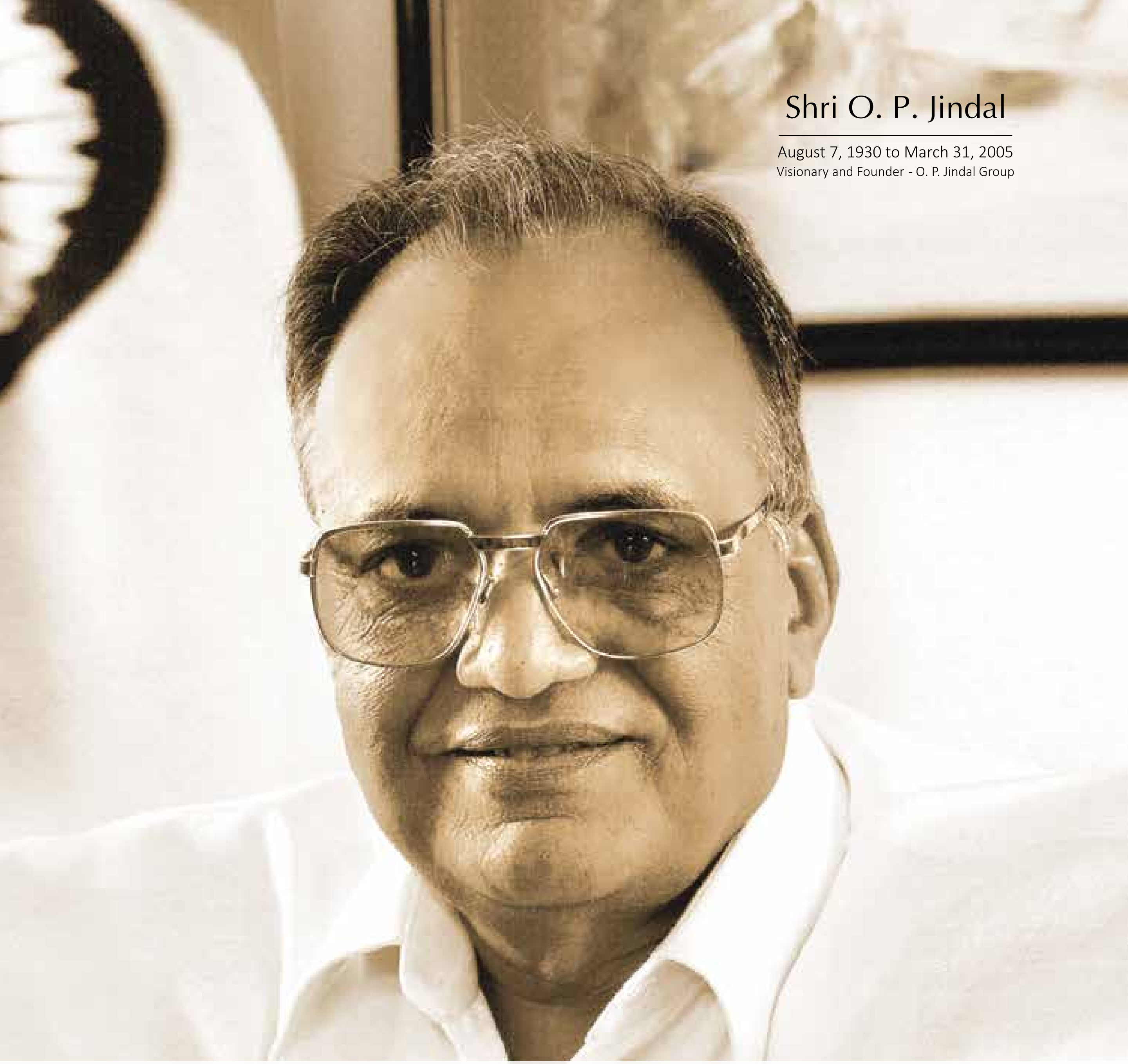
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
Annual Report 2018-19

Building capacities. Adding value.

Better Everyday.



Shri O. P. Jindal

August 7, 1930 to March 31, 2005
Visionary and Founder - O. P. Jindal Group

GREAT LEADERS INSPIRE COUNTLESS LIVES, LEAVE EVERLASTING MEMORIES, TO FOREVER GUIDE DESTINIES

Way back in 1952, an age before the phrase entered public discourse Shri O. P. Jindal heralded 'Make in India' with a small scale manufacturing unit in his home town of Hisar in Haryana. In its ground-breaking wake came a pipe manufacturing company, the Jindal Group and an industrial folklore built with steel and power.

For more than five decades, as young India, born from colonial subjugation to democratic freedom built itself into a modern state, Shri O. P. Jindal epitomised enterprise, nationalism, innovation and social service. He sired and took his eponymous business organisation to stellar heights, strengthening at every step his commitment to social work and nation building.

On this day countless individuals in the Jindal family and beyond salute his spirit, which will forever guide our destiny.

With the government's unwavering focus on improving India's infrastructure, the port sector is poised for the next level of growth.

India's maritime transport facilitates 70% of the country's trading by value and 95% by volume.

With rise in trade, developing ports has become a key policy imperative, leading to an increase in private participation in the sector to enhance port infrastructure.

At JSW Infrastructure Group, we have always strived to align our goals with the nation's aspirations.

In pursuit of this we are
building capacities and adding value.

