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Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Jindal Steel & Alloys Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Jindal Steel & Alloys Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, 2022, its profit 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, 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 read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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.

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN: 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that:

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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 financial statements of the Company, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.

g. The provision of section 197 read with schedule V to the Act are applicable only to the public companies. The Company being a private company, reporting under sub-section (16) of section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the company.

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, (as amended) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts. The company has not entered into any derivative contracts during the year; and

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall,

   - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
   - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall,

   - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or
   - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate on the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-cluse (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

   v. The Company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

Parth P Patel
Partner
M. No.172670
UDIN: 22172670AOXTHC9564
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 14, 2022

SHAH GUPTA & CO. * MUMBAI FRN: 109574W * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Jindal Steel & Alloys Limited of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company does not have property, plant and equipment's and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (a) (A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (a) (B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have property, plant and equipment's and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company does not hold any immovable property during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have inventories and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the period, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

(iii) (a) The Company has granted unsecured loans, details of which are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Investments**
A. Aggregate amount given during the year	
- Others	7,333.00
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Others	5,577.50

The Company has not made investments or advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, other parties during the year.

(b) During the year the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans to companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided guarantee, security or granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(c) The Company has granted loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans / advances in nature of loans which were granted to same parties, and which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on paragraph 3 (iii) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees under section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 186 of the Act in respect of the loans granted.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the products by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) As the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender as at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not obtained any short-term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) (d) is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the Company taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures does not arise.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the Company has not raised loans during the period on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) We have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) A report under sub-clause (12) of Section 143 of the Act, in Form ADT-4, was not required to be filed. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the period by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) The Company has not entered into transactions with related parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) Provisions of internal audit are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xiv) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company did not have an internal audit system during the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xiv) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.

GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN: 1[illegible] ERED ACCO

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) We have been informed by the management that as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and three CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios (also refer Notes to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one period from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one period from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of Order is not applicable for the period.

(b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of Order is not applicable for the period.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN: 10957.. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P Patel
Partner
M. No.172670
UDIN: 22172670AOXTHC9564
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 14, 2022

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Jindal Steel & Alloys Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN: 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P Patel
Partner
M. No.172670
UDIN: 22172670AOXTHC9564
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 14, 2022

Jindal Steel & Alloys Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
I. ASSETS :			
1 Non current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
Investments	4	892.49	804.04
Loans	5	7,337.00	8,641.00
(b) Deferred tax assests	6	225.71	245.95
(c) Other non current assets	7	0.95	0.95
(d) Income tax assets (net)	8	113.51	113.81
Total non current assets		**8,569.66**	**9,805.75**
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1.86	6.23
Loans	10	2,042.50	-
Other financial assets	11	807.52	852.36
(b) Other current assets	12	3.91	2.74
Total current assets		**2,855.79**	**861.33**
Total Assets		**11,425.45**	**10,667.08**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES :			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	13	702.00	702.00
(b) Other equity	14	10,722.29	9,963.50
Total equity		**11,424.29**	**10,665.50**
Liabilities			
1 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	15		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small		0.27	0.33
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.74	1.12
(b) Other current liabilities	16	0.15	0.13
Total current liabilities		**1.16**	**1.58**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**11,425.45**	**10,667.08**

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our attached report of even date
For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
F. R. No. 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P Patel
Partner
M. No. 172670

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 25.05.2022
UDIN : 22172670AJQMJN8016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Goel
Director
DIN: 03633677

