,158.58	811.97
Current liabilities	311.24	129.11
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(26.98)	(24.09)
Non-controlling interest	(51.35)	(18.63)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Revenue	3.47	7.27
Expenses	112.12	43.78
Exceptional item	-	-
Loss for the year	(80.47)	(25.52)
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	(47.74)	(13.89)
Loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	(32.73)	(11.63)
Loss for the year	(80.47)	(25.52)
Other Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	0.02	0.04
Other Comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	0.01	0.03
Other Comprehensive income for the year	**0.03**	**0.07**
Total Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	(47.72)	(13.86)
Total Comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(32.72)	(11.59)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**(80.44)**	**(25.45)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	(109.52)	(113.32)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(342.09)	(362.44)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	448.17	479.38
Net cash inflow (outflow)	3.44	3.62

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

m) During the year, subsidiaries has incurred losses, consequently eroding the net-worth. Based on management future plans of exploring various avenues of enhancing revenues which are expected to improve the performance of those subsidiary companies, the financial statement continues to be prepared on a going concern basis for those respective subsidiary companies.

n) **Other statutory information:**

- The Group does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any benami property.
- The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

  directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (ultimate beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

  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.
- The Group does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account 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 Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- The Group is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.
- The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Group with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account.
- The Group has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.,
- The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Group is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Group) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Group as at the balance sheet date.
- The Group does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

NOTES

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

o) **Disclosure of additional information pertaining to the Parent Company, Subsidiaries and Joint ventures,**

Name of the Entity	Net Asset i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or loss		Share in Other Comprehensive income		Share in Total Comprehensive income	
	As % of Consolidated net Asset	Amount	As % of Consolidated profit/(Loss)	Amount	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent								
JSW Cement Limited	106.67%	2,341.52	353.48%	206.96	147.77%	(12.59)	388.51%	194.37
Indian Subsidiary								
Shiva Cement Limited	-3.57%	(78.32)	-137.44%	(80.47)	-0.35%	0.03	-160.78%	(80.44)
Utkarsh Transport Pvt. Ltd.	-0.61%	(13.39)	-6.99%	(4.09)	-	-	-8.18%	(4.09)
JSW Green Cement Pvt. Ltd.	-0.23%	(5.11)	-8.68%	(5.08)	-	-	-10.15%	(5.08)
Springway Mining Private Limited	0.36%	7.87	-4.92%	(2.88)	-	-	-5.76%	(2.88)
NKJA Mining Private Limited	-0.01%	(0.16)	-0.05%	(0.03)	-	-	-0.06%	(0.03)
Foreign Subsidiary								
JSW Cement FZE	-	-	-76.58%	(44.84)	192.25%	(16.38)	-122.37%	(61.22)
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	-2.34%	(51.35)	-55.90%	(32.73)	-0.12%	0.01	-65.40%	(32.72)
Joint Venture (investment as per Equity Method)								
JSW One Platforms Limited	2.04%	44.82	-25.33%	(14.83)	-	-	-29.64%	(14.83)
JSW Cement FZC	11.34%	249.00	-6.59%	(3.86)	-	-	-7.72%	(3.86)
Adjustment arising out of consolidated	-13.65%	(299.63)	69.00%	40.40	-239.55%	20.41	121.55%	60.81
Total	**100.00%**	**2,195.25**	**100.00%**	**58.55**	**100.00%**	**(8.52)**	**100.00%**	**50.03**

p) **Previous year figures have also been reclassified/regrouped, wherever necessary, to conform to current year's classification.**

As per our attached report of even date
For HPVS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 137533W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vaibhav L. Dattani
Partner
Membership No.: 144084

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00019442

Parth Sajjan Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 06404506

Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-Time Director and CEO
DIN: 06908109

Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance and Commercial
DIN: 03578016

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 June 2023

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of JSW Cement Limited will be held on Tuesday, 26 September 2023 at 11.00 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. Adoption of the annual audited Financial Statements and Reports thereon.

To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Standalone Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor thereon and the audited Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023, together with the Report of the Statutory.

Auditor thereon.

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** the audited Standalone Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor thereon, be and are hereby received, considered and adopted."

"**RESOLVED THAT** the audited Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023, together with the Report of the Statutory Auditor thereon, be and are hereby received, considered and adopted."