What's Inside

Highlights FY19

Cargo throughput (MMT)
13.51

Gross turnover (₹ in Million)
₹6,970

Net turnover (₹ in Million)
₹5,906

EBITDA (₹ in Million)
₹3,389

PBT (₹ in Million)
₹691

PAT (₹ in Million)
₹772

Cash profit (₹ in Million)
₹2,361


JSW

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain
Non- Executive Director

Mr. Arun Maheshwari (w.e.f April 18, 2019)
Joint Managing Director

Mr. K N Patel
Non- Executive Director

Mr. K C Jena
Independent Non- Executive Director

Ms. Ameeta Chatterjee
Independent Non- Executive Director

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Raju Kumar Dokania

Company Secretary

Mr. Miraj Shah

Statutory Auditors

M/s. H P V S & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Bankers

Axis Bank Limited
Punjab National Bank
EXIM Bank
South Indian Bank Limited
Yes Bank Limited
Bank of India
ICICI Bank
Bank of Bahrain

Registered Office

JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051
Tel: +91 22 4286 1000 Fax : +91 22 4286 3000
E-mail: infra.mumbai@jsw.in www.jsw.in
CIN: U45205MH2007PLC166784

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

Karvy Fintech Private Limited
Karvy Selenium, Tower – B, Plot No. 31& 32, Gachibowli
Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Serilingampally Mandal,
Hyderabad – 500 032
Tel: +91 40-6716 1500 Fax: +91 40-23001153

WORKS
Kumbiwadi Village, Dhamankul Bay,
Jaigarh, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra
Tel: 02357-242551 Fax: 02357-242556

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the **Thirteenth Annual General Meeting** of the Shareholders of **JSW Jaigarh Port Limited** will be held on **31st July, 2019, Wednesday** at **10.30 a.m** at **JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051** to transact the following businesses:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 and Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date and the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To appoint the Director in place of Mr. K N Patel (DIN: 00019414), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Registered Office: JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400 051
CIN: U45205MH2007PLC166784

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 21st May, 2019

By order of the Board of Directors
For **JSW Jaigarh Port Limited**

Sd/-
Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
(M No: 41912)

NOTES:

1. The Clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard on General Meeting (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of the person(s) seeking appointment/re- appointment as Director at the Annual General Meeting, is annexed hereto.

2. A SHAREHOLDER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND, ON A POLL, VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF/HERSELF AND SUCH PROXY NEED NOT BE A SHAREHOLDER OF THE COMPANY.

3. Shareholders / Proxies should bring their attendance slip duly filled in for attending the meeting.

4. Copies of Annual Report will not be distributed at the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders are requested to bring their copies to the meeting.

5. Corporate members are requested to send a duly certified copy of the resolution authorizing their representatives to attend and vote at the meeting.

6. In case of joint holders attending the meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.

7. Members who hold Shares in physical form are requested to write their Folio number in the attendance slip for attending the meeting to facilitate identification of membership at the meeting.

8. The instrument(s) appointing the Proxy, if any, shall be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not less than forty eight (48) hours before the commencement of the Meeting and in default, the instrument of Proxy shall be treated as invalid. Proxies shall not have any right to speak at the Meeting. Proxies submitted on behalf of limited companies, societies, partnership firms, etc. must be supported by appropriate resolution/authority, as applicable, be issued by the Shareholder organization.

9. Shareholders are requested to intimate the Company at its registered office, immediately of any change in their mailing address or email address in respect of equity shares held.

10. All documents referred to in the accompanying Notice and Explanatory Statement are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days if the Company, during office hours, upto the date of the Annual General Meeting.

11. Members desirous of having any information regarding Accounts of the Company are requested to address their queries to the CFO– Accounts at the Company's Registered Office at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051 or e-mail the queries to infra.mumbai@jsw.in with "Query on Accounts" in the subject line, atleast 7 days before the date of the meeting, so that requisite information is made available at the meeting.

Pursuant to Clause 1.2.5 of the Secretarial Standards-2, the details for the Directors proposed to be re-appointed/ appointed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting are given below:

Name of Director	**Mr. Kantilal Narandas Patel**
Category/Designation	Non-Executive Director
DIN	00019414
Age	68 years
Date of Birth	30/05/1951
Date of Original Appointment	27/10/2006
Qualification	Mr. Patel is a Commerce Graduate from Mumbai University and Fellow Member of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
Expertise in specific functional areas	Mr. Patel possess over 42 years of rich and varied experience in the areas of Corporate Finance, Accounts, Taxation & Legal and has an outstanding performance record during his association with the JSW Group, since August, 1995
Directorship in other Public Limited Companies	• JSW Holdings Limited • JSW Cement Limited • South West Port Limited • JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
Chairmanship/Membership of Committees* in other Public Companies (C= Chairman; M= Member)	**Audit Committee** • South West Port Limited (C) **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee** • JSW Holdings Limited (M) • JSW Cement Limited (C) **Nomination & Remuneration Committee** • JSW Cement Limited (M)
No. of Equity Shares	Nil
Relationship between Directors inter-se with other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	None
Terms & Conditions of appointment or re-appointment	Tenure as director is subject to retirement of Directors by rotation in terms of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013.
Remuneration last drawn	Nil as a Director
Remuneration proposed to be paid	Nil
Number of Meeting of the Board attended during the year	4/4

*Only three committees mainly Audit, Corporate Social Responsibility and Nomination & Remuneration Committee have been considered.

