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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of JSW Jaigarh Port Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of JSW Jaigarh Port Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the statement of profit and loss, including the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act"), in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit and other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

The Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions and compliance with the provisions of Act and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ('SEBI (LODR) 2015') (as described in note 31 of the standalone financial statements)	
We identified the accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions as set out in respective notes to the standalone financial statements as a key audit matter due to:	Our procedures in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions included the following:
the significance of transactions with related parties during the year ended March 31, 2025.	a. We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the controls related to capturing related party transactions and management's process of ensuring all transactions and balances with related parties have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements.



The Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
- Related party transactions are subject to the compliance requirement under the Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015.	b. We obtained an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures in respect of evaluating arms-length pricing and approval process by the audit committee and the board of directors. c. We agreed the amounts disclosed with underlying documentation and read relevant agreements, evaluation of arms-length by management, on a sample basis, as part of our evaluation of the disclosure. d. We assessed management evaluation of compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015. e. We evaluated the disclosures through reading statutory information, books and records and other documents obtained during the course of our audit.

The Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of the Company's investments in subsidiary (Also refer Note 1. (B)(e) and 7 to the standalone financial statements)	
As at March 31, 2026, the Company has investments in subsidiaries amounting to Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs. The Company accounts for above investments in subsidiaries at cost / loan at amortized cost. As per requirement of Ind AS 36 "Impairment of assets", the management reviews at each reporting period whether there are any indicators of impairment of the investments in subsidiaries and where impairment indicators exist, the management estimates the recoverable amounts of the investments, being higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The value in use of the underlying businesses is determined based on the discounted cash flow projections. Significant judgements are required to determine the key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow models, such as discount rate, growth rate and future operating and finance cost based on management's view of future business prospects. Considering the materiality of the amount involved, and significant management judgement required for valuation, Impairment of investments in and loans granted to subsidiaries is determined to be a key audit matter in the current year audit.	Our audit procedures included the following: a. We obtained understanding, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's key controls related to the impairment evaluation process. b. We assessed the impairment model prepared by the management and the assumptions used, with particular attention to the following: i. benchmarking or assessing key assumptions used in the impairment models, including discount rates, risk free rate of return, long term growth rate and other key assumptions against external and internal data; ii. assessing the cash flow forecasts through analysis of actual past performance and comparison to previous forecasts; iii. testing mathematical accuracy and performing sensitivity analysis of the models; iv. understanding the commercial prospects of the assets/projects, and comparison of assumptions with external data sources to the extent possible; and v. Obtained suitable management representation on the projection of future cash flows and various assumptions used in the valuation. c. We compared the carrying values of the investments and loans to subsidiaries with their respective net assets values and earnings for the period. d. We evaluated the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements for compliance with the requirement of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other Information. The other information comprises the Information included in the Company's Director's report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Governance Report and Business Responsibility Report in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work 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 Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in sub-section (5) of Section 134 of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so,

Those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), Issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.
 - g. In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the Impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer note 30 (A) to the standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company has made a provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person(s) or entity (ies) 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 have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Fund Providers"), with the understanding,



whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person(s) or entity (ies) 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; and

- (c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. As stated in note 44 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention

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



Vipul K Choksi
Partner

M. No. 037606

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: **26037606GQCGOX5870**

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2026



ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of JSW Jaigarh Port Limited of even date

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.
(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on such verification were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in note 2 to the standalone financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and Intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory by the Management, as compared to book records, were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The returns or statements comprising stock and book debt statements were not required to be filed by the Company with such banks. The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from financial institutions.
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies.
- (b) During the year, the investments made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided any guarantees or security or granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.
- (c) The Company has neither given loans nor granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans / advances in nature of loans which were granted to same parties and which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees or securities to parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. Accordingly, compliance under Section 185 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. The provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans given, guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company, since it is covered as a company engaged in business of providing infrastructural facilities. In respect of the investments, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 (1) of the Act.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value added



are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount* (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Input Tax Credit Availment	827.37	April 2017 to March 2018	Deputy Commissioner of State, Ratnagiri Kolhapur
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	508.40	AY 2016-17	CESTAT
		233.69	AY 2017-18	CESTAT

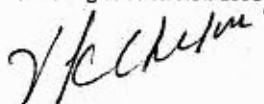
*Net of amounts paid under protest

- (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, reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender.
(b) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(c) The money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purpose for which it was raised.
(d) No funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
(e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, an associate or a joint venture.
(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, 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 year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
(c) As represented to us by the Management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the year under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) As represented to us by the Management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The 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 year. 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) As represented to us by the Management, as at March 31, 2026 as per the definition of group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2025, there is one Core Investment Company, which is registered and four CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.



- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 36 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act.
- (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.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said paragraph has been included in this report.

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



Vipul K Choksi

Partner

M. No. 037606

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 26037606GQCGOX5870

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2026



ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the internal financial controls under Clause (l) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **JSW Jaigarh Port Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

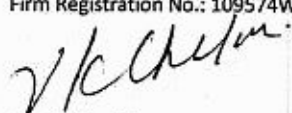
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures



Opinion

In our opinion the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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


Vipul K Choksi
Partner
M. No. 037606



Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: **26037606GQCGOX5870**
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 07, 2026

JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
CIN: U45205MH2007PLC166784

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	2,12,587.85	2,21,150.43
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	42,954.81	18,216.27
Right-Of-Use Assets	4	12,315.54	12,789.89
Intangible Assets	5	205.37	34.74
Intangible Assets Under Development	6	-	132.08
Investments In Subsidiary	7	7,998.80	7,998.80
Financial Assets			
Investments	8	20,469.93	19,472.00
Others Financial Assets	9	25,768.40	2,192.84
Current Tax Assets (net)	20	540.65	2,126.11
Other Non-Current Assets	10	9,830.32	9,140.38
Total Non-Current Assets		3,32,671.68	2,93,253.54
Current Assets			
Inventories	11	4,613.35	4,039.58
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	12	41,008.20	38,982.78
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	8,424.23	6,873.75
Bank Balances Other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	14	4,336.18	321.67
Other Financial Assets	9	5,567.06	102.86
Other Current Assets	10	3,416.65	2,863.84
Total Current Assets		67,365.68	53,184.49
TOTAL ASSETS		4,00,037.35	3,46,438.03
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	40,050.00	40,050.00
Other Equity	16	3,20,477.66	2,51,728.13
Total Equity		3,60,527.66	2,91,778.13
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	17	2,992.32	23,634.89
Lease Liabilities	4a	222.73	688.72
Other Financial Liabilities	18	3,503.59	3,101.19
Provisions	19	243.74	40.82
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	9,428.74	6,723.12
Other Non Current Liabilities	21	3,240.18	3,328.24
Total Non-Current Liabilities		19,681.30	37,516.98
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	17	7,499.64	6,351.93
Lease Liabilities	4a	774.27	423.20
Trade Payables			
Total Outstanding, Dues Of Micro and Small Enterprises	22	2,651.30	1,410.16
Total Outstanding, Dues Of Other Than Micro and Small Enterprises	22	1,367.56	3,170.32
Others Financial Liabilities	18	5,816.40	2,922.01
Provisions	19	153.51	119.28
Other Current Liabilities	21	1,615.82	2,745.92
Total Current Liabilities		19,878.50	17,142.83
Total Liabilities		39,559.81	54,659.81
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4,00,037.35	3,46,438.03

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 109574W

VIPUL K CHOKSI
Partner
Membership No. 037606
UDIN : 260376066900075848
Date: 07th May, 2026
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nagarajan
Director
DIN : 08066275

Khublal Sahu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: BTWPS8019K

Rakesh Singh Sisodia
Director
DIN : 09675586

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. A41912

Date: 07th May, 2026
Place : Mumbai

JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March,2026

₹ in Lakhs (Except EPS)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	23	1,41,447.64	1,21,935.60
Other Income	24	9,412.80	5,894.00
Total Income		1,50,860.45	1,27,829.62
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses	25	42,031.70	37,165.51
Employee Benefits Expense	26	3,179.93	3,329.61
Finance Costs			
Interest and Bank Charges	27	381.74	8,894.47
Foreign Exchange Loss	27	1,147.71	246.63
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	28	14,423.52	14,308.55
Other Expenses	29	5,190.31	5,286.83
Total Expenses		66,354.92	69,231.60
Profit Before Exceptional Item and Tax		84,505.53	58,598.02
Exceptional Item		219.66	-
Profit Before Tax		84,285.87	58,598.02
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	20	14,409.36	10,245.34
Deferred Tax	20	2,534.21	(1,009.92)
Total tax expense		16,943.57	9,235.42
Net profit for the year		67,342.30	49,362.60
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
Re-measurement (Loss) of the Defined Benefit Plans		63.59	(40.61)
Gain on Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		997.93	902.16
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		(171.41)	75.83
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		890.11	937.37
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		68,232.41	50,299.97
Earnings Per Equity Share ₹ 10 each			
Basic (in ₹)	39	16.81	12.33
Diluted (in ₹)	39	16.81	12.33

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 109574W

VIPUL K CHOKSI
Partner
Membership No. 037606
UDIN : 26037606 61QCG1075848

Date: 07th May,2026
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nagarajan
Director
DIN : 08066275

Khubal Sahu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: BTWPS8019K

Date: 07th May,2026
Place : Mumbai

Rakesh Singh Sisodia
Director
DIN : 09675586

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. A41912

JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March, 2026

A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amount
As at 1st April, 2024	40,050.00
Movement during the year	-
As at 31st March, 2025	40,050.00
Movement during the year	-
As at 31st March, 2026	40,050.00

B) OTHER EQUITY

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income/Loss (OCI)	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Retained Earnings	Equity Settled Share based Payment Reserve	Tonnage Tax Reserve Account	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income (Net of Tax)	
Opening Balance as at 1st April, 2024	2,06,158.61	3,136.99	-	1,982.20	2,11,277.80
Profit for the year	49,362.59	-	-	-	49,362.59
Recognition of share based payment	-	1,164.10	-	-	1,164.10
Transfer to Retained Earnings after Exercise of Options	2,847.78	(2,847.78)	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net off income tax	(26.40)	-	-	963.79	937.39
Dividend Paid	(11,013.75)	-	-	-	(11,013.75)
Closing Balance as at 31st March, 2025	2,47,328.83	1,453.31	-	2,946.00	2,51,728.13
Profit for the year	67,342.30	-	-	-	67,342.30
Recognition of share based payment	-	517.15	-	-	517.15
Transfer to Retained Earnings after Exercise of Options	1,448.18	(1,448.18)	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period, net off income tax	41.34	-	-	848.74	890.08
Transfer to Tonnage Tax Reserve Account	(350.04)	-	350.04	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31st March, 2026	3,15,810.62	522.27	350.04	3,794.73	3,20,477.67

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 109574W

VIPUL K CHOKSI
Partner
Membership No. 037606
UDIN : 26087606
Date: 07th May, 2026
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nagarajan J
Director
DIN : 08066279
Kaly
Khushi Sahu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: BTWPS8019K