2. Appointment of a Director in place of one retiring by rotation

a. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (DIN: 03578016) who retires by rotation and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force, Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon (DIN: 03578016), who retires as a Director by rotation and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company."

b. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon (DIN: 01282681) who retires by rotation and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force, Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon (DIN: 01282681), who retires as a Director by rotation and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company."

3. Dividend on Preference Share

To confirm & ratify the payment of Dividend for the Financial Year 2021-2022 and half year ended 2022-23 and in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification (s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the payment of Dividends declared & paid at a coupon rate of 0.01% on pro-rata basis to 16,00,00,000 Compulsory Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) by the Board of Directors in their meetings held on 16 November 2022 total amounting to ₹15,98,630.14/- be and is hereby confirmed & ratified."

To declare a dividend on preference shares for the H2 2022-23 as recommended by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 1 June 2023.

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** as recommended by the Board of Directors, for payment of an dividend at a coupon rate of 0.01% on pro-rata basis to 16,00,00,000 Compulsory Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) of ₹100 each fully paid up for H2 financial year 2022-23 to all the CCPS holders amounting to ₹7,97,808.22/- (Rupees Seven lakh Ninety-Seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight and Twenty-two paisa Only) as per the Resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 1 June 2023, be and is hereby noted and confirmed."

4. Appointment of the Statutory Auditor:

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 139, 141, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, for the time being in force (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof) and based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018), be and are hereby appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company, to hold office for the 1st term of five consecutive years from the conclusion of this 17th Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the 22nd Annual General Meeting and remuneration for the said period as may be mutually agreed between the Company and Statutory Auditors.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Board", which term shall include any committee(s) constituted or to be constituted by the Board to exercise the powers conferred on the Board by this Resolution) be and is hereby authorised to take such steps and do and perform all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be considered necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution."

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

5. Re-appointment of Mr. Nirmal K Jain, Independent Director of the Company:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution(s) as a Special Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 152 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain (DIN: 00019442), who has submitted a declaration that he meets the criteria for independence as provided in Section 149 (6) of the Act, to be appointed as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, to hold office from 1 April 2023 to 2 June 2023.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director of the Company or the Chief Financial Officer or the Company Secretary be and are hereby severally authorised to take all necessary actions including filing of forms with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to give effect to this resolution."

6. Re-appointment of Mr. Nilesh Narwekar as a Whole-Time Director and CEO of the Company:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 196, 197, 198, 203 read with Schedule V and Rules made thereunder including all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), subject to the approval of the Central Government, if applicable, and such other consent and permissions, as may be necessary, and subject to such modification and variation as may be approved and acceptable to the appointee, the consent of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded for the re-appointment of Mr. Nilesh Narweker(DIN-06908109) as Whole-Time Director & CEO of the Company for a period of 3 (three) years from 09/08/2023 to 08/08/2026, liable to retire by rotation, upon such terms and conditions as are set out in the resolution and/or agreement, after the consideration and recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and with specific authority to the Board of Directors to alter or vary the terms and conditions of the said appointment not exceeding ₹45 lakh per month during his entire tenure.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Mr. Nilesh Narwekar shall be paid remuneration of ₹3.63 crore per annum.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT notwithstanding anything stated hereinabove, where in any financial year during the currency of tenure of Mr. Nilesh Narweker (DIN-06908109), the Company incurs loss or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay to Mr. Nilesh Narweker (DIN-06908109), remuneration by way of salary and perquisites and allowances as specified above, subject to conditions specified in Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 or any amendments thereto.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Mr. Nilesh Narweker (DIN-06908109) shall continue have general control and management of the business and shall exercise and perform all such powers and duties, which in the ordinary course of business may be considered necessary, proper and in the interest of the Company, subject to directions or restrictions as given or imposed by Board of Directors from time to time and by law for time being in force.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the certified true copy of the aforesaid resolution be forwarded to whomsoever concerned under the signature of any one of Director, CFO or the Company Secretary."

7. Appointment of Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS (DIN: 00029136) as a Non-Executive Director & Chairman of the Company

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution(s) as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 152 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), the Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Directors) Rules, 2014 ("the Rules") (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof), Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS (DIN: 00029136) who was appointed by the Board of Directors as an Additional Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Company with effect from 1 August, 2023 in terms of Section 161 of the Act and Articles of Association of the Company and who is eligible for appointment as a Director, be and is hereby appointed as a Non-Executive Director & Chairman of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.