Nishant Mittal
Director
DIN: 08165389

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 25.05.2022

al Steel & Alloys Limited

tement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	Income:			
I.	Revenue from operations	17	2,019.81	1,949.66
II.	Other income	18	88.44	79.51
II.	**Total Income**		**2,108.25**	**2,029.17**
IV.	**Expenses:**			
	Purchases of stock-in-trade		1,067.17	988.95
	Change in inventories of stock-in-trade		-	-
	Finance cost	19	-	0.72
	Other expenses	20	24.05	51.37
	Total Expenses		**1,091.22**	**1,041.04**
V.	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		**1,017.03**	**988.13**
VI.	**Tax expense :**	21		
	Current tax		238.00	230.83
	Deferred tax		20.24	18.19
VII.	**Profit for the year (VI-VII)**		**758.79**	**739.11**
VIII.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit and loss		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income (A+B)			
	Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		**758.79**	**739.11**
IX.	Earnings per equity share: [Nominal value per share: ₹10/- (Previous year: ₹10/-)]			
	- Basic & diluted	22	10.81	10.53

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our attached report of even date
For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
F. R. No. 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO.
MUMBAI
FRN : 109574W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P Patel
Partner
M. No. 172670
Place : Mumbai
Dated : 25.05.2022
UDIN : 22172670AJQMJN8016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Goel
Director
DIN: 03633677
Place : Mumbai
Dated : 25.05.2022

Nishant Mittal
Director
DIN: 08165389

Jindal Steel & Alloys Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net Profit / (Loss) before tax	1,017.03	988.13
Fair value of preference shares	(88.44)	(79.51)
Interest on income tax	0.00	0.72
Interest income	(952.40)	(930.36)
	(23.81)	**(21.02)**
Adjusted for :		
Provision for expenses	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(23.81)**	**(21.02)**
Adjustments for working capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(1.17)	0.41
Increase / (Decrease) in current liabilities	0.02	(0.09)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(0.44)	(0.20)
	(25.40)	(20.90)
Cash used in operations		
Direct taxes paid	(237.71)	(233.53)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(263.11)**	**(254.43)**
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Interest received	997.24	823.37
Loans & Advances Given	(738.50)	(566.00)
Net Cash generated from investing activities	**258.74**	**257.37**
Cash generated from financing activities:	-	-
Net Cash generated from financing activities	**-**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(4.37)**	**2.94**
Cash and Cash equivalents at beginning of the year	6.23	3.29
Cash and Cash equivalents at end of the year	1.86	6.23
	(4.37)	**2.94**

As per our attached report of even date
For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
F. R. No. 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P Patel
Partner
M. No. 172670

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 25.05.2022
UDIN : 22172670AJQMJN8016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Goel
Director
DIN: 03633677

Nishant Mittal
Director
DIN: 08165389

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 25.05.2022

& Alloys Limited
of changes in equity

ty share capital

urrent reporting year : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of current reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the current year	Balance at the end of current reporting year
1. Equity shares	702.00	-	702.00	-	702.00
Total	702.00	-	702.00	-	702.00

(2) Previous reporting year : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of previous reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of previous reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of previous reporting year
1. Equity shares	702.00	-	702.00	-	702.00
Total	702.00	-	702.00	-	702.00

b. Other equity

(1) Current reporting year : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	
Balance at the beginning of current reporting year	7,163.50	2,800.00	-	9,963.50
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting year	7,163.50	2,800.00	-	9,963.50
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	758.79	-	-	758.79
Balance at the end of current reporting year	7,922.29	2,800.00	-	10,722.29

(2) Previous reporting year : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	
Balance at the beginning of previous reporting year	6,424.39	2,800.00	-	9,224.39
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-		
Restated balance at the beginning of previous reporting year	6,424.39	2,800.00	-	9,224.39
Total Comprehensive Income for the previous year	739.11	-	-	739.11
Balance at the end of previous reporting year	7,163.50	2,800.00	-	9,963.50

As per our attached report of even date
For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
F. R. No. 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P Patel
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Sanjay Goel
Director
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Nishant Mittal
Director
DIN: 08165389

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 25.05.2022

General Information

The Company was incorporated on June 10, 1993 and engaged in the business of wholesale trading and Investing & Financing.