Date: 07th May, 2026
Place : Mumbai

Rakesh Singh Sisodia
Director
DIN : 09575586

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. A41912

JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2025
[A] CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax (after exceptional item)	84,285.87	58,598.01
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14,023.52	14,308.53
Finance costs	1,529.45	9,141.11
Share-based payment expenses	517.15	1,164.10
Impairment in IDRI	-	-
Net Gain on sale of Investments	(74.43)	(479.25)
Interest income	(5,205.73)	(2,584.55)
Loss arising on Financial Instruments designated as FVTPL	-	100.46
Dividend income	(2.10)	(2.10)
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	(320.10)	(521.43)
Gain on sale of Property plant and Equipment (net)	-	(65.71)
Operating profit before working capital changes	95,153.64	79,679.08
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) in Trade Receivables and unbilled revenue	(2,035.47)	(5,769.93)
Increase in Other Financial Asset (Part of Other Assets)	(21,318.07)	-
Increase in Other assets (Part of Other Assets)	(5,017.01)	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets	(27,335.08)	10,254.10
(Increase) in inventories	(573.77)	(323.60)
(Decrease) in trade payables	(561.62)	(1,061.87)
Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	2,617.52	-
Increase in Other Liabilities	1,604.45	-
(Decrease) in Lease Liabilities	(465.99)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other Payables	3,755.99	(8,202.97)
(Decrease) in provisions	(237.15)	(45.32)
Cash Flow from Operations	(26,977.05)	(5,148.59)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds received)	68,176.59	74,529.49
Net cash generated from operating activities [A]	(18,800.46)	(10,176.16)
[B] CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property plant and equipment including CWP and Intangible asset net of Capital Advance	(82,729.18)	(25,631.96)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	587.17	7,560.15
Purchase of Current Investments	(5,000.00)	(12,000.00)
Sale of Current Investments	4,074.00	13,479.25
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)	(4,014.51)	76,622.92
Interest received	4,597.14	4,378.00
Dividend Received	2.10	2.10
Net Cash (used)/generated in investing activities [B]	(81,483.28)	64,410.46
[C] CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Inflows:		
Proceeds from Non Current borrowings	18,946.85	25,683.38
Repayments of Non Current borrowings	(37,610.22)	(1,52,803.99)
Proceeds from Current borrowings	-	6,105.30
Repayment of Current borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(163.35)	(19.10)
Interest paid	(255.47)	(7,843.97)
Dividend Paid	-	(11,013.75)
Net cash used in financing activities [C]	(21,102.18)	(1,39,891.73)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES (A+B+C)	1,550.48	(11,127.94)
Cash and Cash Equivalents-Opening Balance	6,873.75	18,001.69
Cash and Cash Equivalents-Closing Balance (refer note 13)	8,424.23	6,873.75

Reconciliations part of cash flows

Particulars	1st April, 2025	Cash flows (Net)	New Addition	Non cash changes	31st March 2025
				Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	Others #
Non Current Borrowings (including Current Maturities)	28,634.89	(20,673.37)	-	-	10.80
Current Borrowings-Buyers Credit	6,351.93	-	-	1,147.71	-
Lease Obligations (including current maturities)	1,111.92	(163.35)	-	-	48.44

other changes with respect to borrowings and lease liabilities represent adjustment for effective interest.

Particulars	1st April, 2024	Cash flows (Net)	New Addition	Non cash changes	31st March, 2025
				Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	Others #
Non Current Borrowings (including Current Maturities)	1,50,203.08	(1,27,120.62)	-	-	552.42
Current Borrowings-Buyers Credit	-	6,105.30	-	246.83	-
Lease Obligations (including current maturities)	956.22	(19.10)	116.25	-	58.54

other changes with respect to borrowings and lease liabilities represent adjustment for effective interest.

Notes:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement is prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS-7) Statement of Cash Flow.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 109574W

VIPUL K CHOKSI

Partner

Membership No. 037606

UDIN : 26037606

Date: 07th May, 2025

Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nagaraj
Director
DIN : 08056275

Khubal Sahu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : BTWPS8019K

Date: 07th May, 2025
Place : Mumbai

Rakesh Singh Soodia
Director
DIN : 08055586

Niraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. A4512

JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

JSW Jaigarh Port Limited (CIN U45205MH2007PLC166784) ("the Company") is primarily engaged in the business of developing, operating and maintaining the Ports services, Ports related Infrastructure development activities and development of infrastructure.

The Company is a public limited company, domiciled in India and incorporated in under the provision of Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is located at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai – 400 051.

1A. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Statement of Compliance

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") to the extent notified. presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statement.

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

II. Basis of Preparation and Presentation.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the historical cost basis and on an accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments), defined benefit plan's – plan assets and equity settled share-based payments measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year.

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



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated

III. Foreign Currencies

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

Transactions and Balances

All transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies using the prevailing exchange rates on the date of such transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the closing exchange rate at the end of each reporting year. All non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. All foreign currency differences are generally recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency and measured based on historical cost, as they are not translated.

IV. Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately

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

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

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful lives and residual value prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in case of the following class of assets wherein useful lives are determined based on technical assessment made by a technical expert engaged by the management taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of assets, the operating conditions of the assets, anticipated technological changes, in order to reflect the actual usage



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

The Company has estimated the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its certain fixed assets based on assessment made by experts and management estimates.

Assets	Estimated useful lives
Building	3-60 Years
Plant and Machinery	2-33 Years
Ships	25 years
Office equipment	3-20 Years
Computer equipment	3-6 Years
Furniture and fixtures	5-15 Years
Vehicles	6-10 Years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The company has policy to expense out the assets which is acquired during the year and value of such assets is below ₹. 5000.

V. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses if any.

The cost of intangible assets having finite lives, which are under development and before ready for its intended use, are disclosed as 'Intangible Assets under development.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful lives
Software	3-6 Years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain/loss on de-recognition are recognised in statement of profit and loss.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

VI. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment, and Other Intangible Assets or group of assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

VII. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services having regard to the terms of the contract. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated having regard to various relevant factors including historical trend and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Compensation towards shortfall in offtake are recognized on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

Cargo handling and storage:

Revenue from port operations services/ multi-model service including cargo handling and storage are recognized on proportionate completion method basis based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue on take-or-pay charges are recognized for the quantity that is difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity of cargo handled.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Interest on delayed payments leviable as per the relevant contracts are recognized on actual realization or accrued based on an assessment of certainty of realization supported by acknowledgement from customers.

The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of goods & services tax where applicable.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

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

Contract assets

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

VIII. Other Income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, mutual fund income, dividend, exchange gain/ loss. Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Unrealised gain/loss on mutual unit accounted in Statement of Profit and Loss bases mark to market basis and realised gain/loss accounted on the redemption basis.

Dividend income from investments is recognized 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).

IX. Leases

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



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Company as lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, recognizing an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables. Finance lease income is calculated with reference to the gross carrying amount of the lease receivables, except for credit impaired financial assets for which interest income is calculated with reference to their amortised cost (i.e. after a deduction of the loss allowance).

Company as lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

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

The lease term of Company's ROU assets which comprises Land, vehicles and Buildings varies from 3 to 50 years.



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

The Company accounts for sale and lease back transaction, recognising right-of-use assets and lease liability, measured in the same way as other right-of use assets and lease liability. Gain or loss on the sale transaction is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term and are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below Rs. 50,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Most of the contracts that contains extension terms are on mutual agreement between both the parties and hence the potential future rentals cannot be assessed. Certain contracts where the extension terms are unilateral are with unrelated parties and hence there is no certainty about the extension being exercised.

The Company uses weighted average incremental borrowing rate for lease liabilities measurement.



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X. Borrowing Costs

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

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

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. Borrowing Cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

XI. Government Grant

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to the Statement of profit and loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

XII. Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

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

Defined contribution plans:

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



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Defined benefit plans:

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

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

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

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

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

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for each completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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



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XIII. Share Based Payment Arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in Note 36.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Parent Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting year, the Parent Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

XIV. Tax Expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach 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 recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.



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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as a deferred tax asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

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

The Company is eligible and claiming tax deduction available under section 80IA if the Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 10 years.

Current and Deferred Tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are relating to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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

XV. Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost is determined by the weighted average cost method.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase price, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.



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XVI. Investment in subsidiaries:

Investment in subsidiaries are shown at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all its investment in affiliates recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

XVII. Financial Instruments

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

a) Investments and other financial assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Classification of Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit and loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:



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- i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) 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.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

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

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

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

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. The equity instruments which are strategic investments and held for long term purposes are classified as FVTOCI. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.



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In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

Impairment

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Effective Interest Method

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

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



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b) Financial Liabilities & Equity Instruments

Classification as Debt or Equity

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

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.

Financial Liabilities

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

Initial recognition and measurement financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;



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

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

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

Other financial liabilities:

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in the nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as Acceptances (under trade payables) and arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as borrowings. Interest borne by the Company on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. An exchange between a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



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legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

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 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 year 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 amortised 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 recognised in OCI is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss at the reclassification date.



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XVIII. Provisions and Commitments

A provision is 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.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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

Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

XIX. Contingent Liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow



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of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

XX. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks, cheque on hand, short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and liquid investments, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

XXI. Earnings per Equity Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / loss after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

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

XXII. Segment Reporting

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

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

XXIII. Current and Non-Current Classification

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

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in Company normal operating cycle; Held primarily for the purpose of trading;



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

- Expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
 - Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

- It is expected to be settled in Company normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1B. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

The preparation of Company's financial statements, in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

a. Property, plant and equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful lives and the expected residual value at the end of its lives. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets, and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different from the actual



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

outcomes and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

b. Income taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future.

c. Defined benefit plans

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

d. Fair Value Measurement

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

e. Impairment of Financial Assets and Non-Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets, the Company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an assets or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

f. Contingencies

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

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

g. Provisions

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement

to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

1C. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated May 7, 2025 and August 13, 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025:

a) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants :-

Amendments to Ind AS 1 As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings: "Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification." This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of the Company's borrowings. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

b) Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107.

