

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and 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.

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, 2021, its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 opinion.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Overview, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Management Overview, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Management Overview, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and

application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid 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, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, with reference to these standalone financial statements refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting; and
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of sub-section (16) of Section 197 of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under sub-section (16) of Section 197 which are required to be commented upon by us.
 - 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, 2015, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **HPVS & Associates.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 137533W

HITESH R

KHANDHADIA

Hitesh R. Khandhadia

Partner

UDIN no.

M.No. 158148

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 29, 2021

Digitally signed by HITESH R. KHANDHADIA
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Email Address: HPVS@HPVS.COM, HPVS@HPVS.COM, HPVS@HPVS.COM
HPVS@HPVS.COM, HPVS@HPVS.COM, HPVS@HPVS.COM
Date: 2021.04.29 14:51 +0530



ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021:

- i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of the fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified on yearly basis. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- ii. There was no inventory held by the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 2 (a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ii) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- vi. As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date on which they become payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.
- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans either from banks, financial institutions or from the Government and has not issued any debentures.
- ix. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- x. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JSW JHARKHAND STEEL LIMITED

Report on the internal financial controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 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 and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 to future periods 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **HPVS & Associates.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 137533W

HITESH R
KHANDHADIA

Hitesh R. Khandhadia

Partner

UDIN no.

M.No. 158148

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 29, 2021

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JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets:			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	450,396,607	450,668,874
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	311,991,840	311,991,840
(c) Other non-current assets	5	13,338,545	12,657,652
		775,726,992	775,318,366
(2) Current assets:			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,056,855	1,707,887
(ii) Short term Loans & advances	7	3,892,227	3,589,411
(b) Other current assets	8	-	427,871
		5,949,082	5,725,169
TOTAL ASSETS		781,676,074	781,043,535
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
(a) Equity share capital	9	963,964,230	930,338,530
(b) Other equity	10	(192,197,144)	(170,055,502)
		771,767,086	760,283,028
Share Application Money:	10A	-	7,399,700
LIABILITIES:			
(1) Non-current liabilities:			
Provisions	11	6,073,324	6,723,438
Total non-current liabilities		6,073,324	6,723,438
(2) Current liabilities:			
(a) Other current liabilities	12	647,546	637,296
(b) Provisions	13	3,188,118	4,949,161
(c) Current Tax Liability	13A	-	1,050,912
		3,835,664	6,637,369
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		781,676,074	781,043,535
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES & OTHER NOTES	1, 2 & 18		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For HPVS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 137533W

HITESH R
KHANDHADIA

Hitesh Khandhadia

Partner

M No: 158148

UDIN: 21158148AAAAAY6081

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29th April 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dipanka Panda

Dipankar Panda
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06833507

Place: Ranchi

RAGESH BIHARI

Ragesh Bhari
CFO

Place: Ranchi

Anunay Kumar

Anunay Kumar
Director
DIN: 01647407

Place: New Delhi

SAANIA SHIRISH JOSHI

Saania Joshi
Company Secretary
M. No. 40334

Place: Mumbai

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended on 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
(I) INCOME:			
Other Income	14	9,073,686	4,150,441
TOTAL INCOME (I)		9,073,686	4,150,441
(II) EXPENSES:			
Employee Benefits Expense	15	26,033,805	35,448,758
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	16	272,267	300,006
Other Expenses	17	5,071,524	23,962,033
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		31,377,596	59,710,797
Profit/(Loss) before Tax (I-II)		(22,303,910)	(55,560,356)
TAX EXPENSE:			
Current Tax	16(i)	-	1,045,000
Tax Expenses for earlier years		82,359	-
Profit/(Loss) after Tax		(22,386,269)	(56,605,356)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset	15(i)	244,627	1,703,432
Total Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes		244,627	1,703,432
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		(22,141,642)	(54,901,924)
Earnings per Equity Share:	18(h)		
(Face Value per Equity Share of Rs 10 each)			
Basic		(0.6397)	(0.6298)
Diluted		(0.6397)	(0.6298)
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES & OTHER NOTES	1, 2 & 18		