The Company is a subsidiary of a Listed Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) i.e. Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd. Since, the Company is not an NBFC it is not required to prepare Ind-As Financial Statements and it can continue to prepare its financials in accordance with requirements of the Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ("Previous GAAP").

These Financial Statements are the Special Purpose Financial Statements ("Financial Statement") and are prepared only for the specific purpose of being used by the Holding Company for preparation of its' Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. **(a) Statement of compliance**

These Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared the Financial statements which comprise of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit & Loss, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

The aforesaid Financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 25th May, 2022.

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division III of Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of IND AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

A statement regarding maturity within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in Note 21.

(b) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year as explained in the accounting policies below:

(c) Significant accounting policies:

i. Financial Instrument

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

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

A. Financial assets:

a. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets, which not at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, are adjusted

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to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

b. Subsequent measurement:

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at :

a. at amortised cost

b. at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

c. at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

c. Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit & loss (FVTPL)

Financial Assets at amortised cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met and is not designated at FVTPL:

a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b. contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

An equity instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL:

a. The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

If the Company decides to classify an instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income. There is no recycling of the amounts from Other Comprehensive Income(OCI) to Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All Equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

d. De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises 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

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

On de-recognition 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 profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or 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.

e. **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognises a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. 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 recognises 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 (Stage 1). The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition (Stage 2) or which are credit impaired (Stage 3). 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 recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement for impairment testing.

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Definition of Default: The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The three stages reflect the general pattern of credit deterioration of a financial instrument. The differences in accounting between stages relate to the recognition of expected credit losses and the calculation and presentation of interest revenue.

f. Effective interest method

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

a. Classification as debt or equity

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

b. Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c. Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities:

All financial liabilities are recognised 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.

d. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities:

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.

e. De-recognition of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are de-recognised 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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C. **Offsetting of financial instruments:**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

D. **Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

ii. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal of the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Standalone financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the Standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be measured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies of the Company. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

E. **Reclassification of financial assets**

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be

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infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss at the reclassification date.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

ii. Revenue Recognition

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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

Other Income represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

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Commodity future Contracts:

The margins paid on open positions of commodity future contracts are disclosed under the head "Financial assets" in the Balance Sheet. The daily mark-to-market margin paid to/ received from in respect of commodity future contracts is debited or credited to daily mark-to-market account, which is disclosed under the head "other financial assets" or "other financial liabilities" in the Balance Sheet. Net mark to market gain / loss arising from settlement/expiry of the commodity future contracts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss.

iii. **Employee Benefit**

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

iv. **Functional Currency**

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Company has accordingly assessed INR as its functional currency.

v. **Taxation:**

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

Current tax:

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

Deferred tax:

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if 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.

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.

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 realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

vi. **Earnings per share:**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the

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Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

vii. **Statement of Cash Flow**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

viii. **Provisions & Contingent Liabilities:**

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 recognized as an 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 recognised 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 nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure. The commitments are classified and disclosed on the basis of estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for.

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

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised 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.

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ix. **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.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

i. **Determination of Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")**

The measurement of impairment losses (ECL) across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows based on Company's historical experience and collateral values when determining impairment losses along with the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- Bifurcation of the financial assets into different portfolios when ECL is assessed on collective basis.
- Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
- Development of ECL models, including choice of inputs / assumptions used.

ii. **Contingencies**

Accounting for contingencies requires significant judgement by management regarding the estimated probabilities and ranges of exposure to potential loss. The evaluation of these contingencies is performed by various specialists inside and outside of the Company. Such assessment of the Company's exposure to contingencies could change as new developments occur or more information becomes available. The outcome of the contingencies could vary significantly and could materially impact the Company's results and financial position. The management has used its best judgement in applying Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' to these matters.

iii. **Fair value measurements**

In case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in standalone financial statements the company uses the quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or based on inputs which are observable either directly or indirectly for determining the fair value. However, in certain cases, the Company adopts valuation techniques and inputs which are not based on market data. When Market observable information is not available, the Company has applied appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the valuation model.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of Investments are disclosed in Note 19

iv. **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 the events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognisation requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

v. **Taxes**

Current Tax:

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and would get finalised on completion of assessment by tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts

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that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred Tax:
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 including estimates of temporary differences reversing on account of available benefits from the Income Tax Act, 1961.

vi. Impact of Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2022

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide Notification dated 23th March, 2022 has issued new Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2022. Major amendments notified in the notification are provided below:

Ind AS 16 | Property, plant and equipment – The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022.