Registered Office: JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400 051
CIN: U45205MH2007PLC166784

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 21st May, 2019

By order of the Board of Directors
For **JSW Jaigarh Port Limited**

Sd/-
Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
(M No: 41912)

Directors' Report

To the Members of
JSW JAIGARH PORT LIMITED,

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Company, together with Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

1. Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company

a) Financial Results

(₹ In lakh)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Revenue from Operations	59,064.40	52,783.31
Other Income	2800.50	2,764.37
Total Revenue	61,864.90	55,547.68
Profit before Interest, Depreciation and Tax Expenses (EBIDTA)	33,891.45	33,423.98
Finance costs	15,367.33	9,016.14
Depreciation and amortization expenses	11,609.20	10,180.15
Profit before Tax (PBT)	6,914.92	14,227.69
Provision for Tax	(801.27)	4,244.69
Profit after Tax (PAT)	7,716.19	9,983.00
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	0.00	7.03
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	7,716.19	9,990.03
Add: Profit brought forward from previous year	78,626.31	68,202.24
Addition on account of Corporate guarantee by parent	0.00	434.04
Amount available for Appropriation	86,342.50	78,626.31
Balance Carried to Balance Sheet	86,342.50	78,626.31

b) Performance highlights

Standalone

- The operating revenue and other income of your Company for fiscal 2019 was ₹ 61,864.90 lakhs as against ₹ 55,547.68 lakhs for fiscal 2018 showing an increase of 11.37 %.

- The EBIDTA increased by 1.40 % from ₹ 33,423.99 lakhs in fiscal 2018 to ₹ 33,891.45 lakhs in fiscal 2019.

- Profit for the year decreased by 22.71 % from ₹ 9,983 lakhs in fiscal 2018 to ₹ 7,716.19 lakhs in fiscal 2019.

- The net worth of your Company increased to ₹ 1,27,018.59 lakhs at the end of fiscal 2019 from ₹ 1,19,276.73 lakhs at the end of fiscal 2018.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Notification No. G.S.R. 742(E) dated 27th July, 2016 notified the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2016 ("Rules") as per which it has been provided that a company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements if its holding company files consolidated financial statements with the Registrar which are in compliance with the applicable Accounting Standards. As JSW Infrastructure Limited, holding company of the Company, files consolidated financial statements with the Registrar, the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements as per the said Rules.

2. Operations & Expansion Plan

Your Company continues to be engaged in the activities pertaining to Port Services and has Seven berths to handle over 45 million tons of bulk cargo.

Along with cargo volumes, the Company emphasizes diversifying the cargo handled. Jaigarh Port handled the highest volume of sugar among private ports and the second highest in India in FY 2019. In addition to bulk and break bulk, JSW Jaigarh plans to venture into containers – a container facility is planned at Jaigarh Port.

Jaigarh port is getting ready for giant leap to handle 80 MTPA of cargo by year 2020 and is aiming for direct berthing of next generation vessels i.e. Largest Dry bulk carrier (Vale Max), LNG carrier (Q Max), Largest Container vessels (EEE Series), and very large crude carriers.

Your company completed construction of LNG terminal and the facility was inaugurated with berthing of 1st FSRU vessel in the country on 1, 2018. Considering the future growth of demand for cargo, the company has started construction of LPG Terminal and required necessary infrastructure for handling LPG cargo at the Port. The company is also developing land for construction of POL facilities.

Your Company has started handling liquid cargo with the first vessel for edible oil handled this financial year. LNG, LPG and chemical facilities have been planned and are likely to be operational by the next financial year, helping achieve an optimal mix of cargo. The Company also participated in fertiliser handling and tendering with the Government and is likely to allocate fertiliser vessels soon.

Your Company has witnessed the highest volume of third-party cargo during the year under review. Key commodities contributing to commercial cargo included coal, sugar, gypsum and fertilisers. Your Company is also in discussions with leading customers to set up a petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL) terminal at Jaigarh Port, which will further diversify its third-party cargo base. Additional investments are being made to handle third-party cargo, address connectivity issues and grow operations to accommodate large ships at the port.

3. Transfer to Reserves

The Board of Directors has decided to retain the entire amount of profit in the profit and loss account.

4. Dividend

Your Directors have deemed it prudent not to recommend any dividend on equity shares for the year ended 31st March, 2019 in order to conserve the resources for future growth.

5. Change In Capital Structure

Share Capital

The equity share capital of the Company stands at ₹ 40,050 lakhs as on 31st March, 2019. During the year under review, your Company has not issued further share capital in any mode.

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

a. shares with differential rights

b. further issue of shares

c. sweat equity shares

d. preference shares

6. Report on Performance of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture Companies

The performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies for the year ended 31st March, 2019 is attached as Annexure A in the prescribed format AOC-1 and forms part of the Board's report.

7. Subsidiary Companies

Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited. (JDRL)

Your Company had entered into an arrangement with Konkan Rail Corporation Limited and Maharashtra Maritime Board to form a new subsidiary - Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited and Maharashtra Maritime Board which was incorporated on 21, 2015 for development, establishment, financing, construction, operation, maintenance and management of Jaigarh – Digni rail connectivity project. The authorised capital of JDRL is ₹ 19,300 lakh and paid-up share Capital of the company is ₹ 10,000 lakh. Your Company holds 63% of the paid up share capital of the Company.

8. Deposits

The Company has not accepted or renewed any amount falling within the purview of provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014 during the year under review. Hence, the details relating to deposits are required to be furnished in compliance with Chapter V of the Act is not applicable.

9. Material Changes and Commitments

In terms of Section 134(3)(l) of the Companies Act, 2013, except as disclosed elsewhere in this report, no material changes and commitments which could affect the Company's financial position have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company and date of this report.

10. Significant and Material Orders Passed by Regulators or Courts or Tribunal

No orders have been passed by any Regulator or Court or Tribunal which can have impact on the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

11. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees, Investments And Securities

Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees given and securities provided along with the purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilized by the recipient are provided in the standalone financial statement.

12. Particulars of Contracts or Arrangement With Related Parties

All contracts / arrangements / transactions entered by the Company during the financial year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis and hence provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

All related party transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis, of repetitive nature and proposed to be entered during the financial year are placed before the Audit Committee and the Board for prior approval at the commencement of the financial year and also annexed to this report as Annexure B in Form AOC-2.