The Accompanying Notes form an Integral Part of Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For HPVS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 137533W

HITESH R

KHANDHADIA

Hitesh Khandhadia

Partner

M No: 158148

UDIN: 21158148AAAAAY6081

Place: Mumbai

Date : 29th April 2021

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Dipankar Panda
Date: 2021.04.29
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Dipankar Panda
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06833507
Place: Ranchi

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Date: 2021.04.29
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Ragesh Bhari
CFO

Place: Ranchi

Anunay Kumar Digitally signed
by Anunay Kumar
Date: 2021.04.29
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Anunay Kumar
Director
DIN: 01647407
Place: New Delhi

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Saania Joshi
Company Secretary
M. No. 40334

Place: Mumbai

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended on 31st March, 2021

(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount In Rs.)

Balance as at 01st April, 2019	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Year	Balance as at 31st March, 2020
880,338,530	50,000,000	930,338,530

Balance as at 01st April, 2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Year	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
930,338,530	33,625,700	963,964,230

(B) OTHER EQUITY

(Amount In Rs.)

	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive			Total
	Share Application Pending Allotment	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Remeasurements of the net Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	-	-	-	(115,153,578)	-	-	-	(115,153,578)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	(56,605,356)	-	-	-	(56,605,356)
Remeasurement gain/loss on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	1,703,432	-	-	-	1,703,432
Less: Share Allotted and transferred to Equity Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Allotment Pending	7,399,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,399,700
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	7,399,700	-	-	(170,055,502)	-	-	-	(162,655,802)

	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive			Total
	Share Application Pending Allotment	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Remeasurements of the net Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	7,399,700	-	-	(170,055,502)	-	-	-	(162,655,802)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	(22,386,269)	-	-	-	(22,386,269)
Remeasurement gain/loss on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	244,627	-	-	-	244,627
Less: Share Allotted and transferred to Equity Capital	(7,399,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,399,700)
Share Allotment Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	-	-	-	(192,197,144)	-	-	-	(192,197,144)

As per our report of even date attached

For HPVS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 137533W

HITESH R

KHANDHADIA

A

Hitesh Khandhadia

Partner

M No: 158148

UDIN: 21158148AAAAAY6081

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29th April 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Dipanka Panda
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06833507
 Place: Ranchi

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Ragesh Bihari
CFO
 Place: Ranchi

Anunay Kumar Digitally signed by Anunay Kumar
 Date: 2021.04.29 16:46:24 +05'30'

Anunay Kumar
Director
DIN: 01647407
 Place: New Delhi

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 Date: 2021.04.29 16:15:56 +05'30'

Saania Joshi
Company Secretary
M. No. 40334
 Place: Mumbai

NOTES ACCOMPANYING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31st MARCH 2021

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

JSW Jharkhand Steel Ltd is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Steel Ltd. The company is in the process of setting up a 10 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant and 800 MW Captive Power Plant in Sonahatu Block of Ranchi District, Jharkhand. Land purchase and various approvals with regard to Water, Railway Siding and Environment are in process. Expert Appraisal committee, Ministry of Environment (MOEF) & Climate Change (CC) has recommended Environment Clearance for the Project.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("INR") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheets as at 31st March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statements of Cash Flows and the Statements of Changes in Equity for the year period ended 31st March 2021, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter ("Ind AS") and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (to the extent notified). The Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 29, 2021.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally Accepted Accounting Principles require estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known / materialize.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

2.3 **Basis of Preparation and presentation**

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest rupees.

2.4 **Financial instrument, Financial assets, Financial liabilities**

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive benefits have expired or been transferred, and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of such financial asset. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories as:

- Those to be subsequently measured at fair value [either through other comprehensive income (OCI), or through profit or loss], and
- Those subsequently measured at amortized cost

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent measurement of is in accordance with the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the company may classify its debt instruments:

- **Amortized Cost:** Assets which are held within the business model of collection of contractual cash flows and where those cash flows represent payments solely towards principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- **Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income:** Assets that are held within a business model of collection of contractual cash flows and for selling and where the assets' cash flow represents solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- **Fair Value through Profit or Loss:** Financial assets which are not classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment:

The Company recognises a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and at FVOCI. The credit loss is difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on an individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable including that which is forward-looking.