Ind AS 37 | Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted.

Ind AS 103 | Business combinations – The amendment adds a new exception in Ind AS 103 for liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Ind AS 109 | Financial instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

There will be no impact on consolidated financial statements due to above amendments.

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4
n - current investments (Long term)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Unquoted investments in preference shares at Fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss (all fully paid)		
8% Redeemable Non-Cumulative Non Convertible Preference shares of Vrindavan Services Pvt. Ltd. 19,90,000 Preference shares of ₹10 each (Previous year: 19,90,000)	115.17	103.75
8% Redeemable Non-Cumulative Non Convertible Preference shares of Musuko Trading Pvt. Ltd. 3,30,000 Preference shares of ₹100 each (Previous year: 3,30,000)	190.98	172.06
8% Redeemable Non-Cumulative Non Convertible Preference shares of JSW Investments Pvt. Ltd. 1,35,00,000 Preference shares of ₹10 each (Previous year: 1,35,00,000)	586.34	528.23
Total	**892.49**	**804.04**
Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Note 5
Loans (Non-current)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Others (refer note no. 34 (iv))	7,907.53	9,211.53
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans (Considered doubtful)	(570.53)	(570.53)
Total	**7,337.00**	**8,641.00**

Note 6
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets)
Significant components of deferred tax liabilities / (assets), deductible temporary differences recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2021	Recognised / (reversed) through profit & loss	As at 31st March, 2022
Preference shares through Statement of Profit & Loss	(245.95)	20.24	(225.71)
	(245.95)	**20.24**	**(225.71)**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Recognised / (reversed) through profit & loss	As at 31st March, 2021
Preference shares through Statement of Profit & Loss	(264.14)	18.19	(245.95)
	(264.14)	**18.19**	**(245.95)**

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ote 7
Other non-current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Security deposit	0.95	0.95
Total	**0.95**	**0.95**

Note 8
Income tax assets (net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net)	113.51	113.81
Total	**113.51**	**113.81**

Note 9
Cash and bank balances

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents :		
Balance with bank in current account	1.86	6.23
Total	**1.86**	**6.23**

Note 10
Loans (current)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Others (refer note no. 34)	2,042.50	-
Total	**2,042.50**	**-**

Note 11
Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Interest receivable	807.52	852.36
Total	**807.52**	**852.36**

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Note 13
Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised Capital				
1. Equity shares of ₹10/- each	80,00,000	800.00	80,00,000	800.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
1. Equity shares of ₹10/- each	70,20,000	702.00	70,20,000	702.00
Total	**70,20,000**	**702.00**	**70,20,000**	**702.00**

Note 13.1
Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	70,20,000	702.00	70,20,000	702.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**70,20,000**	**702.00**	**70,20,000**	**702.00**

Note 13.2
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all the preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each shareholder.