The details of transactions / contracts / arrangements entered by the Company with related parties are set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

13. Disclosure Under Section 67(3) of The Companies Act, 2013

During the year under review, there were no special resolution passed pursuant to the provisions of Section 67(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence no information as required pursuant to Section 67(3) of the Act read with Rule 16(4) of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 is furnished.

14. Credit Rating

During the year, the Company has subjected itself for a re-rating. CARE has assigned "CARE AA- (Double A minus) rating to the long term loan facilities of the Company and CARE A1+ (A One Plus) rating to the short term non fund based facilities of the Company.

15. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. K N Patel (DIN: 00019414) retires by rotation at the ensuing AGM and being eligible offers himself for reappointment.

During the year under review, Capt BVJK Sharma (DIN: 00017758) was re-appointed as a Jt. Managing Director for a period of 5 years w.e.f 20th November, 2017 by the shareholders in their meeting dated 31st July, 2018. However, he has resigned from the directorship of the Company with effect from 17th April, 2019.

During the year under review, Mr. K C Jena (DIN: 01833487) was appointed as an Independent Director for a period of 5 years by the shareholders of the Company at their meeting held on 31st July, 2018.

The Company has received necessary declaration from each of the Independent Directors under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 confirming that they meet the criteria of independence laid down in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013

The Board of Directors at their meeting dated 8th April, 2019 have appointed Mr. Arun Maheshwari (DIN: 01380000) as an Additional and Jt. Managing Director of the Company, for a period of 5 years from the date of appointment and subsequently by the shareholders at their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting dated 19th April, 2019.

None of the Managerial Personnel except Mr. Arun Maheshwari (DIN: 01380000), Jt. Managing Director who is in receipt of remuneration from the South West Port Limited, a subsidiary of the Company's holding company, where he is holding the position of President.

Mr. Miraj Shah was appointed as the Company Secretary of the Company by the Board of Directors w.e.f 4th , 2018. He is also holding the position of Company Secretary in the Subsidiary Company – Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited.

Mr. Harish Gupta, cease to be the Chief Financial Officer of the Company w.e.f 24th September, 2018 and Mr. Raju Dokania was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company by the Board of Directors w.e.f 8th February, 2019.

As disclosed above, there was no other change in the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the year.

16. Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative

The Company firmly believes that in order to be a responsible corporate citizen in its true sense, its role is much more than port services. As such, the Company aims to continuously foster inclusive growth and a value based empowered society. For this, the Company engages in such initiatives for the welfare of the society.

The Company continues to strengthen its relationship with the communities in the Direct Influence Zone (DIZ) of its location and beyond, through a meaningful and purposeful engagement, implementation of a range of programmes covering all important aspects of their lives form education, health and sanitation to skill development, livelihoods, environment and water management and augmenting arts and cultural heritage.

Strategy

- The Company administers the planning and implementation of all the CSR interventions. It is guided by the CSR Committee appointed by the Board, which reviews the progress from time to time and provides guidance as necessary.
- Taking a note of the importance of synergy and interdependence at various levels, the CSR programmes are carried out directly as well as through strategic partnerships and in close coordination with the concerned State Governments.
- Priority is given to the villages in the immediate vicinity of the location, in order to get maximum effectiveness.

Thematic Areas

The Company has aligned its CSR programmes under education, health, nutrition, agriculture, environment & Water, Skill Enhancement. This helps the Company cover the following thematic interventions as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013:

- Improving Living Conditions (Health Initiatives)
- Promoting Social Developments (Development of Anganwadis)
- Addressing Social Inequalities
- Ensuring Environmental Sustainability
- Promotion of Sports
- Rural Development Projects
- Swachh Bharat Mission

As per the Companies Act, 2013, all Companies having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more, or turnover ₹ 1000 crore or more or a net profit of ₹ 5 crores or more during the financial year are required spend 2% of the average net profit of their three immediately preceding financial years on CSR related activities. Accordingly, the Company was required to spend ₹ 287 lakh towards CSR activities. Your Company has successfully spent ₹ 287 lakh towards the CSR activities for FY 2018-2019.

The disclosure as per Rule 8 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is annexed to this report as Annexure C.

17. Disclosures related to Board, Committees and Policies

a) Board Meetings

The Board of Directors comprised of the following members:

Name	Designation
Mr. N K Jain	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Arun Maheshwari	Jt. Managing Director
Mr. K N Patel	Non-Executive Director
Mr. K C Jena	Independent Director
Ms. Ameeta Chatterjee	Independent Director

The Board of Directors met four times during the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

The dates on which the Board of Directors met during the financial year under review are as under:

Sr. No	Date of Board Meeting
1.	4th April , 2018
2.	31st July, 2018
3.	30th October, 2018
4.	8th February, 2019

b) Committees and Policies

1. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is comprised of three members as follows:

Name	Designation
Mr. N K Jain	Chairman
Mr. K C Jena	Member
Ms. Ameeta Chatterjee	Member

The Audit Committee met four times during the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

The dates on which the Audit Committee met during the financial year under review are as under:

Sr. No	Date of Board Meeting
1.	4th April , 2018
2.	31st July, 2018
3.	30th October, 2018
4.	8th February, 2019

During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company had accepted all the recommendations of the Committee.

2. **Nomination and Remuneration Committee**

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) is comprised of three members as follows:

Name	Designation
Mr. K C Jena	Chairman
Mr. N K Jain	Member
Ms. Ameeta Chatterjee	Member

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee met two times during the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

The dates on which the Nomination and Remuneration Committee met during the financial year under review are as under:

Sr. No	Date of Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meeting
1.	4th April, 2018
2.	8th February, 2019

Your Company's Board has in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, and pursuant to recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee formulated the policy relating to appointment and remuneration for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees which is available on our website at www.jsw.in

There has been no change in the policy since the last financial year.

3. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee**

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is comprised of three members as follows:

Name	Designation
Mr. K C Jena	Chairman
Mr. N K Jain	Member
Ms. Ameeta Chatterjee	Member

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee met two times during the financial year ended 31st March, 2018 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

The dates on which the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee met during the financial year under review are as under:

Sr. No	Date of CSR Committee Meeting
1.	4th April, 2018
2.	8th February, 2019

The CSR Policy of the Company is available on the Company's web-site at www.jsw.in

4. **Whistle Blower Policy (Vigil Mechanism) for the Directors and Employees**

The Board has, pursuant to the provisions of Section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, framed "Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism" ("the Policy").

Your Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behavior.

This Policy has been framed with a view to interalia provide a mechanism enabling stakeholders, including Directors, individual employees of the Company and their representative bodies, to freely communicate their concerns about illegal or unethical practices and to report genuine concerns or grievance as also to report to the management concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the company's code of conduct or ethics policy.

Mr. Arun Maheshwari, Jt. Managing Director is designated as the Ethics Counsellor.

The Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism is available on the Company's web-site at www.jsw.in

5. **Risk Management Policy**

The Board of Directors of the Company has designed a Risk Management Policy.

The policy aims to ensure for Resilience for sustainable growth and sound corporate governance by having an identified process of risk identification and management in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Your Company follows the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations (COSO) framework of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) to identify, classify, communicate, respond to risks and opportunities based on probability, frequency, impact, exposure and resultant vulnerability and ensure Resilience such that -

a) Intended risks, like for growth, are taken prudently so as to plan for the best and be prepared for the worst through de-risking strategies clearly defined priorities across strategic purposes, consistent rationale for resource allocation, stress testing on what if kind of scenarios on critical factors even if source is indirect, probability is uncertain and impact is immeasurable, better anticipation, flexibility and due diligence.

b) Execution of decided plans is handled with action focus.

c) Unintended risks like related to performance, operations, compliance, systems, incident, process and transaction are avoided, mitigated, transferred (like in insurance), shared (like through sub-contracting) or probability, or impact thereof is reduced through tactical and executive management, code of conduct, competency building, policies, processes, inbuilt systems controls, MIS, internal audit reviews etc. No threshold limits are defined as objective will be to do the best possible.

d) Knowable unknown risks in fast changing Volatile, Uncertain, Complex and Ambiguous (VUCA) conditions are managed through timely sensitisation of markets trends, shifts and stakeholders sentiments.

e) Adequate provision is made for not knowable unknown risks.

f) Overall risk exposure of present and future risks remains within Risk capacity.

All risks including investment risks will be reviewed in the Board of Directors' meeting and risks related to operations, compliances and systems be reviewed in detail in the Audit Committee.

The Risk Management Policy is available on the Company's web-site at www.jsw.in

18. Annual Evaluation of Directors, Committee and Board

During the year, the Board has carried out the annual evaluation of its own performance as well as the evaluation of the working of its Committees and individual Directors, including Chairman of the Board. This exercise was carried out through a structured questionnaire prepared separately for Board, Committee and individual Directors.

The questionnaire for Board evaluation was prepared taking into consideration various aspects of the Board's functioning such as understanding of Board members of their roles and responsibilities, time devoted by the Board to Company's long term strategic issues, quality and transparency of Board discussions, quality, quantity and timeliness of the information flow between Board members and management, Board's effectiveness in disseminating information to shareholders and in representing shareholder interests, Board information on industry trends and regulatory developments and discharge of fiduciary duties by the Board.

Committee performance was evaluated on the basis of their effectiveness in carrying out respective mandates.

The performance evaluation of the Non- Independent Directors, the Board as a whole and Chairman of the Company was carried out by the Independent Directors.

19. Internal Control Systems

Internal Control

The Company has a proper and adequate system of internal control, commensurate with the size and nature of its business. Some significant features of the internal control systems are:

- Adequate documentation of policies, guidelines, authorities and approval procedures covering all the important functions of the Company.
- Deployment of an ERP system that covers most of its operations and is supported by a defined on-line authorisation protocol.
- Ensuring complete compliance with laws, regulations, standards and internal procedures and systems.
- De-risking the Company's assets/ resources and protecting them from any loss.
- Ensuring the integrity of the accounting system and a proper and authorised recording and reporting of all transactions.

- Preparation and monitoring of annual budgets for all operating and service functions.
- Ensuring a reliability of all financial and operational information.
- Audit Committee, a sub-committee of the Board of Directors, comprising of Independent Directors. The Audit Committee regularly reviews audit plans, significant audit findings, adequacy of internal controls, compliance with Accounting Standards, etc.
- A comprehensive Information Security Policy and continuous updation of IT systems.

Internal Audit

The Company has an internal audit function that inculcates global best standards and practices of international majors into the Indian operations. The Company has a strong internal audit department reporting to the Audit Committee comprising Independent Directors who are experts in their fields. The Company extensively practices delegation of authority across its team, which creates effective checks and balances within the system to arrest all possible gaps. The internal audit team has access to all information in the organisation – this is largely facilitated by ERP implementation across the organisation.

20. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to the requirement under Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed:

(a) that in preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) that the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for the year under review;

(c) that the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) that the directors had prepared the annual accounts for the year under review, on a 'going concern' basis

(e) that the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

21. Auditors and Auditors Reports

a. Statutory Auditors

The observations made by the Statutory Auditors in their report for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 read with the explanatory notes therein are self-explanatory and therefore, do not call for any further explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

M/s. HPVS & Associates, Chartered Accountants, the Auditors of the Company, have been appointed by the shareholders at the previous Annual General Meeting dated 31st July, 2017 until the conclusion of 16th Annual General Meeting.