The Company's trade receivables or contract revenue receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall, being simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

Under simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables.

The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, the Company recognises 12-months expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting

date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL. The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement for impairment testing.

Derecognition:

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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is

allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial Liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification as debt or equity:

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

(ii) 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 a Company entity 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.

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

(iv) Subsequent measurement:

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

(v) Derecognition:

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are 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.

Sale of services

The Company provides Marketing and Selling services to its customers. The revenue is recognized over a period of time using input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of services, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.

Contract balances

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 including Trade receivables

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

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.

Interest income:

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.

2.6 Borrowing costs

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

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings, 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 capitalization are determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset.

The Company suspends capitalization of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

2.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized 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 utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized 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 recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company 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 recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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 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 period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets on non-depreciable assets, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

2.8 **Property, plant and equipment**

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises of

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

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalized as the activities undertaken improve the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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

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

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Capital work-in-progress:

Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

2.9 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the certain 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.

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives on straight line method.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land is amortized over the period of the lease, except where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost.

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

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

Impairment of Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). 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.

2.10 Intangible assets:

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated Amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and Amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, 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

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 recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or

cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Derecognition of intangible assets:

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.11 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, 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 recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

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

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item employee benefits expenses. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the

present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans. A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

2.12 Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

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 period, 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 recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognized for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year.

2.13 Provisions, contingencies and commitments

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is-

- a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:
 - i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

2.14 **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, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.15 **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to shareholders and assumed conversion by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares from outstanding stock options. Potential common shares are calculated using the treasury stock method and represent incremental shares issuable upon exercise of the Company's outstanding stock options.

2.16 **Statement of Cash Flows**

The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and presents the cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the cash flow statement consist of cash on hand and unencumbered, highly liquid bank balances.

3. Applicability of new and revised Ind AS:

New standard effective from 1st April 2019

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified in October 2018 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term

(i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

Ind AS 116, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019, requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under Ind AS 17.

Transition to Ind AS 116

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company used the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116. The Company will elect to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17. The Company will therefore not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying Ind AS 17.

The Company will elect to use the exemptions proposed by the standard on lease contracts for which the lease terms ends within 12 months as of the date of initial application, and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Company has leases of certain office equipment (i.e., personal computers, printing and photocopying machines) that are considered of low value.

The impact upon adoption of Ind AS 116 is not material.

Amendments to Ind AS that are notified and adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the following amendments to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) on March 30, 2019 which is effective from financial year beginning on or after April 1, 2019

i) Appendix C to Ind AS – Uncertainty over income tax treatment

The amendment requires an entity to determine probability of the relevant tax authority accepting the uncertain tax treatments that the Company has used in tax computation or plan to use in their income tax filings.

The Company has currently carried out an initial assessment using the most likely method prescribed for better predicting the resolution of uncertain tax positions.

ii) Ind AS 12 – Income taxes

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events

iii) Ind AS 19 – Employee Benefits

The amendment addresses the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period.

The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

The impact of adoption of this amendment is not expected to be material.

4. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

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

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

i. Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognized 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.

ii. Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

iii. Fair value measurements

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

iv. Taxes

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

v. Defined benefit plans and compensated absences

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

vi. Expected credit losses on financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets and contract assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The company monitors its financial assets at periodic intervals to assess their recoverability and makes provisions for the same.

v. Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic COVID-19

In assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, contract assets and loans and advances provided, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. The Company has assessed the recoverability based on certain assumptions based on current indicators of future economic conditions and expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of the financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Freehold Land	Computer Equipments	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles & Aircrafts	Total
Cost						
At 31st March 2019	450,085,883	605,690	1,763,028	520,162	2,486,603	455,461,366
At 31st March 2020	450,085,883	605,690	1,763,028	520,162	2,486,603	455,461,366
Disposals	-	-	-	-	533,851	533,851
At 31st March 2021	450,085,883	605,690	1,763,028	520,162	1,952,752	454,927,515
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 31st March 2019	-	552,134	1,720,559	446,210	1,773,583	4,492,486
Depreciation Charge for the Year	-	20,314	12,756	23,420	243,516	300,006
At 31st March 2020	-	572,448	1,733,315	469,630	2,017,099	4,792,492
Depreciation Charge for the Year	-	2,628	9,863	16,260	243,516	272,267
Disposals	-	-	-	-	533,851	533,851
At 31st March 2021	-	575,076	1,743,178	485,890	1,726,764	4,530,908
Net book value						
At 31st March 2019	449,997,383	53,556	42,469	73,952	713,020	450,968,880
At 31st March 2020	449,997,383	33,242	29,713	50,532	469,504	450,668,874
At 31st March 2021	449,997,383	30,614	19,850	34,272	225,988	450,396,607
Useful Life of the Assets (range) (years)	NA	3-5 Years	3-6 Years	10 Years	8 Years	
Method of Depreciation (SLM/WDV/etc)	NA	SLM	SLM	SLM	SLM	

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 4: Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Opening Balance	311,991,840	311,991,840
Add:		
Rent	-	-
Power & Fuel	-	-
Salaries, wages & bonus	-	-
Contribution to Provident Fund	-	-
Staff Welfare	-	-
Recruitment & Joining	-	-
Insurance	-	-
Repairs & Maintenance	-	-
Travelling Expenses	-	-
Taxi Hiring Charges	-	-
Petrol & Diesel Expenses	-	-
CSR Expenses	-	-
Legal & Professional & Filing Fees	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses/Office/Guest House Exp	-	-
Telephone Expenses	-	-
Postage & Courier Expenses	-	-
Printing & Stationery	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Total	311,991,840	311,991,840

Note 5: Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Capital Advances	8,167,860	8,167,860
Indirect Tax Balances	5,170,685	4,489,792
Total	13,338,545	12,657,652

Note 6: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Balances with Banks:		
- in Current Account	2,039,966	1,704,784
Cash on Hand	16,889	3,103
Total	2,056,855	1,707,887

Note 7: Short Term Loans and Advances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Deposits	379,812	422,389
Receivable from Related Parties	3,052,498	2,786,022
Other Loans & Advances	459,917	381,000
Total	3,892,227	3,589,411

Note 8: Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Advance Income Tax	-	420,838
TDS Deducted by Bank	-	7,033
Total	-	427,871

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Note 9 : Share Capital		
Authorised : 10,00,00,000 (Previous Year: 10,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued 9,63,96,423 (Previous Year: 9,30,33,853) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	963,964,230	930,338,530
Subscribed and Paid up: 9,63,96,423 (Previous Year: 9,30,33,853) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	963,964,230	930,338,530
	963,964,230	930,338,530

NOTE 9(a) : Reconciliation of Number of Shares

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Number	Number
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	93,033,853	88,033,853
Shares Issued during the Year	3,362,570	5,000,000
Shares outstanding at the closing of the Year	96,396,423	93,033,853
	Rs.	Rs.
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	930,338,530	880,338,530
Shares Issued during the Year	33,625,700	50,000,000
Shares outstanding at the closing of the Year	963,964,230	930,338,530

NOTE 9(b) : Equity Shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. 100% shares are held by JSW Steel Ltd , the Holding Company.

NOTE 9(c) : Shares held by its Holding Company are as follows:

Equity Shares	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Number	Number
JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) along with its Nominees	96,396,423	93,033,853
	Rs.	Rs.
JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) along with its Nominees	963,964,230	930,338,530

NOTE 9(d) : Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the Company:

Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each Fully Paid up	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Number	Number
JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) along with its Nominees	96,396,423	93,033,853
	% of Holding	% of Holding
JSW Steel Limited (Holding Company) along with its Nominees	100%	100%

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 10: Other Equity: Amount in Rs.
Surplus / (Deficit) balance in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Amount
Retained Earnings :	
Balance as at 01st April, 2019	(115,153,578)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year	(54,901,924)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(170,055,502)
Balance as at 01st April, 2020	(170,055,502)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year	(22,141,642)
Balance as at 31st Jan, 2021	(192,197,144)