Note 13.3
Disclosure of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount in ₹	No. of shares	% of holding
Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd., the Holding company (including shares held by nominees)	70,19,860	99.99%	70,19,860	99.99%

Note 13.4
Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

S. No.	Name of the Promoter	No. of Shares	%of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd	70,18,360	99.98	-
2	Smt. Savitri Devi Jindal (Nominee of Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd)	500	0.01	-
3	Mr. Ratan Jindal (Nominee of Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd)	500	0.01	-
4	Mr. N. K. Jain (Nominee of Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd)	100	0.00	-
5	Mr. K. N. Patel (Nominee of Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd)	100	0.00	-
6	Mr. Raman Madhok (Nominee of Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd)	100	0.00	-
7	Mr. P.R. Kole (Nominee of Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd)	100	0.00	-
8	Mr. Rajeev Pai (Nominee of Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd)	100	0.00	-
9	JSW Holdings Ltd.	10	0.00	-
10	Mr. Sajjan Jindal	10	0.00	-
11	S. K. Jindal & Sons (HUF)	10	0.00	-
12	Smt. Savitri Devi Jindal	10	0.00	-
13	Mr. P. R. Jindal	10	0.00	-
14	P. R. Jindal & Sons (HUF)	10	0.00	-
15	Mr. Ratan Jindal	10	0.00	-
16	R. K. Jindal & Sons (HUF)	10	0.00	-
17	Mr. Naveen Jindal	10	0.00	-
18	Naveen Jindal & Sons (HUF)	10	0.00	-
19	Hexa Tradex Ltd.	10	0.00	-
20	Mrs. Arti Jindal	10	0.00	-
21	PRJ Family Management Company Pvt. Ltd.	10	0.00	-
22	Lineage Management Services Ltd.	10	0.00	-
	Total	**70,20,000**	**100.00**	

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Note 12

Other current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Goods and service tax receivable	3.91	2.74
Total	**3.91**	**2.74**

Note 14

Other equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Retained earnings	7,922.29	7,163.50
Securities premium	2,800.00	2,800.00
Total	**10,722.29**	**9,963.50**

(i) Retained Earnings

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

(ii) Securities Premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

Note 15

Trade payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.27	0.33
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	0.74	1.12
Total	**1.01**	**1.45**

Trade payable ageing schedule :

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	
For current financial year				
(i) MSME	-	0.27	-	0.27
(ii) Others	0.74		-	0.74
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-
For previous financial year				
(i) MSME	-	0.33	-	0.33
(ii) Others	0.83	0.29	-	1.12
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-

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

Description		As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
1. Principal amount due and outstanding as at end of		0.27	0.33
2. Principal amount overdue more than 45 days		-	-
3. Interest due and unpaid as at end of year		-	-
4. Interest paid to supplier		-	-
5. Payments made to supplier beyond the appointed day		-	-
5. Interest due and payable for the period of delay		-	-
6. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of		-	-
7. Amount of further interest remaining due and payable		-	-

Note 16

Other current liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Statutory dues payable	0.15	0.13
Total	0.15	0.13

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Note 17
Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Sale of products (Silver):		
Domestic turnover	1,067.41	1,019.30
Revenue from contract with customer	1,067.41	1,019.30
Other Operating Revenues:		
Interset income	952.40	930.36
	952.40	930.36
Total	**2,019.81**	**1,949.66**

Note 18
Other income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Fair value gain on preference shares designated as FVTPL	88.44	79.51
Total	**88.44**	**79.51**

Note 19
Finance cost

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest on income tax	-	0.72
Total	-	**0.72**

Note 20
Other expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Brokerage, Commission, storage and selling expenses	0.02	1.41
Net loss on trading of commodities	-	30.47
Legal & Professional fees	6.22	2.81
Auditors' remuneration (refer note no. 27)	1.22	1.24
CSR expenditure (refer note no. 33)	16.50	15.25
Miscellaneous expenses	0.09	0.19
Total	**24.05**	**51.37**

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Note 21

Tax expense

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Current tax	238.00	230.83
Deferred tax	20.24	18.19
	258.24	**249.02**

Note 21.1

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit before tax	1,017.03	988.13
Enacted tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
	256	**249**
Tax effects on:		
- Expenditure not deductible (net of deduction claimed under section 80G)	4.15	3.84
- Income not taxable (Ind AS Adjustments)	(22.26)	(20.01)
- Others	0.14	(1.69)
Total	**238.00**	**230.83**
Effective tax rate	**23.40%**	**23.36%**