The requirement to place the matter relating to appointment of Auditors for ratification by members at every Annual General Meeting is done away by Companies Amendment Act, 2017 vide notification dated 7th , 2018 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Accordingly, no resolution is to be proposed for ratification of the appointment of Auditors at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

They have confirmed their eligibility to the effect that their appointment would be within the prescribed limits under the Act and that they are not disqualified for the continuance of their appointment.

b. Secretarial Auditor

The Board had appointed M/s. Sunil Agarwal & Co., Company Secretaries to issue Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year 2018-19. Secretarial Audit Report issued by M/s. Sunil Agarwal & Co., Company Secretaries in Form MR-3 for the financial year 2018-19 forms part to this report. The said report does not contain any observation or qualification requiring explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and is annexed as Annexure D.

During the year, the Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

22. Extract of Annual Return

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, Extract of the Annual Return for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 made under the provisions of Section 92(3) of the Act is attached as Annexure E which forms part of this Report and is also available on the website of the Company at www.jsw.in

23. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The particulars relating to conservation of energy technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo, required to be furnished pursuant to section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, are as under:

1) Part A and B of the Rules, pertaining to conservation of energy and technology absorption are not presently applicable

2) In accordance with the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 the information relating to foreign exchange earnings and outgo is provided in the notes forming part of financial statements.

3) Area Lighting : Replaced 381 HPSV lamps of High Mast with LED light fittings contributing savings of 494677 KWH per year.

4) Office Lighting : A total of 162 CFL lights were replaced with LED fittings in Office buildings contributing saving of 21509 KWH per year.

5) Street Lighting : A total of 28 HPSV lights were replaced with LED fittings contributing saving of 3055 KWH per year.

6) 33 Astronomical timers for lighting (High Masts / Conveyors / Building peripheral area) have been installed for auto mode functioning and optimizing the operating hours.

7) Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

Total foreign exchange used and earned during the year

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18
Foreign Exchange earned	13,668.41	9,940.72
Foreign Exchange used	3,190.38	10,589.71

24. Environment and Pollution Control

In order to protect the environment in and around the Port premises following activities have been undertaken:

Following activities are carried out for conservation of Environment:

1) Dust suppression system is installed at all transfer points in the conveying system and the ship unloaders to limit residual dust in the discharge area.

2) Water sprinkling system and windshields installed in stack yards to suppress dust generation during stacking and reclaiming operations and to minimise windblown dust from the stockyard.

3) The Company has constructed RCC Garland drains around the stack yards for collection of run-off water from spraying system to the dump pond.

4) The Company has deployed dedicated Truck mounted water spraying system for dust suppression and Road sweeping machines are used for controlling fugitive emission generated form vehicular movement.

5) The work of green belt development within the port area is carried out as per the Green belt development plan. In the year 2018-19 the company has planted 14,439 saplings which covers around 29,575 sq. m area.

6) The Company has installed Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring system within the port area and similarly water quality and noise level are regularly monitored.

7) The Company has two Covered Sheds for storage of Coal and Iron Ore to maintain the moisture contents and arrest the fines getting airborne.

8) The company has deployed MoEF approved consultant for carrying out Environmental Monitoring. Samples are collected periodically to monitor and safeguard the environment.

9) The company has constructed 60 cu m/day capacity sewage treatment plant (STP) during the year.

10) The company has developed compound / boundary side patrolling road as per compliance of ISPS code.

11) The company has constructed new warehouses for storage of bulk cargo which helps to control of cargo loss and air pollution.

12) As per the CMFRI report on "Assessment of Impact on Fish Production due to development of the Jaigarh Port" at village Jaigarh says that the impact of port operation on flora & foma has been negligible.

13) The company has constructed Road shoulder paving to minimize the impact of dust emission on road sides due to vehicles

14) The company has commissioned two new hoppers for unloading of dry bulk cargo on jetty which help to reduce the impact of dust pollution.

25. Awards & Recognition

Your company was awarded with the prestigious Grow Care India Award in Gold Category for its outstanding performance in CSR Management.

The Office of Customs Commissioner, Pune awarded the company as 'Best Custodian of the Year'.

26. Other Declaration

Your Directors state that during the year under review, there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

27. Appreciation and Acknowledgements

Your Directors would like to express their appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from banks, financial institutions, vendors, customers and the shareholders.

Your Directors also wish to place on record their gratitude for the co-operation and guidance provided by Mormugao Port Trust, Maharashtra Maritime Board, Ministry of Railways and the Governments of Maharashtra and other regulatory authorities.

Your Directors take this opportunity to place on record their appreciation for the valuable contribution made by the employees and officers for the progress of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date : 21st May, 2019

Arun Maheshwari
(DIN: 01380000)
Jt. Managing Director

N K Jain
(DIN: 00019442)
Director

Annexure A

Form No. AOC-1

PERFORMANCE OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

(Information in respect of each subsidiary/Associate Companies/Joint Venture Companies)

in ₹ lakhs except % of shareholding

Sr. No	Name of the subsidiary	Financial year ended	Exchange rate	Share capital (paid-up)	Reserves and Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit after taxation	% of shareholding
1.	Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	31st March, 2019	INR	10,000	164.91	11622.30	1457.39	-	-	88.00	25.67	62.33	63%

Notes:

1) Proposed Dividend from any of the subsidiaries is Nil
2) Name of Subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations:
   - Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Arun Maheshwari
(DIN: 01380000)
Joint Managing Director

N K Jain
DIN : 00019442
Director

Raju Kumar Dokania
AHYPD2740F
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Shah
M No: A41912
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : 21st May, 2019

Annexure B

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. **Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis**
   There were no contracts, arrangements, or transactions entered into during the year ended 31st March, 2019, which were not at arm's length basis.