The Company has reviewed these amendments and based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

The company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

d) Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to Ind AS 21

The amended Ind AS 21 have added requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not. These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(ii) New standards or amendments not yet adopted

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to Ind AS 1- This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, as outlined below. Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 2:- PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Dredging & marine structure	Plant and machinery	Tugs, Boats	Furniture and fittings	Dredgers	Computers	Office equipments	Vehicles	Total
Cost/Deemed Cost											
At 1st April, 2024	10,468.82	56,105.81	1,05,432.19	1,03,962.07	36,670.97	416.87	3,814.32	413.71	395.49	370.22	3,18,050.47
Additions	-	1,112.35	-	17,409.14	1,123.46	3.67	9,728.85	59.50	51.39	32.72	29,521.09
Deductions	-	-	-	11,935.21	-	-	13,522.67	-	-	-	25,457.87
Other Adjustments	0.31	-	-	20.50	-	-	(20.50)	-	-	-	0.31
At 31st March, 2025	10,469.12	57,218.16	1,05,432.19	1,09,456.50	37,794.43	420.54	-	473.21	446.89	402.94	3,22,113.99
Additions	-	266.82	2,451.27	2,958.19	-	29.47	-	37.39	221.70	-	5,964.53
Deductions	-	-	-	1,012.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012.69
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2026	10,469.12	57,484.98	1,07,883.47	1,11,402.10	37,794.43	450.01	-	510.60	668.59	402.94	3,27,065.84
Impairment:											
At 1st April, 2024	-	16,021.75	28,298.00	36,128.32	8,212.25	287.85	2,299.07	282.08	242.30	206.73	91,938.34
Depreciation	-	2,681.79	3,471.78	6,009.46	1,464.05	21.15	24.45	64.42	52.60	41.47	13,831.19
Deductions	-	-	-	2,501.93	-	-	2,304.05	-	-	-	4,805.97
Other adjustments	-	-	-	19.47	-	-	(19.47)	-	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2025	-	18,703.54	31,729.78	39,655.33	9,676.31	308.99	(0.00)	346.51	294.91	248.20	1,00,963.56
Depreciation	-	2,411.17	3,327.40	6,465.17	1,551.22	21.84	-	60.22	71.21	24.26	13,932.49
Deductions	-	-	-	418.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	418.06
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2026	-	21,114.71	35,057.17	45,702.44	11,227.53	330.83	(0.00)	406.72	366.12	272.46	1,14,477.99
Net book value											
At 31st March, 2026	10,469.12	36,369.87	72,826.29	65,699.67	26,566.90	119.18	0.00	103.88	302.47	130.47	2,12,587.85
At 31st March, 2025	10,469.12	38,514.62	73,702.42	69,801.18	28,118.12	111.55	0.00	126.71	151.98	154.74	2,21,150.43

1. Port Infrastructure assets has been constructed on lease hold land.

2. Certain Property, Plant & Equipment are pledged against borrowings the details relating to which have been described in note 17

3. Assets given on Operating Lease

(i) Plant and Machinery includes tanks and crane given on operating lease

(ii) The rent paid on above is based on mutually agreed rates.

(iii) Disclosure in respect of assets given on operating lease:

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Gross carrying amount of assets	8,644.73	8,613.90
Accumulated depreciation	637.54	-
Depreciation for the year	550.71	86.83



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 3 :- Capital work-in-progress
Capital Work-in-Progress ageing as at:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP as at 31st March, 2026				Amount in CWIP as at 31st March, 2025				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Project in Progress	29,347.74	9,883.06	3,370.98	353.03	13,662.64	3,988.97	242.68	321.98	18,216.27
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29,347.74	9,883.06	3,370.98	353.03	13,662.64	3,988.97	242.68	321.98	18,216.27

Notes:

- 1) Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the period ending 31st March 2026 ₹ 1806.74 Lakhs (FY 2024-2025 ₹ 408.77 Lakhs)
- 2) Amount transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss during the period ending 31st March 2026 is ₹ 483.31 Lakhs (FY 2024-2025 ₹ 40.85)
- 3) Borrowing cost capitalised during the period ending 31st March 2026 was ₹ 2201.82 Lakhs (FY 2024-2025 ₹ 1166.03 Lakhs)
- 4) There is no cost over run and timeline delay as on 31st March, 2026.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
Note 4 :- Right-of-use assets and lease Liability

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Leasehold land*	Vehicle	Total
Gross carrying Value			
At 1st April, 2024	14,876.16	-	14,876.16
Additions	-	116.25	116.25
Deductions	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2025	14,876.16	116.25	14,992.41
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2026	14,876.16	116.25	14,992.41
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1st April, 2024	1,740.63	-	1,740.63
Depreciation	457.74	4.15	461.89
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2025	2,198.36	4.15	2,202.52
Depreciation	459.12	15.22	474.34
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2026	2,657.49	19.38	2,676.86
Net book value			
At 31st March, 2026	12,218.68	96.88	12,315.54
At 31st March, 2025	12,677.80	-	12,789.89

*All Lease Agreements are duly executed in favour of Company

Note :

1. As a part of concession agreement for development of port and related infrastructure at Jaigarh, the Company has been allotted land on lease basis by Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB). The Company has recorded rights in the MMB Land at present value of future annual lease payments in the books and classified the same as Right-of-Use.
2. The company has executed lease deeds with companies JSW Steel Ltd and JSW Energy Ltd for acquiring land for the upcoming project. The Company has recorded rights in the JSW Steel and JSW Energy land at present value of future annual lease payments in the books and classified the same as Right-of-Use assets.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
LEASE LIABILITIES

		₹ in Lakhs
Particulars		Amount in
At 1st April 2024		956.22
Addition		116.25
Interest Accrued		58.54
Lease Principal Payment		(4.62)
Lease Interest Payment		(14.48)
At 31st March, 2025		1,111.92
Addition		-
Interest Accrued		48.44
Lease Principal Payment		(136.40)
Lease Interest Payment		(26.95)
At 31st March, 2026		997.01

Breakup of Lease Liabilities

		₹ in Lakhs	
Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025	
Current	774.27	423.20	
Non Current	222.73	688.72	
Total Liability	997.01	1,111.92	

Notes:

1. Land and Vehicles have been taken on lease by the Company. The terms of lease rent are for the period ranging from year 3 to 50 depending on the lease agreement with the lessor. Such leases are renewable by mutual consent. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements.

2. The minimum lease rentals and the present value of minimum lease payments in respect of right of use assets acquired under leases are as follows:

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Minimum Payments	Present Value of Payments	Minimum Payments	Present Value of Payments
Less than 1 year	796.68	774.27	469.71	423.20
1 - 5 years	141.37	73.90	626.18	552.96
More than 5 years	372.09	148.84	373.59	135.76
Total Minimum Lease Payment	1,310.14	997.01	1,469.48	1,111.92
Less: Amount representing finance charges	(313.13)	-	(357.56)	-
Total	997.01	-	1,111.92	-

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

4. The Company has recognized during the year ended 31st March 2026 ₹ 12.78 Lakhs (FY 2024-25 ₹ 14.95 Lakhs) as rent expenses which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognized as part of right-of-use asset.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 5:- INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
Computer Software	
Cost/Deemed Cost	
At 1st April, 2024	413.14
Additions	10.42
Deductions	-
At 31st March, 2025	423.56
Additions	187.33
Deductions	-
At 31st March, 2026	610.89
Accumulated Amortisation	
At 1st April, 2024	373.78
Amortisation	15.04
Deductions	-
At 31st March, 2025	388.82
Amortisation	16.70
Deductions	-
At 31st March, 2026	405.52
Net book value	
At 31st March, 2026	205.37
At 31st March, 2025	34.74



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for

NOTE 6 :- INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Intangible asset under development ageing schedule is as be

Particulars
Projects in progress
Projects temporarily suspended
Total

For Intangible asset under development, whose completion

Particulars
Upgrade Of Port Management Systems

Notes

- 1) Amount transferred to Intangible Assets during the year ₹
- 2) There is no cost over run as on 31st March 2026 and as on



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 7:- INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Investment in Equity Instruments		
Unquoted		
Subsidiary (at cost or deemed cost)		
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	10,000.00	10,000.00
100,000,000 Equity shares (PY 63,000,000) of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up		
Total	10,000.00	10,000.00
Less: Aggregate Amount Of Provisions For Impairment In The Value Of Investments(Refer Note 7.1)	2,001.20	2,001.20
Total	7,998.80	7,998.80
Unquoted		
Aggregate carrying value	7,998.80	7,998.80

Note 7.1:-

Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited ("JDRL") – a subsidiary of the Company which was incorporated for development, establishment, financing, construction, operation, maintenance and management of Jaigarh – Digni Rail connectivity project.

Due to lower estimated cargo traffic as compared to the initially estimated attributable to changes in the policy of Coal imports & development of the domestic coal block, the Company has reassessed the carrying values of its loan and equity investment in JDRL in light of the aforesaid developments and accordingly company has provided impairment of ₹ Nil (FY 2024-25 ₹ Nil) and has continued to carry these balances at ₹ 7,998.80 Lakhs (net of impairment provisions).

NOTE 7.2:- Movement in allowance for Impairment of Investment

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Opening loss allowance	2,001.20	2,001.20
Loss allowance during the year	-	-
Write-off during the year	-	-
Reversals / Writeback	-	-
Closing loss allowance	2,001.20	2,001.20

NOTE 8:- INVESTMENTS (NON CURRENT)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Investments in Equity Instruments (fully paid up)		
Quoted (At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income)		
JSW Energy Ltd.	495.18	564.79
105,000 (PY 105,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up		
Unquoted (At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income)		
South Westport Limited	19,974.75	18,907.21
45,17,743 (PY 45,17,743) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up		
Total	20,469.93	19,472.00
Quoted		
Aggregate book value	495.18	564.79
Aggregate market value	495.18	564.79
Unquoted		
Aggregate book value (Net of Impairment)	19,974.75	18,907.21
Investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	20,469.93	19,472.00

NOTE 8.1 : Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investment in unquoted equity shares

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Opening Balance	18,907.21	18,014.50
Add: Investment made during the year	-	-
Fair Value gain recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (Net)	1,067.54	892.71
Closing Balance	19,974.75	18,907.21



NOTE 9:- OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS (UNSECURED)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Security deposits to related party	2,649.76	-	1,785.95	-
Bank Balance with maturity more than 12 months	22,500.00	-	-	-
Interest receivables on				
Security Deposit to Related Party (refer Note 31)	618.64	-	405.22	-
Fixed Deposit	-	407.82	-	1.51
Margin Deposit	-	0.45	1.67	9.92
Others	-	-	-	-
Other Receivable	-	5,158.79	-	91.43
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	25,768.40	5,567.06	2,192.84	102.86
Notes:	-	-	-	-
Considered Good	25,768.40	5,567.06	2,192.84	102.86
Considered Doubtful, Provided	-	-	-	-
Total	25,768.40	5,567.06	2,192.84	102.86

1. Margin money deposit aggregating to ₹ Nil (FY 2024-2025 ₹ Nil) are pledged or lien against bank guarantee

2. The Company has provided interest bearing security deposit to Sapphire Airlines Private Limited for availing charter hire services in future. The security deposit carries an interest rate of 8.70% and 10%.