Note 22

Earning per share

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit for the year (As per Statement of Profit and Loss) (₹	758.79	739.11
Weighted average number of shares for calculating EPS (Nos)	70,20,000	70,20,000
Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) (Nominal value - Rs. 10 per share) (₹)	10.81	10.53

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Note 23
Financial instruments

A. Categories of financial instruments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Carrying Values	Fair Value	Carrying Values	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Measured at fair value through profit & loss account:				
Investments	892.49	892.49	804.04	804.04
Sub-total (A)	**892.49**	**892.49**	**804.04**	**804.04**
Measured at amortised cost:				
Loans	9,379.50	9,379.50	8,641.00	8,641.00
Cash and cash equivalents	1.86	1.86	6.23	6.23
Other financial assets	807.52	807.52	852.36	852.36
Sub-total (B)	**10,188.88**	**10,188.88**	**9,499.59**	**9,499.59**
Total Financial assets (A+B)	**11,081.37**	**11,081.37**	**10,303.63**	**10,303.63**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade & other payable	1.16	1.16	1.58	1.58
Total financial liabilities	**1.16**	**1.16**	**1.58**	**1.58**

B. Level wise disclosure of fair valuation of financial instruments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Financial assets :				
Carried at fair value through Profit & Loss account				
- Unquoted preference shares	892.49	804.04	Level 3	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Carried at amortised cost				
Loans	9,379.50	8,641.00	Level 2	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Total financial assets	**10,271.99**	**9,445.04**		

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade & other payable and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

The management consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

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Note 24
Financial instrumentss
Capital Management & Risk Management Strategy

A. **Capital risk management**
The Company's objective is to maintain a strong & healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum utilisation of its funds. The Company is having strong capital ratio and minimum capital risk. The Company 's capital requirement is mainly to fund its strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments. The Company does not have any debt or sub-ordinated liabilities. Hence, gearing ratio has not been calculated.

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

C. **Financial risk management**
The Company has formulated and implemented a Risk Management Policy for evaluating business risks. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

The risk management policies aim to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments

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 the market prices. The Company's is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in interest rates.

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 is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company does not have borrowings and the financing activities carried by the Company is generally at fixed interest rates.

iii. **Credit risk management**
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties to mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.
Company's credit risk arises principally from loans and cash & cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents :
Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Company policy.
The Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as March 31, 2021, and March 31, 2020 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no 4.

Loans :
The Company has adopted loan policy duly approved by the Company's Board. The objective of said policy is to manages the financial risks relating to the business, focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits approved by the board. The limits are set to minimise the risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

The Company is not requires to recognise Loss allowances for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on loans given, which are dues from group companies.

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Impairment Assessment:

The references below show wherethe Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in thisreport. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of significantaccounting policies.

The Company is exposed to creditrisk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, other bankbalances, loans, other financial assets, financial guarantees and derivativefinancial instruments. The Company has assessed the change in counterpartycredit risk due to COVID 19 and believe that the same are fully recoverable.The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk.

The trade receivable of the Companygenerally spread over limited numbers of parties. The Company evaluates thecredit worthiness of the parties on an ongoing basis. Further, and the historyof trade receivable shows negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts.Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk account ofnon-performance from these parties. The Company uses simplified approach (i.e.lifetime expected credit loss model) for impairment of tradereceivables/contract assets.

In addition to the historical pattern of credit loss, the Company has considered the likelihood of increasedcredit risk and consequential default considering emerging situations due toCOVID-19. The assessment is carried out considering the segment of customer(largely related parties), impact seen in the demand outlook of these segmentsand the financial strength of the customers (largely related parties) inrespect of whom amounts are receivable. The Company based on past experiencesdoes not expect any material loss on its receivables and hence no provision isdeemed necessary on account of expected credit loss ('ECL').