Note 10A: Share Application Money :

Balance as at 01st April, 2019	-
Add: Share Application pending Allotment	7,399,700
Share Application Money received and Share issued during the Year	50,000,000
Less: Shares Allotted and transferred to Equity Share Capital	(50,000,000)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	7,399,700
Balance as at 01st April, 2020	7,399,700
Add: Share Application pending Allotment	-
Share Application Money received and Share issued during the Year	26,226,000
Less: Shares Allotted and transferred to Equity Share Capital	(33,625,700)
Balance as at 31st Jan, 2021	-

Note 11: Long Term Provisions :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Provision for Employee Benefits :		
Provision for Compensated Absences	2,140,351	2,454,290
Provision for Gratuity	3,932,973	4,269,148
Total	6,073,324	6,723,438

Note 12: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Statutory Liabilities	647,546	637,296
Total	647,546	637,296

Note 13: Short Term Provisions:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Provision for Employee Benefits :		
Provision for Compensated Absences	57,964	226,156
Provision for Gratuity	104,726	114,759
Provision for LTA, Bonus & Other	3,025,428	4,608,246
Total	3,188,118	4,949,161

Note 13A: Current Tax Liability:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Provision for Income Tax (Refer Note 18(e))	-	1,050,912
Total	-	1,050,912

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

14 Other Income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021	For the Year ended 31st March 2020
Interest income	-	4,150,441
Other Income	9,073,686	-
Total	9,073,686	4,150,441

JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

15 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021	For the Year ended 31st March 2020
Salaries and Wages	24,929,341	32,985,463
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	991,651	2,326,382
Staff Welfare Expenses	112,813	136,913
Total	26,033,805	35,448,758

15(i) Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021	For the Year ended 31st March 2020
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit Liability / Asset (Gratuity)	(244,627)	(1,703,432)
Total	(244,627)	(1,703,432)

16 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021	For the Year ended 31st March 2020
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	272,267	300,006
Total	272,267	300,006

16(i) Current Tax

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021	For the Year ended 31st March 2020
Current Tax	82,359	1,045,000
Total	82,359	1,045,000

17 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021	For the Year ended 31st March 2020
Rent	689,500	858,320
Power and Fuel	131,852	103,877
Insurance	704,557	612,916
Travelling Expenses	106,412	255,604
Taxi Hiring Charges	11,761	71,042
Petrol & Diesel/Vehicle Maintenance Expenses	527,000	1,007,297
CSR Expenses	-	10,400
Miscellaneous Expenses/Office/Guest House Expenses	309,614	884,352
Legal and Professional fees	2,212,299	686,526
Postage, Telephone & Telex Expenses	166,211	178,324
Printing & Stationary	34,703	42,845
Bank Charges	615	19,103,530
Audit Fees (Refer Note 18 J)	125,000	125,000
Auditor's Out of Pocket Expenses	12,000	12,000
Director Sitting Fees	40,000	10,000
Total	5,071,524	23,962,033

18. OTHER NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
a) Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:
Contingent Liabilities-

To the extent not provided for "Nil" (Previous Year "Nil").

Commitments-

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	NIL	NIL

b) JSW Jharkhand Steel Ltd is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Steel Ltd. The company is in the process of setting up a 10 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant and 800 MW Captive Power Plant in Sonahatu Block of Ranchi District, Jharkhand. The Company is currently in the process of acquiring land and securing the various regulatory approvals required for the project. Efforts are being made by the Company to secure long term linkages of key raw materials like Iron ore and Coal and are hopeful of establishing the same.

c) Segment Reporting:

There is/are no reportable segment (business and/or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108 – 'Operating Segments' issued by the ICAI.

d) Employee Share based Payment Plans:
ESOP SCHEME 2016

The Board of Directors (JSW Steel Ltd.) of the Company at its meeting held on 29 January 2016, formulated the JSWSL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN 2016('ESOP Plan'). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

During the year, ESOP 2016 is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in India.