NOTE 10:- OTHERS-ASSETS (UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOODS)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Capital advances	9,020.07	-	8,266.68	-
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Advances	-	-	-	-
(A)	9,020.07	-	8,266.68	-
Other than Capital Advances	-	-	-	-
Advance to suppliers	-	1,843.45	-	2,119.42
Security Deposit	171.22	-	164.14	-
Prepayment	140.81	768.13	198.95	599.15
Deferred Interest Expenses	498.22	12.38	510.60	12.38
Indirect Tax Balances/ Receivables/Credits	-	791.97	-	130.80
Other Advances	-	0.72	-	2.10
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Advances	-	-	-	-
(B)	810.25	3,416.65	873.70	2,863.84
Total (A) + (B)	9,830.32	3,416.65	9,140.38	2,863.84
Capital Advances	-	-	-	-
Considered Good	9,020.07	-	8,266.68	-
Considered Doubtful, Provided	-	-	-	-
Other Advances	-	-	-	-
Considered Good	810.25	3,416.65	873.70	2,863.84
Considered Doubtful, Provided	-	-	-	-
Total	9,830.32	3,416.65	9,140.38	2,863.84

Capital advance includes ₹. 1026.14 Lakh paid to various parties and government authorities towards purchase of land. (PY ₹ 581.22/- lakhs)

NOTE 11:- INVENTORIES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Inventories (At lower of cost or net realizable value)		
Stores, spares and fuel	4,613.35	4,039.58
	4,613.35	4,039.58

1. Cost of inventory recognised as an expenses for the year ended 31st March 2026 ₹ 3902.91 lakhs (PY ₹ 3535.06 lakhs)



NOTE 12:- TRADE RECEIVABLES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	28,220.71	35,748.74
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	23.99	23.99
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit risk	(23.99)	(23.99)
Trade Receivable credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit risk	-	-
Unbilled Revenue	12,787.49	3,234.05
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit risk	-	-
Total	41,008.20	38,982.78

NOTE 12.1:- Movement in Allowance for Expected Credit Risk

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening loss allowance	23.99	1,223.92
Reversals / (Writeback)	-	(6.92)
Loss allowance written off during the year	-	(2,193.01)
Closing loss allowance	23.99	23.99

NOTE 12.2 - Ageing of Receivables

₹ in Lakhs

As at 31st March, 2026	Undisputed Trade receivables		Disputed Trade receivables	
	Considered good	Considered doubtful	Considered good	Considered doubtful
Within the credit period	13,379.09	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 months	14,037.07	-	-	-
6 months to 1 year	590.10	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	62.66	-	-	-
2 to 3 years	33.92	-	-	-
More than 3 years	112.88	23.99	-	-
Unbilled Revenue	12,787.49	-	-	-
Total	41,008.20	23.99	-	-
Less-Allowance for Expected Credit Risk	-	23.99	-	-
Total	41,008.20	0.00	-	-

As at 31st March, 2025	Undisputed Trade receivables		Disputed Trade receivables	
	Considered good	Considered doubtful	Considered good	Considered doubtful
Within the credit period	15,592.39	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date:				
Less than 6 months	6,386.32	-	-	-
6 months to 1 year	719.75	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	9,660.28	-	-	-
2 to 3 years	1,835.44	-	-	-
More than 3 years	1,554.55	23.99	-	-
Unbilled Revenue	3,234.05	-	-	-
Total	38,982.78	23.99	-	-
Less-Allowance for Expected Credit Risk	-	23.99	-	-
Total	38,982.78	0.00	-	-

Note 12.3 - The credit period on rendering of services ranges from 1 to 30 days with or without security.

Note 12.4 - Refer note no. 31 for details of receivables from related parties

Note 12.5 - No trade receivables is due from directors or other officers of the group either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivables is due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Note 12.6 - Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Company has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

Note 12.7 - Loss allowance is estimated for disputed receivables based on assessment of each case where considered necessary.

Note 12.8 - The Company does not generally hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right to offset against any amounts owed by the company to the counter party.

Note 12.9- Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 35



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 13:- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	1,423.45	3,365.64
In Term Deposits with maturity less than 3 months at inception	7,000.00	3,507.51
Cash in hand	0.79	0.60
Total	8,424.23	6,873.75

NOTE 14:- BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Earmarked Balances with Banks		
In margin money	14.11	321.67
Balances with banks		
In Term Deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	4,322.07	
Total	4,336.18	321.67

Note :

1. Margin money deposit aggregating to ₹ 14.11 Lakhs are pledged or lien against bank guarantee



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 15:- EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Number of Shares	₹ in Lakhs	Number of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
Share Capital				
Authorised:				
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	1,00,00,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,00,00,000	1,00,000
	1,00,00,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,00,00,000	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and paid-up:				
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	40,05,00,000	40,050	40,05,00,000	40,050
Equity Shares	40,05,00,000	40,050	40,05,00,000	40,050

(a) Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

₹ in Lakhs

Issued, Subscribed and paid up share capital	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Number of Shares	₹ in Lakhs	Number of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	40,05,00,000	40,050	40,05,00,000	40,050
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	40,05,00,000	40,050	40,05,00,000	40,050

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of share capital, i.e., equity shares having face value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Details shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the company are set out below:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Number of Shares	% of Shareholding	Number of Shares	% of Shareholding
JSW Infrastructure Limited along with its nominee shareholders	40,05,00,000	100	40,05,00,000	100

(d) Promoters Shareholding:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares
1. JSW Infrastructure Limited (JSWIL)	40,04,99,400	100.00%	40,04,99,400	100.00%
2. Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain (Nominee of JSWIL)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%
3. Mr. Kantilal Patel (Nominee of JSWIL)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%
4. Mr. Lalit Singhvi (Nominee of JSWIL)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%
5. Mr. Narinder Singh (Nominee of JSWIL)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%
6. JSW Investment Private Limited (Nominee of JSWIL)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%
7. JSW Shipyard Private Limited (Nominee of JSWIL)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%
Total	40,05,00,000	100.00%	40,05,00,000	100.00%

There are no changes in share holding pattern of Promoters and Promoter group during the year.

(e) There are no bonus shares issued during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(f) There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares / disinvestment.

(g) There are no shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 16:- OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Retained Earnings	3,15,810.62	2,47,328.83
Other Comprehensive Income		
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	3,794.73	2,946.00
Other Reserves		
Equity Settled Share based Payment Reserve	522.27	1,453.31
Tonnage Tax Reserve Account	350.04	-
Total	3,20,477.66	2,51,728.13

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:
(1) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that 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 are free reserves available to the Company.

(2) Equity Instrument through Other Comprehensive Income

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This amount will be reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of equity instrument.

(3) Equity Settled Employee Benefits Reserve:

The Company offers ESOP, under which options to subscribe for the JSW Infrastructure Limited (Parent Company) share have been granted to certain employees and senior management. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided as part of the ESOP scheme by its Parent Company. (Refer Note 33)

(4) Tonnage Tax Reserve:

The Company has opted for Tonnage Tax Scheme u/s 115V of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly Section 115 VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961 requires the said companies to create Tonnage Tax Reserve and transfer the amount equivalent to 20% of the book profits of the said companies from retained earnings to Tonnage Tax Reserve and to be utilised only for the purpose as mentioned in the said Act.

NOTE 17:- BORROWINGS (AT AMORTISED COST)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Non Current borrowings:				
Secured Loans				
Term Loan	3,000.00	-	-	-
Unsecured Loans				
Loan From related Party (Refer Note 31)	(0.00)	-	23,673.37	-
Total	3,000.00	-	23,673.37	-
Less: Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing	(7.68)	-	(38.47)	-
Total	2,992.32	-	23,634.89	-



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 17.1 Nature of Security and Terms of Repayment

Lender	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025		Rate of interest		Nature of security	Repayment terms	Moratorium availed or not
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025			
Secured Loans									
Term Loan from Banks	3,000.00	-	-	-	3 MONTH TBLR + 2.20%	-	1. Entire Current Assets 2. Charge on the expansion project assets	20 Quarters, 5% each quarter Repayment starting from Dec 31, 2029	No
Buyers credit	-	7,499.64	-	-	6M Euribor 2.165 Plus Spread 0.70 Total: 2.865 Percent	Eur/Bor 6 Months Plus Spread 0.7 Total 3.354 - Percent	-	To be Repaid on 22th Nov 2026	No
Total of Secured Loans	3,000.00	7,499.64	-	-					
Unsecured Loans :									
Loan from related party									
Inter Corporate Deposit	-	-	23,673.37	-	9.25% To 10.75%	9.25% To 10.40%	Un-secured	1. Rs 82 Crores on or Before 21st January 2029 2. Rs 48.08 Crores on 11th April 2029 3. Rs 80 Crores on 19th Aug 2029 4. Rs 26.65 Crores on 27th March 2030	No
Total Unsecured Loans	-	-	23,673.37	-					
Less: Unamortised Upfront Fees on Borrowing	(7.68)	-	(38.47)	-					
Net Borrowings	2,992.32	7,499.64	23,634.89	-					



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 18:- OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Security Deposit	427.66	-	743.21	-
Retention money for Capital Projects	3,075.92	-	2,357.97	-
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	-	77.08	-	64.50
Payable for Capital Projects	-	3,865.39	-	2,219.36
Payables to Employees	-	385.99	-	279.15
Others	-	1,487.93	-	359.00
Total	3,503.59	5,816.40	3,101.18	2,922.01

NOTE 19:- PROVISIONS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Provision for Employee Benefits				
Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 32)	217.68	92.11	3.12	55.18
Provision for Compensated absences (Refer Note 32)	26.05	61.40	37.70	64.10
Total	243.74	153.51	40.82	119.28

NOTE 20:- INCOME TAX

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. For each fiscal year, the entity profit and loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2025-26 is charged at 15% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

a) Income Tax Expense

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax (including earlier years reversal/ adjustments)	14,409.36	10,245.34
Current Tax (a)	14,409.36	10,245.34
Deferred Tax:		
Deferred tax	447.70	(68.20)
MAT Credit	1,978.61	(349.26)
(Restoration) / Reversal of MAT Credit Entitlement relating to earlier years on finalisation of Income Tax Returns	107.90	(592.46)
Deferred Tax (b)	2,534.21	(1,009.92)
Total tax expense (a+b)	16,943.57	9,235.42

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

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Profit Before Tax	84,285.87	58,598.01
Enacted Tax Rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected Income Tax Expense at Statutory Tax Rate	29,452.86	20,476.49
Tax Allowances	(804.70)	(1,896.80)
Tax Holiday (80IA / 35 AD)	(11,704.59)	(9,344.27)
Tax Expense for the year	16,943.57	9,235.41
Effective Income Tax Rate	20.10%	15.76%

Note 1 - The Company offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and relates to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Note 2 - The Company expects to utilise the MAT credit within a period of 15 years.

Note 3 - There are certain income-tax related legal proceedings which are pending against the Company. Potential liabilities, if any have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 30).