The Company applies General approach for its Loans and advances to provide for credit losses prescribed byIND AS 109, which provides to recognised 12-months expected credit losses wherecredit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and torecognised lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for whichthere have been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognitionconsidering all reasonable and supportable information, including that offorward looking.

The company categorises loanassets into stages based on the Days Past Due status: -

Stage 1: [0-30 days Past Due] It representsexposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk sinceinitial recognition and that were not credit impaired upon origination. TheCompany uses the same criteria mentioned in the standard and assume that whenthe days past due exceeds '30 days', the risk of default has increasedsignificantly. Therefore, for those loans for which the days past due is lessthan 30 days, the Company recognises as a collective provision the portion ofthe lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurringwithin the next 12 months.

Stage 2: [31-90 days Past Due] The Companycollectively assesses ECL on exposures where there has been a significantincrease in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired.For these exposures, the Company recognises as a collective provision, alifetime ECL (i.e. reflecting the remaining lifetime of the financial asset)

Stage 3: [More than 90 days Past Due] TheCompany identifies, both collectively and individually, ECL on those exposuresthat are assessed as credit impaired based on whether one or more events, thathave a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset haveoccurred. The Company use the same criteria mentioned in the standard andassume that when the days past due exceeds '90 days', the default has occurred.

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

In respect of financial guarantees provided bythe Company to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which theCompany is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to payif the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of thereporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not thatsuch an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

iv. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term strategic investments. The Company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for financial liabilities and financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity exposure as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			Total
	< 1 year	1-3 year	> 3 years	
Financial assets:				
Investments	-	-	892.49	892.49
Loans	2,042.50	7,337.00	-	9,379.50
Cash and cash equivalents	1.86	-	-	1.86
Other Financial assets	807.52	-	-	807.52
Total financial assets	**2,851.88**	**7,337.00**	**892.49**	**11,081.37**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payable	1.01	-	-	1.01
Other current liabilities	0.15	-	-	0.15
Total financial liabilities	**1.16**	**-**	**-**	**1.01**

Liquidity exposure as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			Total
	< 1 year	1-3 year	> 3 years	
Financial assets:				
Investments	-	-	804.04	804.04
Loans	-	8,641.00	-	8,641.00
Cash and cash equivalents	6.23	-	-	6.23
Other Financial assets	852.36	-	-	852.36
Total financial assets	**858.59**	**8,641.00**	**804.04**	**10,303.63**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payable	1.45	-	-	1.45
Other current liabilities	0.13	-	-	0.13
Total financial liabilities	**1.58**	**-**	**-**	**1.58**

v. **Dividend Income risk management**
Dividend income risk refers to the risk of changes in the Dividend income due to dip in the performance of the investee companies .

vi. **Foreign currency risk management**
The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures.

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Note 25
Contingent liabilities not provided for :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Disputed Tax Liabilities (Including interest as demanded)	1,063.65	1,063.65

Note 26
Segment Reporting:
The Company is engaged in the business of Trading of commodities and Investing & Financing. The Company has identified primary business segments, viz. Trading of Commodities and Investment & Financing, which in the context of Accounting Standard (AS) 17 - "Segment Reporting" constitute reportable segments.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Primary Segment	Investing & Financing		Commodity Trading		Total	
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Income:						
Segment Revenue	1,040.84	1,009.87	1,067.41	1,019.30	2,108.25	2,029.17
Less: Revenue from internal customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from external	**1,040.84**	**1,009.87**	**1,067.41**	**1,019.30**	**2,108.25**	**2,029.17**
Segment Expenses	-	-	1,067.21	1,020.87	1,067.21	1,020.87
Segment Results	**1,040.84**	**1,009.87**	**0.20**	**(1.57)**		
Unallocated Items:						
Unallocated income					24.00	20.16
Unallocated expenses					-	-
Provision for taxation					**1,017.04**	**988.14**
Net Profit						
Other information:						
Segment Assets	11,079.51	10,297.40	4.86	3.69	11,084.37	10,301.09
Unallocated Assets					341.08	365.99
Total Assets					**11,425.45**	**10,667.08**
Segment liabilities					1.16	1.58
Unallocated liabilities & provisions						
Total liabilities					**1.16**	**1.58**