Three grants would be made under ESOP plan 2016 to eligible employees on the rolls of the Company as at 1 April 2016, 1 April 2017 and 1 April 2018.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of the Individuals fixed salary compensation 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the 4th year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price would be determined by the scope community as a certain discussion to the primary market price on the date of grant.

The expenses recognized for employee's services received during the year are 5,16,309 (31st March 2020: 7,04,506)

The outstanding position as at 31 March 2021 is summarized below:

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1 st Grant (L-16 and above Grade)	2 nd Grant (L-16 and above Grade)	3 rd Grant (L-16 and above Grade)
Date of grant	17-May-16	16-May-17	14-May-18
Outstanding as on 01.04.2020	NIL	9,234	6108
Forfeited/Cancelled during the year	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	NIL	4617	NIL
Outstanding as on 31.03.2021	NIL	4617	6108
Vesting Date	31-03-20	31-03-21	31-03-22
Method of settlement	Cash	Cash	Cash
Exercise Price	103.65	161.36	263.24

The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise is Black-Scholes Options pricing model.

e) Income Tax:

Particulars	F.Y. 2020-21	F.Y. 2019-20
Current Income Tax	-	10,45,000
Tax Credit under Minimum Alternate Tax (if any)	-	-
Deferred Tax Expense / (benefit)	-	-
Total Tax Expense reported in statement of Profit And Loss	-	10,45,000

Effective Tax Reconciliation:

Particulars	F.Y. 2020-21	F.Y. 2019-20
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(2,23,03,910)	(5,55,60,356)
Income treated in different head of Income	90,73,686	41,50,441
Expense not allowed for tax purpose	3,13,77,596	5,97,10,797
Tax rate applicable (22%+10%+4%)	25.168%	25.168%
Current Tax (Round Off upto 1000)	-	10,45,000

Income Tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

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

f) Related Parties disclosure:
List of Related Parties

Parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions during the Year:

i. Holding Company:

JSW Steel Limited

ii. Fellow Subsidiary / Group Companies:

Rohne Coal Company Private Limited
Amba River Coke Ltd.
JSW Utkal Steel Ltd.

iii. Key Management Personnel:

Mr. Dipankar Panda (w.e.f. 16.10.2020)
Mr. Ragesh Bihari
Mr. Pradeep Dalvi (01.05.2020 to 16.10.2020)
Ms. Sania Joshi (w.e.f. 16.10.2020)

Transactions with related parties:
Amount in Rs.

Party's Name	2020-21	2019-20
Expenses incurred by us on behalf of Holding Company JSW Steel Limited	-	-
Total	-	-
Share Application Money received during the Year Holding Company JSW Steel Limited	3,36,25,700	5,73,99,700
Total	3,36,25,700	5,73,99,700

Party's Name	2020-21	2019-20
Share issued during the Year		
Holding Company		
JSW Steel Limited	3,36,25,700	5,00,00,000
Total	3,36,25,700	5,00,00,000
Advance received during the Year		
Group Company		
Amba River Coke Ltd.	-	201,60,00,000
Total	-	201,60,00,000
Advance Paid during the Year		
Group Company		
Amba River Coke Ltd.	-	201,60,00,000
Total	-	201,60,00,000
Amount paid towards Reimbursement of Expenses		
Group Company		
JSW Utkal Steel Ltd.	-	5,11,848
Total	-	5,11,848
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel		
Mr. Ramnath Choubey	-	40,71,380
Mr. Dipankar Panda	16,54,839	-
Mr. Ragesh Bihari	10,88,267	9,69,824
Ms. Priti Moonka	-	2,20,500
Mr. Pradeep Dalvi	15,40,135	-
Ms. Sania Joshi	7,87,577	-
Total	35,30,683	52,61,704
Expenses incurred by us on behalf of		
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	10,309	26,13,309
Total	10,309	26,13,309
Reimbursement of Expenses incurred by us on behalf of		
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	14,639	26,08,979
Total	14,639	26,08,979

Closing balances of related parties
Amount in Rs.