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Details of current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Current tax assets (net of provisions)	540.65	2,126.11
	540.65	2,126.11

Note:

1. There are certain income-tax related legal proceedings which are pending against the Company. Potential liabilities, if any have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 30)

Deferred tax assets (net)

Significant components of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) and movement during the year are as under:

₹ in Lakhs

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 01st April, 2025	Recognised in statement of profit or loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As At 31st March 2026
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Financial Guarantee Obligation and Deferred Income investment	178.17	170.22	-	348.39
MAT credit entitlement	124.80	(151.80)	(149.19)	(176.19)
Total	25,089.21	(2,086.51)	-	23,002.70
	25,392.18	(2,068.09)	(149.19)	23,174.91
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(29,205.48)	(896.52)	-	(30,102.00)
Provision for Employee Benefits	55.95	227.30	(22.22)	261.03
Others	(2,965.77)	203.10	-	(2,762.67)
Total	(32,115.30)	(466.12)	(22.22)	(32,603.64)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(6,723.12)	(2,534.20)	(171.41)	(9,428.74)

₹ in Lakhs

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 01st April, 2024	Recognised in statement of profit or loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Financial Guarantee Obligation and Deferred Income investment	1,945.91	(1,767.74)	-	178.17
MAT Credit Entitlement	120.39	4.41	61.64	186.43
Total	24,147.48	941.72	-	25,089.20
	26,213.78	(821.61)	61.64	25,453.80
Deferred Tax Liabilities:				
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(26,384.54)	(2,820.94)	-	(29,205.48)
Provision for Employee Benefits	40.14	(59.99)	14.19	(5.66)
Others	(7,678.23)	4,712.46	-	(2,965.77)
Total	(34,022.62)	1,831.53	14.19	(32,176.92)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(7,808.84)	1,009.92	75.83	(6,723.12)

NOTE 21:- OTHER LIABILITIES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026		As At 31st March 2025	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Advance From Customers	-	310.17	-	272.93
Statutory Liabilities	-	948.49	-	1,846.72
Export Obligation Deferred Income *	2,804.53	320.04	2,855.52	589.16
Deferred Income	435.63	37.12	472.75	37.12
Total	3,240.18	1,615.82	3,328.26	2,745.92

*Export obligation deferred income represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment's accounted for as government grant and being amortised over the useful life of such assets



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 22:- TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	2,651.30	1,410.16
Total outstanding, dues of other than micro and small enterprises	-	-
Acceptance (Refer Note 24.1)	-	-
Other than Acceptance	1,367.56	3,170.32
Total	4,018.86	4,580.48

Note 22.1:- Payables are normally settled within 1 to 180 days

Note 22.2:- Trade payables to related parties has been disclosed in note no. 34

Ageing of Payables:

As at 31st March, 2026	Undisputed Trade Payables		Disputed Trade Payables	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Within the credit period	785.20	258.47	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than one year	452.87	8.03	-	-
1 to 2 years	11.95	12.33	-	-
2 to 3 years	32.15	7.62	-	0.35
More than 3 years	9.15	21.84	-	25.06
Unbilled	1,359.97	1,033.87	-	-
Total	2,651.30	1,342.16	-	25.41

As at 31st March, 2025	Undisputed Trade Payables		Disputed Trade Payables	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Within the credit period	622.18	637.39	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than one year	176.12	194.38	-	0.12
1 to 2 years	9.54	72.87	-	0.21
2 to 3 years	17.69	34.24	-	0.14
More than 3 years	40.17	591.38	-	25.06
Unbilled	544.47	1,614.54	-	-
Total	1,410.16	3,144.79	-	25.53

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

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Principal amount due outstanding as at end of year	2,651.30	1,410.16
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	53.26	67.39
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the year of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

The Company has not been provided interest for MSME vendor where the amount is in dispute with respect to contract terms and conditions.

Note

1:- Payables are normally settled within 1 to 180 days

2:- Trade payables to related parties has been disclosed in note no. 31



NOTE 23:- REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Income from Port Operations:		
(1) Sale of services:		
(i) Vessel Related Service	41,487.48	37,086.20
(ii) Cargo Related Service	79,492.67	72,528.45
(iii) Freight-MBC	8,450.02	7,275.60
(iv) Storage & Allied Income	9,068.87	2,250.93
Other Operating Revenue	2,948.60	2,794.41
Total	1,41,447.64	1,21,935.60

The Company has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 40):

Particular	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customer	1,30,428.52	1,19,141.18
Other operating revenue	2,948.60	2,794.41
Total Revenue from Operations	1,33,377.12	1,21,935.59
India	1,41,447.64	1,21,935.60
Outside India	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations	1,41,447.64	1,21,935.60

Contract liability is the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer in advance.

Particular	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Contract Balances		
Trade Receivables (refer note 12)	41,008.20	38,982.78
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from Customers (refer note 21)	310.17	272.93

Significant changes in the contract liability balance during the year are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	272.93	274.67
Less: Revenue recognized during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(272.93)	(274.67)
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue(Refer Note 23)	310.17	272.93
Closing Balance	310.17	272.93

Movement in Unbilled Revenue

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	3,234.05	2,679.66
Less: Billed during the year	(3,234.05)	(2,679.66)
Add: Unbilled during the year	12,787.49	3,234.05
Closing Balance	12,787.49	3,234.05

The Company does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss account.

Contract liability is the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration. The credit period on rendering of services ranges from 1-30 days with or without security.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 24:- OTHER INCOME

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
1. Interest Income earned on financial assets		
Security Deposit	276.07	403.01
On Bank Deposits	930.56	2,180.55
Others	3,999.10	1.09
2. Dividend Income		
Investments designated as at FVTOCI	2.10	2.10
3 Other non-operating income		
Net gain on sale of investments	74.43	479.25
Net gain on investments designated as at FVTPL	-	(100.46)
Net gain on Foreign Currency transaction and translation	-	0.27
Sale of scrap	131.93	170.60
Export obligation deferred income amortization (refer Note 21)	320.10	521.43
Gain on sale of Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets (net)	-	45.71
Operating lease rental income	-	330.27
Miscellaneous income	3,678.51	1,860.18
Total	9,412.80	5,894.00

NOTE 25:- OPERATING EXPENSES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Cargo handling expenses	16,767.09	15,617.95
Fees to Regulatory Authorities	8,356.88	8,101.70
Repair and maintenance	5,647.99	4,342.59
Power and Fuel	2,690.81	2,400.11
Water charges	-	3.62
Tug and pilotage charges	1,121.26	953.27
Maintenance dredging charges	2,937.40	1,900.47
MBC operating expenses	4,510.29	3,845.79
Total	42,031.70	37,165.51

NOTE 26:- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Salaries and wages	2,252.43	1,799.15
Contributions to provident and other fund (Refer Note 32)	128.52	136.57
Gratuity & Leave encashment expense (Refer Note 32)	119.02	67.14
Expense on employee stock ownership plan (Refer Note 33)	517.15	1,164.10
Staff welfare expenses	162.81	162.64
Total	3,179.93	3,329.61

NOTE 27:- FINANCE COSTS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Interest Expenses		
On banks and financial institutions	212.95	64.50
On related parties (refer Note 31)	5.07	7,800.89
On Security Deposits	36.03	45.17
Interest on Lease Liabilities	48.44	388.81
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	1,147.71	246.63
Amortisation of upfront Fees	38.48	-
Other finance costs	40.77	595.10
Total	1,529.45	9,141.11



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 28:- DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	13,932.48	13,831.62
Depreciation of Right of Use Assets	474.34	461.89
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	16.70	15.04
Total	14,423.52	14,308.55

NOTE 29:- OTHER EXPENSES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Rent, rates & taxes	74.48	476.08
General office expenses and overheads	800.75	1,199.16
Directors sitting fees	57.70	61.70
Auditor's fees and expenses (Refer Note 38)	24.05	21.27
Legal, professional & consultancy charges	185.02	221.64
Insurance	1,154.27	1,199.05
Vehicle hiring & maintenance	305.50	296.28
Security charges	491.95	420.11
Foreign Exchange loss	136.92	19.91
Travelling expenses	32.47	36.26
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses (Refer Note 37)	1,074.58	885.90
Business Support Services	398.99	-
Business development expenses	-	17.01
Branding expense	236.58	304.84
Environment protection expenses	209.60	127.61
Total	5,190.31	5,286.83

NOTE 30:- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS
A. Contingent Liabilities : (to the extent not provided for)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
1. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
(a) Service tax liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal	233.69	233.69
(b) Service Tax (April 2016 to June 2017)	508.40	508.40
(c) GST liability demand on account of Input Credit	807.37	827.37
Total	1,549.46	1,569.46

Notes:

- The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
- Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of Cenvat Credit on ineligible services, denial of Cenvat Credit on Capital goods and Others.
- Deputy Commissioner of State, Ratnagiri Kolhapur GST have raised the demand on the basis of Return verified and scrutinize and discrepancies observed.
- It is not practicable to estimate the timing of cash outflow, if any, in respect of matters above, pending resolution of the arbitration / appellate proceedings.

B. Guarantees:

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by a related party. The following are the loan amount against such guarantees.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Loan Guarantee on Behalf of JSW Infrastructure Ltd.	75,723.44	68,465.12
Total	75,723.44	68,465.12

In respect of financial guarantee contracts, no amounts are recognised based on the results of the liability adequacy test for likely deficiency / defaults by the entities on whose behalf the Company has given guarantees.

Notes:

- The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
- It is not practicable to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of matters above, pending resolution of the arbitration/appeal proceedings.

C. Commitments : (net of advances)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	69,842.93	94,623.79
Other Commitment		



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 31:- RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**a) List of Related Parties**

Name	Nature of Relation
JSW Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	Subsidiary
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Tuticorin Multipurpose Terminal Private Limited (erstwhile JSW Shipyard Private Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Paradip Terminal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Mangalore Container Terminal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
South West Port Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Ennore Bulk Terminal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Southern Bulk Terminals Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Jatadhar Marine Services Private Limited (erstwhile JSW Salav Port Private Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary
Paradip East Quay Coal Terminal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited	Others
JSW Steel Limited	Others
Amba River Coke Limited	Others
JSW Energy Limited	Others
JSW Cement Limited	Others
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others
JSW Jaigarh Port Employee Welfare Trust	Others
JSW Infrastructure Employee Welfare Trust	Others
JSW Global Business Solution Private Limited	Others
Jsoft Solution Private Limited	Others
Jindal Vidya Mandir Trust	Others
JSW Foundation	Others
JSW IP Holding Private Limited	Others
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	Others
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	Others
JSW Investments Private Limited	Others
JSW Power Trading Limited	Others
JSW Paints Private Limited	Others
Jindal Saw Limited	Others
JSW Green Steel Ltd	Others
Jsw Green Cement Private Limited	Others
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	Others
JSW Kolkata Container Terminal Private Limited	Others
JSW Port Logistics Private Limited (Incorporated on June 19, 2024)	Fellow Subsidiary
Navkar Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Nature of Relation
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	Non - Executive Director
Mr. K N Patel	Non - Executive Director
Mr. Rakesh Singh Sisodia	Non - Executive Director
Ms. Ameeta Chatterjee	Independent Non - Executive Directors
Mr. Gerard Da Cunha (till March 27, 2025)	Independent Non - Executive Directors
Mr. Amitabh Kumar Sharma (From 28th March 2023)	Independent Non - Executive Directors
Mr. Anoop Kumar Mittal(w.e.f. March 15, 2024)	Independent Non - Executive Directors
Ms. Anita Belani (w.e.f. March 27, 2025)	Additional Director(Independent)
Lalit Singhvi (From 02nd May 2024 upto 31st Aug 2025)	Whole Time Director
Karun Kant Dave	Manager
Vicky Ganeriwala (From March 26, 2025 To March,30,2026)	Chief Financial Officer
Khublal Sahu (From May 7, 2026)	Chief Financial Officer
Miraj Shah	Company Secretary