"**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Board", which term shall include any committee(s) constituted or to be constituted by the Board to exercise the powers conferred on the Board by this Resolution) be and is hereby authorised to take such steps and do and perform all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be considered necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution."

8. Fix the remuneration of Cost Auditor

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of section 148 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), consent of the Company be and is hereby accorded for the payment of remuneration of ₹3,30,000/- plus out of pocket expenses, travelling and other expenses (which would be reimbursable at actuals) plus taxes, wherever applicable, to the Cost Auditor as appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company to conduct the audit of cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2023-24."

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director of the Company or the Chief Financial Officer or the Company Secretary be and are hereby severally authorised to take all necessary actions including filing of forms with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to give effect to this resolution."

Shareholders are requested to make it convenient to attend the Meeting.

By Order of the Board
For JSW Cement Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 September 2023

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

NOTES

1. The details of Item No. 2,5-7 given in the Notice under Clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard on General Meeting (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of the person(s) seeking appointment/ re- appointment as a Director at this Annual General Meeting, is annexed hereto.
2. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company.
3. Shareholders/Proxies should bring their attendance slip duly filled in for attending the meeting.
4. Corporate members are requested to send a duly certified copy of the resolution authorising their representatives to attend and vote at the meeting.
5. The instrument(s) appointing the Proxy, if any, shall be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not less than forty eight (48) hours before the commencement of the Meeting and in default, the instrument of Proxy shall be treated as invalid. Proxies shall not have any right to speak at the Meeting. Proxies submitted on behalf of limited companies, societies, partnership firms, etc. must be supported by appropriate resolution/authority, as applicable, be issued by the Shareholder organisation.
6. All documents referred to in the accompanied Notice and Explanatory Statement are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days of the Company, during office hours, upto the date of the Annual General Meeting.
7. The relative Explanatory Statement pursuant to section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the business under Item No. 4 to 8 set out with reasons proposing the resolutions as stated in the Notice is annexed hereto.
8. Members are requested to intimate the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company, KFIN Technologies Private Limited, Selenium, Tower B, Plot No- 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Hyderabad Rangareddi Telangana 500032 immediately of any change in their mailing address or email address in respect of equity shares held in physical mode and to their Depository Participants (DPs) in respect of equity shares held in dematerialised form.
9. Shareholders desirous of having any information regarding Annual Accounts are requested to address their queries to the Chief Financial Officer at the Registered Office JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051 or e-mail the queries to narinder.singh@jsw.in with "Query on Accounts" in the subject line at least seven days before the date of the Annual General Meeting, so that the requisite information can be made available at the Annual General Meeting.
10. Members, who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far, are requested to register their e-mail address for receiving all communication including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars, etc. from the Company electronically.

ANNEXURE TO NOTICE

Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013:

The statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for Item Nos. 4 to 8 of the accompanying notice is as under:

Item No. 4:

The Board and the Audit Committee considered various parameters while recommending the appointment of Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP as the Statutory Auditor of the Company including but not limited to their capability to serve the Company, existing experience in the Company's business verticals and segments, market standing of the firm, clientele, technical knowledge, and found Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP suited to provide audit services to the Company. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 139(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP is eligible for appointment for a first term of five consecutive years. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP has given consent for the appointment as the Statutory Auditor of the Company and has confirmed that the appointment, if made, will be within the limits and criteria prescribed under the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

Based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, it is proposed to appoint Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 117366W/W- 100018) as the Statutory Auditor of the Company for a first term of five consecutive years from the conclusion of this 17th AGM till the conclusion of the 22nd AGM of the Company to be held in the year 2028.

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are authorised to vary the terms including revision to the fees commensurate with the efforts, in discussion with the Statutory Auditor.

Your Directors recommend the Resolution at Item No. 4 for approval by the Members by way of an Ordinary Resolution.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are in any way concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the Resolution.

Item No. 5:

The Members at the 14th Annual General Meeting held on 28 September 2020 appointed Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain (DIN: 00019442) as an Independent Director of the Company for a period of 2 years from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee ("NRC") of the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 24 January 2023, on the basis of his performance evaluation, recommended to the Board of Directors the re-appointment of Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain as an Independent Director, for a second term of 2 consecutive years, on the Board of the Company.