Information about major customers:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of company (Customer)	Revenue	
	Commodity Trading Segment	Investing & Financing
Gold Stockmines Pvt. Ltd.	180.05	-
Augmont Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	887.36	-
Realcom Reality Pvt. Ltd.	-	98.27
Magnificient Merchandise & Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	727.39
Sajjan Jindal Family Trust	-	126.74
	1,067.41	**952.40**

Note 27
Remuneration to the Auditors (including tax as applicable):

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Audit fees	0.65	0.71
Tax audit fees	0.17	0.18
Limited Review fees	0.40	0.35
Other services	-	-
	1.22	1.24

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Note 28
Related party Disclosures, as required by Ind-AS 24:

a. **List of Related Parties:**
Holding Company
Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd.

Fellow subsidiary companies
Jindal Holdings Ltd.
Brahmputra Capital & Financial Services Ltd.
Massillon Stainless Inc. USA
Jindal Stainless (Mauritius) Ltd.

b. **Related Party Transactions:**
During the year, there have been no transaction with any related party.

Note 29
Details of Investments made & loans given covered under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given under the respective heads. The Company has not issued any Guarantee and provided security during the year.

Note 30
Standards issued but not effective
As at the date of issue of financial statements, there are no new standards or amendments which have been notified by the MCA but not yet adopted by the Company. Hence, the disclosure is not applicable.

Note 31
No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date which may have material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Note 32
Computation of Ratios:

S. No.	Particulars	Ratio FY 2021-22	Ratio FY 2020-21	Basis	Difference	Remarks
(a)	Current Ratio,	2,461.89	545.15	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	351.60	Significant increase in short term Loans
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio,	NA	NA	Debt / Equity	-	-
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	NA	NA	Current outstanding is Nil	-	-
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	98.37	96.55	Profit/Share capital	1.89	-
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	Inventory is Nil	-	-
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	NA	NA	Credit Sales / Average receivables	-	-
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	NA	NA	Credit purchases / Average payables	-	-
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	16.58	16.96	Turnover / Networth	(2.27)	-
(i)	Net profit ratio	34.19	34.77	(Net profit / Net sales) x 100	(1.65)	-
(j)	Return on Capital employed	7.62	7.91	EBIT / (Equity +Debt)	(3.67)	-
(k)	Return on investment.	36.75	36.07	(Net profit / Investment) x 100	1.89	-

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Note 33
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):
Gross amount required to be spent on CSR during the year: ₹ 16.33 Lakhs (Previous Year: ₹ 15.14 Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Remarks
(a)	Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	Rs. 16.33 Lakhs
(b)	Amount of expenditure incurred,	Rs. 16.50 Lakhs
(c)	Shortfall at the end of the year,	Nil
(d)	Total of previous years shortfall,	Nil
(e)	Reason for shortfall	NA
(f)	Nature of CSR activities,	Educational infrastructure & systems strengthening
(g)	Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard.	NA
(h)	Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately.	Nil

Note 34
Other statutory information:

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

ii) The Company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company.

iii) The Company does not have any transactions with strucking off companies.

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

v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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

Note 35
Additional information

Class of goods	Opening stock		Sales		Closing stock	
	Kgs.	(₹ in Lakhs)	Kgs.	(₹ in Lakhs)	Kgs.	(₹ in Lakhs)
Silver Bars	-	-	1,597.86	1,067.41	-	-

Note 36
Previous year's figures have been reclassified/regrouped, wherever necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Goel
Director
DIN: 03633677

Nishant Mittal
Director
DIN : 08165389

SHAH GUPTA & CO.
MUMBAI
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 25.05.2022