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
b) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:
₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction/relationship	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Purchase of goods and services		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	9,274.40	9,004.00
JSW Steel Coated Product Limited	-	30.01
JSW IP Holding Private Limited	236.58	304.84
South West Port Limited	242.63	1,194.63
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	834.22	318.82
Jsw Energy Limited	419.54	443.10
Jindal Saw Limited	260.41	-
Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited	1.78	-
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	7.01
JSW Green Steel Ltd	0.35	-
Jsw Green Cement Private Limited	3.50	-
Total	11,273.41	11,302.42
Sales of goods and services		
JSW Energy Limited	4,424.49	6,353.44
JSW Steel Limited (Dolvi Plant)	77,715.50	84,845.81
Amba River Coke Limited	3,799.85	4,759.73
JSW Steel Limited-(Barbil)	-	14.31
JSW Steel Coated Product Limited	1,741.12	2,168.36
JSW Cement Limited	356.97	433.60
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	107.37	(7.01)
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	145.29
JSW Tuticorin Multipurpose Terminal Private Limited	1,080.65	-
JSW Infrastructure Limited	119.35	200.00
Total	89,345.30	98,913.53

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction/relationship	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Purchase of Capital Goods		
South West Port Limited	-	18.97
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	420.50
Jsw Energy Limited	629.42	-
Total	629.42	439.47
Sale of Capital Goods		
JSW Jatadhar Marine Services Private Limited	357.54	11,402.08
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	7,505.92
JSW Kolkata Container Terminal Private Limited	2,162.69	-
Total	2,520.23	18,908.00
Dividend Income		
JSW Energy Limited	2.10	2.10
Total	2.10	2.10
Dividend Paid		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	11,013.75
Total	-	11,013.75
Donation / CSR Expenses		
JSW Foundation	1,074.58	526.94
Total	1,074.58	526.94
Corporate Guarantee Income		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	717.70	675.76
Total	717.70	675.76



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Nature of transaction/relationship	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
JSW Infrastructure Limited	2,206.91	8,967.52
Total	2,206.91	8,967.52
Security Deposit Given		
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	862.00	1,607.04
Total	862.00	1,607.04
Security Deposit Refund		
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	7,710.12
Total	-	7,710.12
Interest income		
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	-	29.11
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	237.13	250.75
Total	237.13	279.87
Rent paid		
Jsw Energy Limited	64.01	64.01
Total	64.01	64.01
Loan Received		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	13,946.85	25,679.85
Total	13,946.85	25,679.85
Repayment of Loan		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	37,620.22	1,52,803.99
Total	37,620.22	1,52,803.99
Lease Rent Received		
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	2,074.37
Total	-	2,074.37
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by others on our behalf		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	601.09
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	107.82
Jsw Jatadhar Marine Services Private Limited	32.35	-
Total	32.35	708.91
Allocation of Expenses		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	775.81	590.90
Total	775.81	590.90
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	96.58
Jsw Jatadhar Marine Services Private Limited	40.98	-
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	1.25	55.31
JSW Employee Welfare Trust	1,920.00	4,205.35
Total	1,962.23	4,357.22



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
c) Amount due to / from related parties

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction/relationship	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Accounts payable		
South West Port Limited	-	22.39
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	98.95
JSW Cement Ltd.	0.01	0.01
JSW Infrastructure Limited	41.91	-
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	115.91	53.36
JSW Steel-Mumbai	0.01	-
Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited	2.12	-
JSW IP Holding Limited	6.88	-
Total	166.84	174.72
Accounts receivable		
JSW Energy Limited	1,642.38	1,442.42
JSW Steel Limited (Dolvi Unit)	30,054.61	11,694.58
JSW Steel Limited (Vijay Nagar)	88.52	-
Amba River Coke Limited	2,125.84	457.62
JSW Steel Coated Product Limited	2,419.20	1,873.52
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	7.96
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	151.87	25.21
JSW Cement Ltd.	416.92	215.10
JSW Jatadhar Marine Services Private Limited	1.99	-
JSW STEEL (SALAV) LTD	0.41	-
JSW Tuticorin Multipurpose Terminal Private Limited	116.00	-
Total	37,017.74	15,716.42
Loans and advances receivables		
JSW Steel Limited (Dolvi Plant)	156.02	156.02
Total	156.02	156.02
Interest Receivable		
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	618.64	584.76
Total	618.64	584.76
Loans and advances payable		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	23,673.37
Total	-	23,673.37
Security Deposit given for assets, material and services		
JSW Energy Limited	15.04	12.16
JSW IP Holding Private Limited	5.00	5.00
JSW Investments Private Limited	2.00	2.00
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	2,626.72	1,764.72
Total	2,648.76	1,783.88
Security Deposit received for assets, material and services		
JSW Energy Limited	516.79	702.70
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-
Total	516.79	702.70
Other Receivable		
JSW Kolkata Container Terminal Private Limited	2,508.72	-
Total	2,508.72	-



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

d) Compensation of key managerial personnel*

₹ In Lakhs

Nature of transaction / relationship	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Short-term employee benefits	231.32	6,567.21
Share based payments (Refer Note (b) below)	-	-
Total compensation paid to key managerial personnel	231.32	6,567.21

(a) The company has recognised an expense of Rs. 135.71 Lakh (Rs. 515.97 Lakh in FY24-25) towards employee stock options granted to Key Managerial Personnel.

(b) The remuneration include perquisite value of ESOPs in the year it is exercised for year ended 31st March, 2026 is Rs. 2812.60 Lakhs (FY 2024-25 Rs. 6,351.38 Lakhs).

(c) As the future liability of the gratuity is provided on actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

(d) The Independent Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. The commission and sitting fees to the Non-Executive Directors is based on the number of meetings of the Board attended by them and their Chairmanship/Membership of Audit Committee during the year, subject to an overall ceiling of 1% of the net profits approved by the Members. On 3rd November 2024, the Company revised sitting fees payable to directors from Rs. 20,000 per meeting to ₹ 50,000/- for each meeting of the Board and ₹ 30,000/- for each sub-committees attended by them. The amount paid to them by way of commission and sitting fees during year ending March 2026 is ₹ 57.70 Lakhs (FY 2024-25 ₹ 61.70 Lakhs), which is not included above.

(e) The transactions are disclosed under various relationships (i.e. subsidiary and other related parties) based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.

(f) The Company gives or receives trade advances during normal course of business. The transactions against those trade advances are part of above-mentioned purchases or sales and accordingly, such trade advances have not been shown separately.

(g) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

(h) The names and the nature of relationships are disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

Terms and Conditions**Sales:**

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

Purchases:

The purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on made on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Loans From Related Parties:

The Company has repaid loans from the related parties for business requirement. The loan balances including interest as at 31st March, 2026 was Nil (As on 31st March, 2025: 23,634.89 Lakhs). These loans are unsecured in nature.

Financial Guarantees to Holding Company

Financial guarantees are given to the holding company for availing term loan and the transactions are in ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis.

Lease/Rent Receipts

The Company enters into agreements, comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments. In case of such arrangements, the Company applies the requirement of Ind AS 116 - Leases to the lease element of the arrangement. For the purpose of applying the requirements under Ind AS 116 - Leases, payments and other considerations required by the arrangement are separated at the inception of the arrangement into

Interest Expense

Interest is charged on loan from related party as per terms of agreement.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 32:- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**(a) Defined contribution plans:**

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and Employee Pension Scheme which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue as per relevant rules / statutes. These contributions are made to respective statutory authority.

Details of amount charged to statement of profit and loss towards defined contribution plans is as below:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Provident fund	73.32	98.12
Family pension	19.17	38.45
Total	92.49	136.57

(b) Defined benefit plans:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of employment after rendering continuous service for not less than five years, or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of service completed. The gratuity plan is a funded plan administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the entity and the Company makes contributions to the insurer (LIC). The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains the funding from time to time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

Compensated absences:

a) Privileged Leave (PL) - Unutilised PL balance at the end of the calendar year (31st December) shall be encashed at the prevailing basic pay and no carry forward is allowed.

b) Contingency Leave (CoL) - The existing casual leave and sick leave were clubbed together and shall be called as CoL. The annual credit of a contingency leave shall be 14 days for plant locations and 8 days for Corporate and other locations. Maximum accumulation of 30 days is allowed and can not be encashed.

These plans typically expose the Company to the following actuarial risks:

Investment Risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities and debt instruments.

Interest Risk:

A fall in the discount rate, which is linked, to the G-Sec rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Asset Liability matching risk:

The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Mortality risk:

Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk

Concentration risk:

Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2025 by Independent Actuarial Agency. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Gratuity (Funded)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Change in present value of defined benefit obligation during the year		
Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	323.57	251.68
Interest cost	28.01	18.20
Current service cost	41.09	28.39
Past Service Cost	219.66	-
Liability Transferred In/ Acquisitions	60.67	9.50
(Benefit Paid From the Fund)	(47.51)	(23.23)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	(6.09)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	(20.75)	28.36
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	(29.85)	16.76
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the End of the Period	574.89	323.57
Change in fair value of plan assets during the year		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	265.27	238.10
Interest Income	17.98	17.21
Contributions by the employer	16.37	34.76
(Benefits paid from the fund)	(47.51)	(23.23)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	12.99	(1.58)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	265.10	265.27
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet		
(Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the period)	(574.89)	(323.57)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	265.10	265.27
Funded Status (Surplus/ (Deficit))	(309.79)	(58.30)
Expenses recognized in the statement of profit or loss for current period		
Current service cost	41.09	28.39
Net interest cost	10.03	4.08
Past Service Cost	219.66	-
Expenses Recognized	315.08	32.47
Recognised in other comprehensive income for current period		
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Period	(50.60)	39.03
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	(12.99)	1.58
Change in Asset Ceiling	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense For the Period Recognized in OCI	(63.59)	40.61

The major categories of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%
In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Insurance Companies, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount for each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.		
Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	61.42	50.20
Between 2 and 5 years	181.29	101.08
Between 6 and 10 years	223.55	105.99
11 and above years	651.24	332.01
Sensitivity Analysis Method:		
Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and attrition. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year, while holding all other assumptions constant.		
Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:		
Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the period/year:		
Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	574.89	323.57
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(40.17)	(21.14)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	45.76	24.18
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	44.11	23.21
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(39.56)	(20.75)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(8.04)	(4.89)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	8.86	5.40



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Principal Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.24%	6.84%
Salary escalation (Rate p.a.)	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality rate during employment	2012-14	2012-14
Mortality post retirement rate	NA	NA
Rate of Employee Turnover	6.00%	6.00%

Experience adjustments:-

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Defined Benefit Obligation	(574.89)	(323.57)	(251.68)	(175.58)	(154.55)
Plan Assets	265.10	265.27	238.10	227.52	210.84
Surplus/ (Deficit)	(309.79)	(58.30)	(13.58)	51.94	56.29
Experience Adjustments on Plan					
Liabilities - (Gain)/ Loss	(29.85)	16.76	(9.03)	(3.07)	(5.13)
Experience Adjustments on Plan					
Assets - Loss	(12.99)	1.58	3.89	5.62	1.05

a) The Company expects to contribute ₹ 92.11 lakhs (previous year ₹ 55.18 lakhs) to its gratuity plan for the next year.

b) In assessing the Company's post retirement liabilities, the Company monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables, the base being the Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) ultimate.