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain, aged about 77 years, has over five decades of rich experience in the areas of mergers and acquisition, finance, law and capital restructuring. He is a Commerce graduate, and a qualified Chartered Accountant and Company Secretary. He served as an executive coach and HR mentor for JSW Group's strong workforce. Mr. Jain joined the JSW Group in 1992 and held various leadership positions, including as Director – Finance in 1994, Deputy MD & CEO in 1996 and Executive Vice Chairman of Jindal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. He was involved in the management of joint ventures with leading business partners from across the globe.

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 25 January 2023, based on the recommendations of the NRC, was of the opinion that given the knowledge, background, experience and contribution made by Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain during his tenure, it would be in the best interest of the Company to re-appoint Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain as an Independent Director of the Company to continue providing a broader skill-set and gender diversity to the composition of the Board.

In the opinion of the Board, Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain fulfils the specified conditions for re-appointment as an Independent Director and is independent of the management. In view of the same, the Board of Directors re-appointed Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, for a second term of 2 consecutive years from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2025, subject to the approval by the Members of the Company.

However, Mr. Jain resigned from the Company with effect from 2 June 2023, therefore, members are requested to approve the re-appointment of Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain wef 1 April 2023 to 2 June 2023 as an Independent Director of the Company.

As required under Clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard-2, other requisite information are annexed as Annexure - 1 hereto, and forms a part of this Notice.

Your Directors recommend the said Resolution for approval by the Members by way of a Special Resolution. Except for Mr. Jain and their respective relatives to the extent of their shareholding interest, if any, in the Company, none of the other Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives are in anyway concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the Resolution set out in item no. 5 of this Notice.

Item No. 6:

Members at its 14th Annual General Meeting held on 28 September 2020 had approved the re-appointed Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (DIN-06908109) as a Whole-Time Director & CEO of the Company for a period of three years with effect from August 9, 2020.

Further, the Board on the recommendation of Nomination & Remuneration Committee, has re- appointed, Mr. Nilesh Narwekar (DIN-06908109) as Whole-Time Director & CEO for a period of three years with effect from 09/08/2023 to 08/08/2026 pursuant to the provisions of sections 196, 197, 198, 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with schedule V and rules made thereunder and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013. The said appointment is subject to the approval of the members in Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Narwekar holds a postgraduate degree in Management from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai and a bachelor's degree in Electronics and Communications engineering from NIT, Calicut. In his previous roles, he was associated with Strategy (formerly Booz & Co.), Accenture, Procter & Gamble and Wipro Lighting.

His primary responsibilities in the Company include making major corporate decisions and managing the overall operations and resources of the Company. He leads in the development of the Company's short- and long-term strategy and evaluates the work of other executive leaders within the Company.

In the opinion of the Board, the re-appointment of Mr. Narwekar as the Whole-Time Director & CEO of the Company would be in the interest of the Company taking into consideration his background, experience, past performance and achievements.

In view of the above, the Board of Directors re-appointed Mr. Nilesh Narwekar as a Whole-Time Director & CEO of the Company for a period of 3 years from 9 August 2023 to 8 August 2026, subject to the approval by the Members of the Company. Mr. Narwekar has conveyed his consent to continue to act as the Whole-Time Director & CEO of the Company and has made the necessary disclosures and declarations. Mr. Nilesh Narwekar is not disqualified from being re-appointed as a Director and he is not debarred from holding the office of director by virtue of any order passed by any such authority. Mr. Nilesh Narwekar satisfies all the conditions set out in Part-I of Schedule V to the Act as also the conditions set out under Section 196(3) of the Act for being eligible for this re-appointment.

The terms and conditions of re-appointment of Nilesh Narwekar (DIN-06908109) as are as under:

1) Tenure of appointment: 3 (three) years from 09/08/2023 to 08/08/2026

2) Nature of Duties: The Whole-Time Director and CEO shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the Company and carry out such duties as may be entrusted to him by the Board of Directors from time to time and separately communicated to him and such powers as may be assigned to him, subject to superintendence, control and directions of the Board in connection with and in the best interests of the business of the Company and its subsidiaries, if any.