2. **Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis**

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Duration of Contract	Salient Terms	Date of Approval by the Board/Audit Committee	Amount paid as advance, if any.
Nature of Contract					
Purchase of Goods & Services*					
JSW Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company	12 months	Cargo handling services	Approved by Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Company on 30th March, 2018.	-
JSW IP Holdings Limited	Others	12 months	Brand Royalty Fees		-
South West Port Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	12 Months	Services rendered		-
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	12 Months	Cargo handling services		-
JSW Steel Limited	Others	12 Months	Cargo handling services		-
Sales of goods and services*					
JSW Energy Limited	Others	12 Months	Cargo handling services		-
JSW Steel Limited	Others	12 Months	Cargo handling services		-
Interest Expense					
South West Port Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	12 Months	Interest		-
Lease Rent Receipts/Payment					
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	12 Months	Lease Rent		-
South West Port Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	12 Months	Lease Rent		-

*Purchase/Sale of Goods & Services is including goods & service tax.

**All transaction are in ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date : 21st May, 2019

Arun Maheshwari
(DIN: 01380000)
Jt. Managing Director

N K Jain
(DIN: 00019442)
Director

Annexure C

Annual Report on CSR Activities

Particulars	Amount (₹ In Lakh)
Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years	14373
Prescribed CSR Expenditure (2% of the average net profit)	287
Details of CSR Expenditure during the financial year:	
Total amount to be spent for the financial year	287
Amount Spent	287
Amount Unspent	-
Excess Spent	-

Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below;

Amount (₹ In Lakh)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR Project or Activity Identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Locality	Amount Outlay	Amount Spent	Cumulative Expenditure	Amount Spent: Direct or through Implementing Agency
1	Ambulance Service on State Highway Nivali - Jaigad Road	Improving Living Conditions	19 Villages of State Highway from Nivali to Jaigad	2.93	2.93	2.93	Direct
2	Hiring of water tankers for community in acute condition/ ice plant	Improving Living Conditions	Jaigarh, Sakhrmohalla, Nandiwade, Padve, Kudli, Jambhari, Warvade	7.86	7.86	7.86	Direct to contractor- Water supplier
3	Development support for special children school - Physiotherapy equipments,furniture etc. at Lanjha	Improving Living Conditions	District Ratnagiri	0.0	0	0	Nil
4	Village transformation mission project at Garchiroli	Improving Living Conditions	Garchiroli	30	30	30	Govt. of MAH thru. JSW Foundation
5	Counselling for truck drivers on HIV/ AIDS, Counselling on drug addiction , Oral check-up for cancer identification	Improving Living Conditions	JSW JPL Pre gate truckers	3.57	3.57	3.57	Direct to the Doctors, counsellors
6	Crab fattening programme for income enhancement programme	Promoting Social Development	Jaigarh Panchkroshi	12.67	12.67	12.67	Direct
7	Various trainings - Road safety, fishermen trainings, seaman ship etc.	Promoting Social Development	Ratnagiri District	2	2	2	Direct
8	Career guidance programme- 6 schools , training on mental health for 9 schools, Menopause counselling to SHG members and life skill education at 9 schools	Promoting Social Development	Jaigarh Panchkroshi	2.88	2.88	2.88	Direct
9	Support for additional teachers at ZP primary schools	Promoting Social Development	Jaigarh,Nandivade	3.76	3.76	3.76	Direct
10	Personality development camp	Promoting Social Development	Jaigarh, Sakharmohalla	1.74	1.74	1.74	Direct

Amount (₹ In Lakh)

(1) Sr. No.	(2) CSR Project or Activity Identified	(3) Sector in which the project is covered	(4) Locality	(5) Amount Outlay	(6) Amount Spent	(7) Cumulative Expenditure	(8) Amount Spent: Direct or through Implementing Agency
11	School and AWC repairing, thematic painting and digital education in schools and AWC	Promoting Social Development	Jaigarh, Sakharmohalla, Nandiwade	3.24	3.24	3.24	Direct to artist, vendor
12	Education initiatives at Laxmanrao Mankar Smriti Sanstha, Nagpur	Promoting Social Development	Nagpur	125.0	125.0	125.0	Direct
13	Infrastructure support at food stall for income generation activity through SHG - Pahel and Annapurna group	Addressing Environmental issues	Jaigarh and Sakhar mohalla village	0.01	0.01	0.01	Direct
14	Supporting Marginalized community	Addressing Environmental issues	Jaigarh, Sakharmohalla	6.99	6.99	6.99	Direct
15	Encouragement for sports activities up to national level	Promotion of Sports	Jaigarh and Ratnagiri District	3.0	3.0	3.0	Direct
16	Nivali - Jaigarh road miscellaneous community works	Rural Development projects	Grampanchayat Khandala, Ori, Lajul, Jakadevi, Tarval	10	10	10	Direct to Gram Panchayat
17	Fish market, refrigeration centre and ice plant maintenance etc.	Rural Development projects	Jaigarh	27.05	27.05	27.05	Direct
18	Electric work maintenance at Karhateshwar temple road and LED lights for fishermen community	Rural Development projects	Jaigarh,Nandivade	4.57	4.57	4.57	Direct
19	Provision of approach road work at Sadewadi and others	Rural Development projects	Jaigarh and Sakharmohalla	17.38	17.38	17.38	Fishermen society
20	Construction of community toilet at Jaigarh	Swacha Bharat Abhiyan	Jaigarh station, Bazarpeth	6.29	6.29	6.29	Direct
21	Swaccha Bharat - Ganpatipule Beach cleaning etc.	Swacha Bharat Abhiyan	Ganpatipule	1.71	1.71	1.71	Direct
22	JSW foundation capacity building and administrative cost of Jaigarh CSR field staff	Administration and Contingency	JSW Foundation	14.35	14.35	14.35	Direct
	TOTAL			**287.00**	**287.00**	**287.00**	