Closing balances of related parties:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Share Capital including Share Application		
JSW Steel Ltd.	96,39,64,230	93,77,38,230
Total	96,39,64,230	93,77,38,230
Expenses incurred by us on behalf of		
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	12,45,729	12,50,059
Total	12,45,729	12,50,059

g) Employee Benefit Expenses:
Defined benefit plan:

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The fund has the form of a trust and it is governed by the Board of Trustees, which consists of an equal number of employer and employee representatives. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

Gratuity (Non - Funded):

	Amount in Rs	
	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Net Liability	43,83,907	53,45,582
Current service cost	3,01,174	4,14,817
Interest cost	3,76,323	3,26,940
Actuarial (Gain)/losses recognized in OCI	(2,44,627)	(17,03,432)
Liability transfer In	-	-
Liability transfer out	(7,79,078)	-
Benefit paid directly by the Employer	-	-
Net Liability / (Asset) recognized in Balance Sheet	40,37,699	43,83,907
Category of Assets		
Government of India Assets	-	-
State Government Securities	-	-
Special Deposits Scheme	-	-
Debt Instrument	-	-
Corporate Bonds	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-
Insurance fund	-	-
Asset – Backed Securities	-	-
Structured Debt	-	-
Other	-	-
Other Details		
No of Active Members	14	15
Per Month Salary For Active Members	6,20,985	7,19,833
Weighted Average Duration of the Projected Benefit Obligation	10	10
Average Expected Future Services	13	13
Projected Benefit Obligation	40,37,699	43,83,907
Prescribed Contribution For Next Year (12months)	-	-
Net Interest Cost for Next Year		
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the End of the Period	40,37,699	43,83,907
(Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Period)	-	-
Net Liability/(Asset) at the End of the Period	40,37,699	43,83,907
Interest Cost	2,74,564	3,01,174
Interest Income	-	-

	2020-21	2019-20
Net Interest Cost for Next Year	2,74,564	3,01,174
Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss for Next Year		
Current Service Cost	3,25,295	3,76,323
Net Interest Cost	2,74,564	3,01,174
(Expected Contributions by the Employees)	-	-
Expenses Recognized	5,99,859	6,77,497
Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments: From the fund		
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years from the Date of reporting		
1 st Following Year	-	-
2 nd Following Year	-	-
3 rd Following Year	-	-
4 th Following Year	-	-
5 th Following Year	-	-
Sum of Years 6 to 10	-	-
Sum of Years 11 and above	-	-
Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments: From the Employer		
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years from the Date of Reporting		
1 st Following Year	1,04,726	1,14,759
2 nd Following Year	1,10,083	1,20,639
3 rd Following Year	1,15,790	6,13,616
4 th Following Year	7,03,512	1,17,682
5 th Following Year	1,08,358	9,55,542
Sum of Years 6 to 10	13,01,776	12,37,954
Sum of Years 11 and above	56,59,928	54,88,652
Sensitivity Analysis		
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	40,37,699	43,83,907
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(3,33,967)	(3,41,558)
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Discounting	3,80,856	3,89,880
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	3,80,095	3,89,374
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(3,39,324)	(3,47,251)
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	20,396	22,952
Delta Effect of + 1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(22,453)	(25,343)
c) Principal actuarial assumptions		
Rate of discounting	6.80%	6.87%
Expected return on plan assets	NA	NA
Rate of increase in salaries	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate	NA	NA

Experience adjustments: -

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Defined benefit obligation	40,37,699	43,83,907	53,45,582	44,47,442	49,87,859
Plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	40,37,699	43,83,907	53,45,582	44,47,442	49,87,859
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities – loss/(gain)	(2,44,627)	(17,03,432)	2,47,142	41,784	2,41,715
Experience adjustments on plan assets – gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-

h) Disclosure Required as per Indian Accounting Standard 33-Earnings per Share (EPS):

		2020-21	2019-20
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	Rs.	(2,23,86,269)	(5,66,05,356)
Earning per share – Basic	Rs.	(0.6397)	(0.6298)
Earning per share – Diluted	Rs.	(0.6397)	(0.6298)
Nominal value per share	Rs.	10	10
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS (denominator)	Nos.	1,43,21,404	8,98,73,358
Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted EPS (denominator)	Nos.	1,43,21,404	8,98,73,358

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

j) Auditor's Remuneration (Excluding Tax):

Amount in Rs.