3) Remuneration:

   i. Remuneration of Mr. Narwekar will be so fixed by the Board of Directors from time to time after taking into account the recommendations of the NRC, such that the salary and the aggregate value of all perquisites and allowances like house rent allowance in lieu thereof; house maintenance allowance together with reimbursement of expenses or allowances for utilities such as gas, electricity, water, furnishings and repairs, bonus, performance incentive, medical reimbursement, club fees, variable pay and leave travel concession for himself and his family, medical insurance and such other perquisites and allowances in accordance with the rules of the Company or as may be agreed to by the Board of Directors and Mr. Narwekar shall not exceed the overall ceiling on remuneration approved by the Members in General Meeting. Your Directors have in their meeting held on June 1, 2023, recommended a ceiling on remuneration of ₹45,00,000/- (Rupees Forty-Five Lakh Only) per month.

   ii. For the purposes of calculating the above ceiling, perquisites shall be evaluated as per company's policy, wherever applicable. In the absence of any such rules, perquisites shall be evaluated at actual cost.

   iii. Upon exercise by Mr. Narwekar of the stock options granted/to be granted to him shall not be included in the overall ceiling on remuneration payable to him.

   iv. Mr. Narwekar shall not be entitled to sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors or any committee thereof.

   v. Where in any financial year during the currency of Mr. Nilesh Narwekar tenure as a Whole-Time Director & CEO, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, subject to receipt of necessary approvals, the Company will pay the above remuneration as Minimum Remuneration.

   vi. The bonus shall be payable as per Company policy.

   vii. The Whole-Time Director & CEO shall also be entitled to reimbursement of all expenses, including expenses related to clubs, actually and properly incurred by him for the purpose of business of the Company or the performance of his duties.

A copy of the agreement to be entered if any with Mr. Nilesh Narwekar will be open for inspection for members of the Company pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The agreement includes all the terms and conditions of the appointment of the Whole-Time Director as well all the power and duties as exercised by the Whole-Time Director & CEO in ordinary course of business, subject to provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or any amendment thereto. The power of the Whole-Time Director & CEO shall also include the power to delegate.

As per Sections 152, 196 and 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, a Director/Whole-Time Director & CEO can be appointed with the approval of the Members in the General Meeting. Accordingly, approval of the Members is sought for the re-appointment and remuneration of Mr. Nilesh Narwekar as a Whole-Time Director & CEO of the Company

As required under Clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard-2, other requisite information are annexed as Annexure - 1 hereto, and forms a part of this Notice.

Your Directors recommend the Resolution at Item No. 6 for approval by the Members.

Except Mr.Narwekar, none of the Directors and/or other Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives are concerned and interested financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out in item no. 6 of this notice.

Item No. 7:

Based on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC), the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 1 August 2023, appointed Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS (DIN: 00029136) as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 1 August 2023 pursuant to the provisions of Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') Articles of Association of the Company.

Mr. Rao obtained his Bachelor's degree in Commerce and a diploma in Business Finance awarded by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI), AICWA, LCS, CAIIB. After an illustrious stint of over 25 years, he superannuated from the services of JSW Steel Limited. He was Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO of JSW and was responsible for the overall operations of JSW Steel Limited including Strategy formulations related to business development, expansion of existing businesses, joint ventures, mergers, acquisitions, and cost management, which are his key competencies. He was also Director of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited and Creixent Special Steels Limited.

He will not be entitled for any payment of remuneration apart from reimbursement of expenses for attending the Board/ Committee/Shareholders meetings.

Mr. Rao has conveyed his consent to act as a Director of the Company. The Company has also received other necessary disclosures and declarations from him. Mr. Rao has also confirmed that he is not debarred from holding the office of a Director by virtue of any Order passed by any authority. He is not disqualified from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 of the Act. In the opinion of the Board, Mr. Rao is a person of integrity and his appointment as a Non-Executive Director of the Company would be in the best interest of the Company taking into consideration his knowledge, background and expertise in the areas of project execution, strategic planning, governance, human resource, information technology, etc., and rich experience in various prestigious positions.

As per Section 152 of the Act and the rules thereunder, a Director can be appointed with the approval of the Members. Accordingly, approval of the Members is being sought for the appointment of Mr. Rao as a Non-Executive Director & Chairman of the Company.

As required under Clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard-2, other requisite information are annexed as Annexure - 1 hereto, and forms a part of this Notice.

Your Directors recommend the said Resolution for approval by the Members by way of an Ordinary Resolution. Except for Mr. Rao and their respective relatives to the extent of their shareholding interest, if any, in the Company, none of the other Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives are in anyway concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the Resolution set out in item no. 7 of this Notice.