(c) Expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations after considering several applicable factors such as the composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario, etc.

d) The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

e) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

(f) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9 years (31st March, 2025: 8 years)

Long service award

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

Compensated Absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences with provisions of accumulation of contingency leave and encashment for privileged leave by the employees during employment or on separation from the Company due to death, retirement or resignation. The expected cost of contingency leave is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Present Value of unfunded obligation (₹ in Lakhs)	29.94	42.91
Expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss (₹ in Lakhs)	23.60	42.91
Discount Rate (p.a)	7.24%	6.84%
Salary escalation rate (p.a)	10.00%	10.00%



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE:33- EMPLOYEE SHARE BASED PAYMENT PLAN

Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2016 (ESOP Plan 2016)

The Board of directors of JSW Infrastructure Limited approved the "Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2016" on March 23, 2016 for issue of stock options to the employee of the Company and its subsidiaries. Board has authorised the Nomination and Remuneration committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan. The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individual's salary. 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the forth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting. These options are equity settled.

The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used for calculating fair value are as below:

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2016				
	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant	Fourth Grant	Fifth Grant
Grant Date	13th June, 2016	16th May, 2017	3rd July, 2018	21st May, 2019	30th July, 2020
Weighted average share price on the date of grant	Rs. 33.23	Rs. 41.5	Rs. 36.2	Rs. 37.43	Rs. 33.87
Weighted average fair value as on grant date	Rs. 17.23	Rs. 22.83	Rs. 19.50	Rs. 15.53	Rs. 14.72
Vesting period	1 year	50% at the end of the third year and 50% at the end of the forth year	50% at the end of the third year and 50% at the end of the forth year	50% at the end of the third year and 50% at the end of the forth year	50% at the end of the third year and 50% at the end of the forth year
Exercise period	within 1 year from the date of listing	within 1 year from the date of listing	within 1 year from the date of listing	within 1 year from the date of listing	within 1 year from the date of listing
Weighted average Exercise price on the date of grant	Rs. 29.9	Rs. 33.2	Rs. 28.97	Rs. 29.93	Rs. 27.1
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:				
Expected volatility (%)	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of companies is similar industry for the expected life of the option for each tranche. Volatility used for vesting year- 1st year - 38.33%	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of companies is similar industry for the expected life of the option for each tranche. Volatility used for vesting year- 3rd year - 37.71% 4th year - 37.71%	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of companies is similar industry for the expected life of the option for each tranche. Volatility used for vesting year- 3rd year - 37.11% 4th year - 37.06%	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of companies is similar industry for the expected life of the option for each tranche. Volatility used for vesting year- 3rd year - 35.03% 4th year - 35.19%	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of companies is similar industry for the expected life of the option for each tranche. Volatility used for vesting year- 3rd year - 35.18% 4th year - 35.23%
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term 5.5 years	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 5.38 years and for second tranche is 5.88 years	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 4.75 years and for second tranche is 5.25 years	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3.17 years and for second tranche is 3.67 years	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3.67 years and for second tranche is 4.17 years
Expected dividends (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option- 1st year - 7.43%	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option- 3rd year - 6.95% 4th year - 7.00%	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option- 3rd year - 7.95% 4th year - 7.99%	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option- 3rd year - 4.93% 4th year - 5.11%	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option- 3rd year - 4.93% 4th year - 5.11%
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price of companies is similar industry (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility of companies is similar industry (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield				
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition					

The outstanding position as at 31st March, 2026 is summarized below:

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2016				
	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant	Fourth Grant	Fifth Grant
Outstanding as at 1st April 2024	-	1,11,855	2,07,180	3,13,435	10,20,120
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	1,11,855	2,07,180	3,13,435	10,20,120
Transfer arising from transfer of employees within group companies	-	-	-	-	-
Bought-out during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at 31st March 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer arising from transfer of employees within group companies	-	-	-	-	-
Bought-out during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at 31st March 2026 of above	-	-	-	-	-
- vested outstanding options	-	-	-	-	-
- unvested outstanding options	-	-	-	-	-



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2021 (ESOP Plan 2021)

The board of directors of JSW Infrastructure Limited approved the "Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2021" on January 30, 2022 for issue of stock options to the employee of the Company and its subsidiaries. Board has authorised the Nomination and Remuneration committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

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

The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used for calculating fair value are as below:

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2021		
	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant
Grant Date	1st February, 2022	1st October, 2022	28th December, 2022
Weighted average share price on the date of grant	Rs. 80.33	Rs. 80.33	Rs. 80.33
Weighted average fair value as on grant date	Rs. 78.63	Rs. 78.78	Rs. 78.81
Vesting period	25% at the end of twelve months, 25% at the end of fourteen months and 50% at the end of twenty six months	25% at the end of twelve months, 25% at the end of eighteen months and 50% at the end of thirty months	25% at the end of fifteen months, 25% at the end of twenty seven months and 50% at the end of thirty nine months
Exercise period	4 years from vesting or latest by 31st March 2028 subject to listing	4 years from vesting or latest by 31st March 2028 subject to listing	4 years from vesting or latest by 31st March 2028 subject to listing
Weighted average Exercise price on the date of grant	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:		
Expected volatility (%)	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of companies is similar industry for the expected life of the option for each tranche. Volatility used for vesting year- 1st year - 38.42% 2nd year - 39.49% 3rd year - 38.13%	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of companies is similar industry for the expected life of the option for each tranche. Volatility used for vesting year- 1st year - 44.24% 2nd year - 42.23% 3rd year - 41.44%	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price of companies is similar industry for the expected life of the option for each tranche. Volatility used for vesting year- 1st year - 43.04% 2nd year - 41.28% 3rd year - 40.66%
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3 years, for second tranche is 2.67 years and for third tranche is 3.17 years	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3 years, for second tranche is 3.5 years and for third tranche is 4 years	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3.26 years, for second tranche is 3.76 years and for third tranche is 4.26 years
Expected dividends (%)	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option- First tranche - 5.41% Second tranche - 5.41% Third tranche - 5.41%	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option- First tranche - 7.04% Second tranche - 7.11% Third tranche - 7.13%	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option- First tranche - 7.07% Second tranche - 7.13% Third tranche - 7.13%
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price of companies is similar industry (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility of companies is similar industry (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield		
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition			

The outstanding position as at 31st March, 2026 is summarized below:

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2021		
	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant
Outstanding as at 31st April 2024	4,22,315	9,42,407	23,70,030
Granted during the year	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	17,818	69,883
Exercised during the year	4,05,350	8,35,287	10,90,191
Transfer arising from transfer of employees within group companies	-	8,96,250	20,04,570
Bought-out during the year	-	-	-
Outstanding as at 31st March 2025	16,965	9,85,552	32,14,526
Granted during the year	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	3,365	7,84,205	8,82,961
Transfer arising from transfer of employees within group companies	-	-	-
Bought-out during the year	-	-	-
Outstanding as at 31st March 2026 of above	13,600	2,01,347	23,31,565
- vested outstanding options	13,600	2,01,347	23,31,565
- unvested outstanding options	-	-	-



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2026 (OPJ ESOP Plan 2026)

The board of directors of JSW Infrastructure Limited approved the "OPJ ESOP Plan 2026" on February 27, 2026 for issue of stock options to the employee of the Company and its subsidiaries. Board has authorised the Nomination and Remuneration committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

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

The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used for calculating fair value are as below:

Particulars	OPJ ESOP Plan 2026
Grant Date	First Grant
Weighted average share price on the date of grant	5th March, 2026
Weighted average fair value as on grant date	Rs. 246.70
Vesting period	Rs. 241.78
Exercise period	25% at the end of one year, 25% at the end of two year and 4 years from vesting date
Weighted average Exercise price on the date of grant	Rs. 2
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the	
Expected volatility (%)	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black
Expected option life	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily
Expected dividends (%)	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.32%
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price of company

The outstanding position as at 31st March, 2026 is summarized below:

Particulars	OPJ ESOP Plan 2026
Outstanding as at 1st April 2025	First Grant
Granted during the year	-
Forfeited during the year	1,180
Exercised during the year	-
Bought-out during the year	-
Outstanding as at 31st March 2026	
of above	1,180
- vested outstanding options	-
- unvested outstanding options	1,180



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 34 :- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS- ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**Note 34.1 :Capital Risk Management**

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

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

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

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

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Long term borrowings	2,992.32	23,634.89
Short term borrowings	7,499.64	6,351.93
Total borrowings	10,491.97	29,986.82
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	8,424.23	6,873.75
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4,336.18	321.67
Net debt	(2,268.44)	22,791.40
Total equity	3,60,527.66	2,91,778.13
Gearing Ratio	(0.01)	0.08

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

(ii) Debt is defined as long term and Short-term borrowings as described in note 17.

NOTE 34.2 :- Categories of financial instrument

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

As at 31st March, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Total Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets					
Investments in unquoted equity shares	-	20,469.93	-	20,469.93	20,469.93
Trade receivables	41,008.20	-	-	41,008.20	41,008.20
Other financial assets	31,335.46	-	-	31,335.46	31,335.46
Cash and cash equivalents	8,424.23	-	-	8,424.23	8,424.23
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4,336.18	-	-	4,336.18	4,336.18
Total	85,104.09	20,469.93	0.00	1,05,574.02	1,05,574.02
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	10,491.96	-	-	10,491.96	10,491.96
Lease liabilities	997.01	-	-	997.01	997.01
Trade payables	4,018.86	-	-	4,018.86	4,018.86
Other financial liabilities	9,319.98	-	-	9,319.98	9,319.98
Total	24,827.82	-	-	24,827.82	24,827.82



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

As at 31st March, 2025

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Total Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets					
Investments in unquoted equity shares	-	19,472.00	-	19,472.00	19,472.00
Trade receivables	38,982.78	-	-	38,982.78	38,982.78
Other financial assets	2,295.70	-	-	2,295.70	2,295.70
Cash and cash equivalents	6,873.75	-	-	6,873.75	6,873.75
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	321.67	-	-	321.67	321.67
Total	48,473.91	19,472.00	-	67,945.91	67,945.91
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	29,986.82	-	-	29,986.82	29,986.82
Lease liabilities	1,111.92	-	-	1,111.92	1,111.92
Trade payables	4,580.48	-	-	4,580.48	4,580.48
Other financial liabilities	6,023.20	-	-	6,023.20	6,023.20
Total	41,702.43	-	-	41,702.43	41,702.43

Fair value hierarchy:

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are

- recognised and measured at fair value and
- measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

a. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Level	Valuation technique and key inputs
Investments in Quoted Equity Shares	495.18	564.79	1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Investments in Unquoted Equity Shares	19,974.75	18,907.21	3	Discounted cash flow-Future cash flows are based on projections discounted at the rate that reflects market risk

b. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, unbilled revenue, trade payables, payable for capital supplies / services, cash and cash equivalents, loan, other financial assets, current borrowings and other financial liabilities (which are not disclosed below) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		Level	Valuation Techniques and Key Inputs
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value		
Financial assets						
Security Deposit	15.04	18.47	13.23	16.94	3	Discounted cash flow on observable
Total	15.04	18.47	13.23	16.94		Future cash flows are based on terms of loans discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	1,094.00	1,094.00	23,634.89	23,634.89	3	
Security Deposit	297.60	285.13	743.21	824.81	3	
Total	1,391.61	1,379.14	24,378.11	24,459.71		

Sensitivity analysis of level III:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of Input to fair value
Investment in unquoted equity shares	DCF	Discounting rate of 10.5%	0.50%	0.50% increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 231.31 Lakhs (PY ₹ 325.73 Lakhs)

Reconciliation of Level III fair value measurement

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	18,014.50
Additions made during the year	-
Allowance for loss	-
Gain recognised in other comprehensive income	892.71
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	18,907.21
Additions made during the year	-
Allowance for loss	-
Gain recognised in other comprehensive income	1,067.54
Balance as at 31st March 2026	19,974.75

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 35 :- FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. To reduce exposure to exchange risk on trade, the company raises the invoices in INR for services which are delivered on USD basis, hence company's currency risk is mitigated.