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Statutory Audit fees	125,000	125,000
Out of Pocket expenses	12,000	12,000
Total	1,37,000	1,37,000

- k) The Company is yet to receive any Balance confirmations in respect of Long Term Borrowings, Loans & Advances given and Sundry Creditors. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year's financial statements due to the same.
- l) In the opinion of the Management, the Current Assets, Loans and Advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business, at least equal to the

amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of what is required.

m) Financial Risk Management:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below-

(i) 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 market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings & deposits.

(ii) 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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

n) Subsequent Events: -

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

o) Operating Lease

As Lessee:

Lease rentals charged to profit & loss for right to use following assets are:

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March 2021	For the year ended 31 st March 2020
Office Premises, Residential Flats etc.	6,89,500	8,58,320
Total	6,89,500	8,58,320

The agreements are executed for a period of 11 to 12 months with a renewable clause and also provide for termination at will by either party giving a prior notice period of 1 month.

p) Categories of Financial Instruments

The accounting classification of each category of financial instrument, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

As at 31st March 2021

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash equivalents	20,56,855	-	-	20,56,855	20,56,855
Short Term Loans & Advances	38,92,227	-	-	38,92,227	38,92,227
Total	59,49,082	-	-	59,49,082	59,49,082

As at 31st March 2020

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash equivalents	17,07,887	-	-	17,07,887	17,07,887
Short Term Loans & Advances	35,89,411	-	-	35,89,411	35,89,411
Total	52,97,298	-	-	52,97,298	52,97,298

q) Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of Financial Distress or extraordinary high financing cost arising due to shortage of liquid fund in a situation where business conditions

unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing the company requires fund both for short term operation needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investment provide liquidity in the short term and long term. The company has established and appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves banking facility and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flow, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table details the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non derivative financial liabilities with agree repayment years and its non derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flow of Financial Liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principle cash flows.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rates 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 2021

Particulars	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Financial Assets				
Current Investments				
Cash and cash equivalents	20,56,855	-	-	20,56,855
Short Term Loans & Advances	38,92,227	-	-	38,92,227
Total Financial Assets	59,49,082	-	-	59,49,082

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2020

Particulars	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Financial Assets				
Current Investments				
Cash and cash equivalents	17,07,887	-	-	17,07,887
Short term Loans & Advances	35,89,411	-	-	35,89,411
Total Financial Assets	52,97,298	-	-	52,97,298

- r) The Company has not made any sales till now and hence no disclosures for Ind AS 115 – Revenue from contracts has been made.
- s) Additional Information Pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 is either Nil or Not Applicable.
- t) No Significant event has occurred after the balance sheet date which may have material effect on the Company's financial statement.
- u) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosures.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Dipankar Panda Digitally signed by
Dipankar Panda
Date: 2021.04.29
17:33:23 +05'30'

Dipankar Panda
Whole- time Director
DIN: 06833507
Place: Ranchi

RAGESH BIHARI Digitally signed
by RAGESH
BIHARI
Date: 2021.04.29
17:05:54 +05'30'

Ragesh Bihari
CFO

Place: Ranchi

Anunay Kumar Digitally signed
by Anunay
Kumar
Date: 2021.04.29
16:51:00 +05'30'

Anunay Kumar
Director
DIN: 01647407
Place: New Delhi

SAANIA SHIRISH JOSHI Digitally signed by SAANIA SHIRISH
JOSHI
DN: cn=, o=Personal, title=4740,
pseudonym=978ca90baE55f74b00d
7a7eeb5c3dfe991bd07621958b02ad
5f4ca837570, postalCode=400004,
st=Maharashtra,
serialNumber=C82936393e93ae3efe
219568527f61b2679c80e85c2ee419
8f5f37202be3a8, cn=SAANIA SHIRISH
JOSHI
Date: 2021.04.29 19:34:05 +05'30'

Saania Joshi
Company Secretary
M. No. 40334
Place: Mumbai