Item no. 8:

The Board of Directors of the Company, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, at its meeting held on 1 June 2023 has considered and approved the appointment of M/s Kishore Bhatia & Associates, Cost Accountant as Cost Auditor of the Company for the financial year 2023-24 at a remuneration of ₹3,30,000 (Rupees Three lakh Thirty Thousand only) plus out of pocket expenses, travelling and other expenses (which would be reimbursable at actuals) plus taxes, wherever applicable.

Pursuant to section 148(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on the recommendation of the Audit Committee and is required to be subsequently approved by the Members of the Company.

None of the Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relative is concerned and interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out in item no.6 for approval of the members.

The Board recommend the resolution set out at item No. 8 of the notice for your approval.

By Order of the Board
For JSW Cement Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: 1 September 2023

Sneha Bindra
Company Secretary

PURSUANT TO CLAUSE 1.2.5 OF THE SECRETARIAL STANDARD - 2, THE DETAILS OF THE DIRECTORS PROPOSED TO BE RE-APPOINTED/APPOINTED AT THE ENSUING GENERAL MEETING ARE GIVEN BELOW:

Sr. no.	Particulars	Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon	Mr. Jugal K Tandon	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	Mr. Seshagiri Rao MVS	Mr. Nilesh Narwekar
1.	Category/ Designation	Whole-Time Director and Director Finance & Commercial	Non- Executive Director	Independent Director	Non- Executive Director	Whole-Time Director and CEO
2.	DIN	03578016	01282681	00019442	00029136	06908109
	Age	56 years	82 years	77 years	65 years	53years
3.	Date of Birth	16/01/1967	16/12/1941	03/05/1946	15/01/1958	22/07/1970
4.	Original Date of Appointment	27/09/2018	28/09/2021	02/08/2012	01/08/20223	08/08/2017
5.	Qualifications	CA	B.Tech degree in Metallurgical Engineering from IIT Bombay	CA and CS	AICWA, LCS, CAIIB, Diploma in Business Finance	PG degree in Management from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai and a bachelor's degree in Electronics and Communications engineering from NIT, Calicut.
6.	Listed entities from which resigned in past three years	NIL	NIL	JSW Energy Limited	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited and JSW Steel Limited	NIL
7.	Directorship in other Companies*	Shiva Cement Limited. Echelon Properties Private Limited. Utkarsh Transport Private Limited	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	JSW Holdings Limited, Epsilon Carbon Private Limited JSW Infrastructure Limited JSW Jaigarh Port Limited JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	NIL	JSW Green Cement Private Limited. JSW One Platforms Limited. JSW One Distribution Limited
8.	Chairmanship/ Membership of Committees in other Companies*	Stakeholder Relationship Committee member: Shiva Cement Limited	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	Number of Equity Shares held in the Company	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
10.	Number of Equity Shares held in the Company for any other person on a beneficial basis	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	Relationship between Directors inter-se; with other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	Not inter-se related to any other Director or Key Managerial Personnel.	Not inter-se related to any other Director or Key Managerial Personnel.	Not inter-se related to any other Director or Key Managerial Personnel.	Not inter-se related to any other Director or Key Managerial Personnel.	Not inter-se related to any other Director or Key Managerial Personnel.
12.	Terms and conditions of appointment or reappointment	Tenure as a Director is subject to retirement by rotation.	Tenure as a Director is subject to retirement by rotation.	To be re-appointed as an Independent Director not liable to retire by rotation , to hold office from 1 April 2023 to 2 June 2023.	Appointed as a Director (Non-Executive), liable to retire by rotation	To be re-appointed as Director liable to retire by rotation and also as Whole-Time Director and Chief Executive Officer for 3 years with effect from 9 August 2023