Foreign currency risk:

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

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

Foreign currency exposure	Currency	INR (₹ in Lakhs)		Foreign Currency Equivalent (in million)	
		As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Trade Payable	USD	1,253.97	2,284.40	1.32	2.67
Buyers Credit	EURO	7,499.64	6,351.93	6.88	6.88
Interest Accrued on Loan	EURO	77.08	64.50	0.07	0.07
		8,830.69	8,700.83	8.28	9.62

The above foreign currency items are unhedged.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% appreciation and depreciation in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Particulars	For the Period ended 31st March, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
	1 % Increase	1 % decrease	1 % Increase	1 % decrease
USD/INR	(12.55)	12.55	(22.81)	22.81
EURO/INR	(75.77)	75.77	(64.16)	64.16
Increase/ (decrease) in profit or loss	(88.31)	88.31	(86.97)	86.97

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. In order to optimize the Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

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

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Floating rate borrowings	7,499.64	30,025.30
Floating Rate Borrowing	3,000.00	-
Total Borrowings	10,499.64	30,025.30
Total Net Borrowings	2,992.32	29,986.82
Add : Upfront fees	7.68	38.47
Total gross borrowings	3,000.00	30,025.30

Interest Rate Sensitivity -

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

A change of 25 basis points in interest rates would have following impact on profit before tax.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	2025-26	2024-25
25 bp Increase - Decrease in profit	26.25	75.06
25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	26.25	75.06



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
Credit Risk Management:

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 41,008.20 Lakhs and ₹ 38,982.78 Lakhs as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. The Company has its major revenue from group companies however due to third party cargo handling small quantum of credit risk is perceived.

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to Corporate guarantee given to secure foreign currency bonds on behalf of holding company JSW Infrastructure Limited. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the group could have to pay if the guarantee is called on.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from Group companies and third party:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Percentage	For the Period ended 31st March, 2026	Percentage	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Revenue from group companies	63.16%	89,345.30	81.13%	98,920.54
Revenue from third parties	36.84%	52,102.34	18.87%	23,015.06
	100.00%	1,41,447.64	100.00%	1,21,935.60

Credit Risk Exposure

The allowance for credit loss on customer balances for the period ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 was ₹ 23.99 and ₹ 23.99 respectively.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units with high credit rating mutual funds.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Long-term borrowings generally mature between one and 5 years. Liquidity is reviewed on a daily basis based on weekly cash flow forecast.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 42,226.40 Lakhs and As of March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 35,198.16 Lakhs. The Company is confident of managing its financial obligation through short term borrowing and liquidity management.

The following tables detail the group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Maturity Profile

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31st March 2026

₹ in Lakhs

As At 31st March 2026	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments in unquoted equity shares	-	-	20,469.93	20,469.93
Trade receivables	41,008.20	-	-	41,008.20
Other financial assets	5,567.06	25,768.40	-	31,335.46
Cash and cash equivalents	8,424.23	-	-	8,424.23
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4,336.18	-	-	4,336.18
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	1,094.00	1,898.32	2,992.32
Lease liabilities	774.27	73.90	148.84	997.01
Trade payables	4,018.86	-	-	4,018.86
Other financial liabilities	5,816.40	3,503.59	-	9,319.98

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31st March 2025

₹ in Lakhs

As At 31st March 2025	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments in unquoted equity shares	-	-	19,472.00	19,472.00
Trade receivables	38,982.78	-	-	38,982.78
Other financial assets	102.86	2,192.84	-	2,295.70
Cash and cash equivalents	6,873.75	-	-	6,873.75
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	321.67	-	-	321.67
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	6,351.93	23,634.89	-	29,986.82
Lease liabilities	423.20	552.96	135.76	1,111.92
Trade payables	4,580.48	-	-	4,580.48
Other financial liabilities	2,922.01	3,101.19	-	6,023.20

Collateral

The company has not pledged any of part of its trade receivables, Short-term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the facilities extended to the company.



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
Note. 36 - Financial Ratios

Sr. No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the Period ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025	(%)	*Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceding year
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.39	3.10	9%	NA
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Borrowing (i.e. Non-current borrowings + Current Borrowings)	Total Equity	0.03	0.10	-72%	Reduction on account of Total Repayment of borrowing ICD
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Profit After tax + Non cash Operating Expenses (Depreciation and amortisation expenses + Unrealised Forex Loss / Gain + Loss / Gain on Sale of PPE) + Finance Cost	Interest on Borrowings + Interest on Lease Liabilities + Lease Repayment + Scheduled principal repayments of Borrowings (i.e. excluding prepayments and refinancing of debts) during the period/year	8.52	4.58	86%	Increase on account of repayment of borrowings and Lease closure
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Equity	20.65%	18.18%	14%	NA
5	Inventory Turnover (no. of times)	(Fuel Cost + Stores & Spares Consumed + Purchase of stock-in-trade)	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Debtors Turnover (no. of times)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	3.54	3.38	5%	NA
7	Payables Turnover (no. of times)	Operating Expenses + Other Expenses	Average Trade payables	10.98	8.31	32%	Due to increase cargo qty and handling cost increase 3% all four mbc runing last 3 month
8	Net Capital Turnover (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital	2.98	3.38	-12%	NA
9	Net Profit Margin (%)	Net profit after tax for the year	Revenue from Operations	47.61%	40.48%	18%	NA
10	Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before tax plus finance cost	Tangible Net worth + Total borrowings + Deferred Tax	22.63%	20.63%	10%	NA
11	Return on Investment (%)	Earnings from Investment	Average Funds Invested	2.01%	4.13%	-51%	Change on account of decrease in investments



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
NOTE 37:- CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As per section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education and culture, healthcare, Ensuring Environmental sustainability, rural development. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated and utilised through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
1. Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1,074.58	885.90
2. Amount of Expenditure Incurred		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of Assets	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	1,074.58	885.90
3. Shortfall at the end of the period	-	-
4. Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
5. Reason for shortfall	-	-
6. Nature of CSR activities	1. Educational infrastructure & systems strengthening 2. Enhance Skills & rural livelihoods through nurturing of supportive ecosystems & innovations 3. General community infrastructure support & welfare initiatives 4. Integrated water resources management 5. Nurturing aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems for better environment & reduced emissions 6. Project Management Cost, 7. Public health infrastructure, capacity building & support programs 8. Sports promotion & institution building. 9. Waste management & sanitation initiatives.	
7. Amount unspent if any	Nil	358.96
8. Details of related party transactions JSW Foundation	1,074.58	885.90
9. Provision made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation	Nil	358.96

NOTE 38:- REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS (EXCLUSIVE OF TAX)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Statutory Audit fees	20.50	18.63
Tax Audit fees	2.90	2.64
Out of Pocket expenses	-	-
Others	-	-
	23.40	21.27



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

NOTE 39:- EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in Lakhs)	67,342.30	49,362.59
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	40,05,00,000	40,05,00,000
Effect of Dilution:		
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	40,05,00,000	40,05,00,000
Earnings per equity share		
Basic (₹/share)	16.81	12.33
Diluted (₹/share)	16.81	12.33

NOTE 40:- SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is primarily engaged in one business segment, namely developing, operating and maintaining the Ports services, Ports related Infrastructure development activities and development of infrastructure as determined by chief operational decision maker, in accordance with Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segment".

Considering the inter relationship of various activities of the business, the chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment on overall basis. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

	₹ in Lakhs	
Customers contributing more than 10% of Revenue	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
JSW Steels Limited	77,715.50	84,860.12
Hiralal And Company	23,891.48	22,677.18

NOTE 41:- In the opinion of the management the current assets, loans and advances (including capital advances) have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

NOTE 42:- ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

- 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 has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
 - iii) 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.
 - iv) 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.
 - v) 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.
 - vi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
 - vii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.
 - viii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
 - ix) The Company is not declared willful defaulter by and bank or financial institution or lender during the year.
 - x) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company (wherever applicable) with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of accounts.
 - xi) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.
 - xii) The Company has been maintaining its books of accounts in the SAP which has feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, throughout the year as required by proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 3 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 known as the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company for the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.
- The Company does not own any immovable Properties, (other than immovable properties where the company is a lessee and the lease agreements



JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 43: Code on Social Security, 2020

The Government of India, vide notification dated November 21, 2025, has notified the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as "The Labour Codes"), which consolidates and replaces existing multiple labour legislations. In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 19, "Employee Benefits," changes to employee benefit plans resulting from legislative amendments constitute a plan amendment, necessitating the immediate recognition of any variation in the cost upon such notification. Consequently, the Company has evaluated the potential impact and recognized an estimated past service costs amounting to ₹ 219.66 lakhs which has been shown under exceptional items in the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026. As the underlying rules to The Labour Codes are yet to be notified, the Company will continue to monitor further developments and will evaluate and give effect to any consequential adjustments arising subsequently in this respect.

Note 44: Events Occurring After Balance Sheet:

The Board of Directors has recommended a dividend of ₹ 4.50 per equity share of ₹ 10 each for the year ended 31st March, 2026 subject to approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Note 45: The company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 07th May, 2026, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

Note 46: The Company is yet to receive balance confirmation in respect of certain sundry creditors, advances and debtors. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year financial statements due to the same.

Note 47: The financial statements are approved for issue by the Audit Committee at its meeting held on 07th May, 2026 and by the Board of Directors on 7th May, 2026.

Note 48: Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current period's classification.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 109574W

Vipul K. Chohan
VIPUL K. CHOHA
Partner

Membership No. 037606

UDIN : 26037606GDCGDXS870

Date: 07th May, 2026

Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nagardjan J
Nagardjan J
Director
DIN : 08066275

Khublal Sahu
Khublal Sahu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: BTWPS8019K

Rakesh Singh Sisodia
Rakesh Singh Sisodia
Director
DIN : 09675588

Miraj Shah
Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. A41912