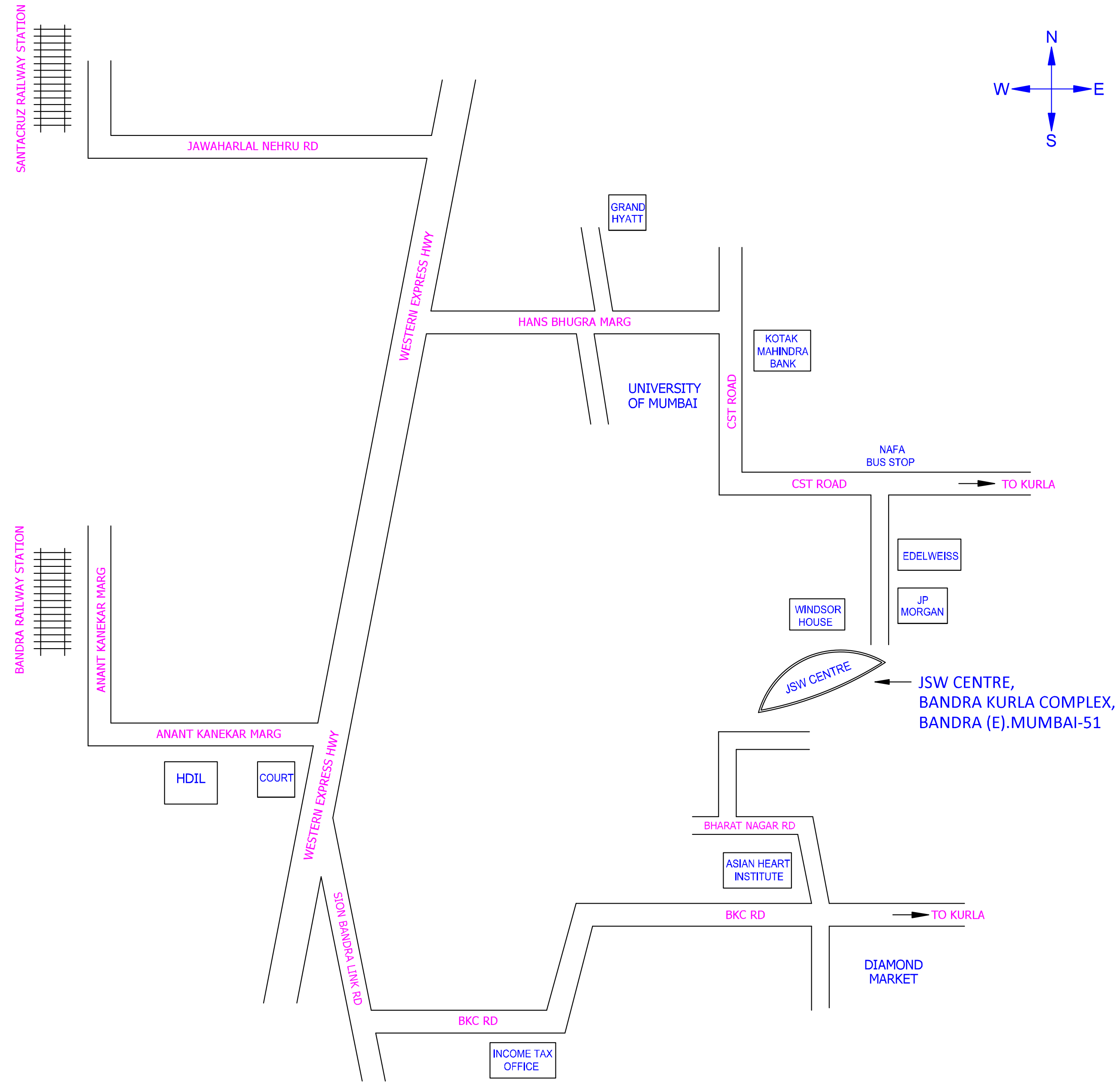
13. Remuneration last drawn (in FY 2022-23), if applicable	Remuneration of ceiling limit of ₹35 lakh	Please refer to Corporate Governance Report	Please refer to Corporate Governance Report	NA	Remuneration of ceiling limit of ₹35 lakh
14. Remuneration proposed to be paid	As per the resolution passed by the members at the Annual General Meeting held on 28 September 2021, subject to a ceiling on remuneration of ₹35 lakh (Rupees Thirty- Fifty lakh Only) per annum.	Sitting Fees in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013	Sitting Fees in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013	NIL	As per the Resolution at Item No. 6 of this Notice read with the Statement thereto
15. Justification for choosing the appointees for appointment/ re-appointment as Independent Director	NA	NA	Considering her varied experience and knowledge in mergers and acquisition, finance, law and capital restructuring his re-appointment would be in the best interest of the Company and will continue to provide gender diversity and relevant skillset focus to the composition of the Board.	NA	NA
16. Experience/Expertise in specific functional areas/Brief resume of the Director	Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon exceptional performance and has been responsible for Finance & Accounts function and also heading Commercial and Inbound Logistics functions.	Mr. Tandon possesses knowledge and experience in setting up and operating mega projects in various parts of the country	He served as an executive coach and HR mentor for JSW Group's strong workforce. Mr. Jain joined the JSW Group in 1992 and held various leadership positions, including as Director – Finance in 1994, Deputy MD & CEO in 1996 and Executive Vice Chairman of Jindal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. He was involved in the management of joint ventures with leading business partners from across the globe	Mr. Seshagiri Rao M.V.S. possesses rich experience spanning over two decades in Steel Sector and in the areas of Corporate Finance and Banking. He joined JSW Group in 1997 as Chief Financial Officer and has played active role in growth strategies of JSW Group since then. He has been actively involved in all strategic decision making within the group and has over the years grown with JSW Steel progressively shouldering higher responsibilities. Prior to joining JSW Steel he has worked with reputed organisations in various capacities. Mr. Rao was awarded the Best CFO Award by CNBC in the year 2010, and in the year 2018 he was conferred the CFO of the Year Award by Financial Express.	His primary responsibilities in the Company include making major corporate decisions and managing the overall operations and resources of the Company. He leads in the development of the Company's short- and long-term strategy and evaluates the work of other executive leaders within the Company

*Note:

1. Details as on 31 March 2023 and as per disclosure given by the directors.

2. only two Committees namely, Audit Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee have been considered.

Map



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Corporate information

Board of Directors

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman & Independent Director

Mr. Parth Jindal
Managing Director

Mr. Nilesh Narwekar
Whole-time Director and CEO

Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon
Director Finance & Commercial

Mr. K. Swaminathan
Chief Strategy Officer
(Whole-Time Director)

Mr. Pankaj Kulkarni
Independent Director

Ms. Sutapa Banerjee
Independent Director

Mr. Kantilal Narandas Patel
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Biswadip Gupta
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Jugal Kishore Tandon
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Sudhir Maheshwari
Nominee Director

Mr. Sumit Banerjee
Independent Director

Mr. Utsav Baijal
Nominee Director

Company Secretary

Ms. Sneha Bindra

Statutory Auditors

M/s. HPVS & Associates
Chartered
Accountants, Mumbai

Cost Auditors

M/s. Kishore Bhatia & Associates
Cost Accountants

Secretarial Auditors

M/s. S. K. Jain & Co.
Company Secretaries

Bankers

Axis Bank
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait
Bank of India
Canara Bank
Exim Bank
ICICI Bank
Indian Bank
Indusind Bank
Kotak Mahindra Bank
Mashreq bank
RBL bank
South Indian Bank
Syndicate Bank
Yes Bank

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent

KFIN Technologies Limited
Selenium Tower-B, Plot No. 31 & 32,
Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Serilingampally, Hyderabad - 500032, Telangana

Registered Office

JSW Centre
Opp. MMRDA Ground, Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051, Tel: 022 - 4286 1000
Fax: 022 - 2650 2001
Website: www.jswcement.in

Works

Vijayanagar Works
P. O. Vidyanagar, Toranagallu Village,
Sandur Taluk, Bellary District,
Karnataka - 583 275
Tel: 08395 - 250120 - 130
Fax: 08395 - 241003 / 241030

Nandyal Works
Village Bilakalaguduru, Gadivemula
Mandal, Nandyal, Dist. Kurnool,
Andhra Pradesh - 518 501
Tel: 08514 - 202301 - 08

Dolvi Works
Survey No. 96/1, 96/2, 97/0
Village Khar Karavi, Dolvi,
Taluka - Pen, District - Raigad,
Maharashtra - 402 107

Salboni Works
Ankur Complex, VILL - Jambedia,
P.O. - Sayedpur (Viya Salboni),
PS - Salboni, Dist:- Paschim,
Midnapur - 721 306,
West Bengal

Jajpur Works
Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex,
Village: Jakhpura, Tehsil: Danagadi,
Jajpur - 755026

Salem
Pottanero (V)
Post: Macheri, Mettur (Tulik)
Salem (D), Tamilnadu - 636453

Rourkela
Shiva Cement Limited
Village Telighana, PO: Birangatoli,
Tehsil-Kutra,
District-Sundargarh Odisha- 770018

JSW Cement

If undelivered, please return to:

JSW Centre
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Near MMRDA Grounds,
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Mumbai 400 051

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