CSR Responsibilities

We hereby affirm that the CSR policy, as approved by the Board, has been implemented and the CSR Committee monitors the implementation of the CSR projects and activities in compliance with our CSR objectives.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kalyan Coomar Jena
(DIN: 01833487)
Chairman - CSR Committee

Arun Maheshwari
(DIN: 01380000)
Jt. Managing Director

Place: Mumbai
Date : 21st May, 2019

Annexure D

Secretarial Audit Report

To
The Members
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial Records is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurances about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records, I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the company. I relied on the statutory report provided by the Statutory Auditor as well as Internal Auditor of the company for the financial year ending 31st March, 2019.

4. I have obtained the management representation wherever required about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provision and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards are the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The secretarial audit reports neither an assurance as to the future liability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

For **Sunil Agarwal & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Sunil Agarwal
(Proprietor)
FCS No. 8706
C.P. No. 3286

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2019

FORM NO. MR-3

Secretarial Audit Report for the

Financial Year Ended 31st March, 2019

(Pursuant to Section 204 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To,
The Members of
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by JSW Jaigarh Port Limited (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on our verifications of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns led and other records maintained by the Company, the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarifications given to us and that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2019 generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns led and other records made available to me and maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2019 according to the provisions of:

1. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;

2. The Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;

3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

4. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

5. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act')

   a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period as the company is unlisted public company)

   b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period as the company is unlisted public company)

   c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 and amendments from time to time; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period as the company is unlisted public company)

   d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period as the company is unlisted public company)

   e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period as the company is unlisted public company)

   f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period as the company is unlisted public company)

   g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period as the company is unlisted public company) and

h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period as the company is unlisted public company)

I further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof on test check basis, the Company has complied with the following laws applicable specifically to the Company:

1. The Indian Ports Act,1908

2. Inland Vessels Act,1917

3. Indian Contract Act, 1872

4. Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948

5. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970

6. Bombay(Maharashtra) Shop & Establishment Act, 1948

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to board and general meetings.

(ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Bombay Stock Exchange Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.(Not Applicable to the Company)

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, standards etc. mentioned above.

I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act. Adequate notice was given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, committee meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. Decisions at the Board Meetings were taken unanimously wherever it was warranted.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the audit period no major decision, specific events /actions occurred having a major bearing on the Company affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines standards etc.

For **Sunil Agarwal & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Sunil Agarwal
(Proprietor)
FCS No. 8706
C.P. No. 3286

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2019

Annexure E

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended on 31st March, 2019

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. Registration and Other Details:

CIN	:	U45205MH2007PLC166784
Registration Date	:	6th January, 2007
Name of the Company	:	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
Category / Sub-Category of the Company	:	Public Limited
Address of the Registered office and contact details	:	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East, Mumbai 400051		
Whether listed company	:	No
Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any:	:	Karvy Computershare Private Limited Karvy Selenium, Tower- B, Plot No 31 & 32., Financial district, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad, 500032 Tel : 040-33211500, Fax : 040-23001153

II. Principal Business Activities of the Company

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products/services	NIC Code of the product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Port Services	501 – Sea and coastal water transport	100

III. Particulars of Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies

Sr. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN / GLN	Holding / subsidiary / associate	% of shares held	Applicable section
1	JSW Infrastructure Limited	U45200MH2006PLC161268	Holding Company	100	Section 2(46)
2	Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	U60232MH2015PLC264711	Subsidiary Company	63	Section 2(87)

IV. Share Holding Pattern (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity):

i. Category-wise Share Holding:

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp.	40,04,99,400	600	40,05,00,000	100	40,04,99,400	600	40,05,00,000	100	0.00
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any other (Trust)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total(A)(1):	**40,04,99,400**	**600**	**40,05,00,000**	**100**	**40,04,99,400**	**600**	**40,05,00,000**	**100**	**0.00**
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs - Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)(2):	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A)(1)+(A)(2)	**40,04,99,400**	**600**	**40,05,00,000**	**100**	**40,04,99,400**	**600**	**40,05,00,000**	**100**	**0.00**
B. Public									
(1) Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1):	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(2) Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others (Trust)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total(B)(2):	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**40,04,99,400**	**600**	**40,05,00,000**	**100**	**40,04,99,400**	**600**	**40,05,00,000**	**100**	**0.00**

Notes: 1) Bodies Corporate under the head "Promoter" holds shares along with its nominees

ii. Shareholding of Promoters:

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	*JSW Infrastructure Limited	40,05,00,000	100	-	40,05,00,000	100	-	0.00
	Total	**40,05,00,000**	**100**	**-**	**40,05,00,000**	**100**	**-**	**0.00**

* Along with Nominees

iii. Change in Promoters' Shareholding (Please Specify, if There is no Change):

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	*JSW Infrastructure Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	40,05,00,000	100	40,05,00,000	100
	Purchase/sale during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year	40,05,00,000	100	40,05,00,000	100

* Along with Nominees

iv. Shareholding Pattern of top Ten Shareholders (Other Than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRS and ADRS):

Sr. No.	For each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	Purchase/Sale during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)	-	-	-	-

v. Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sr. No.	For each of the Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc)	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year	-	-	-	-

Note: The shareholding if any, is in a capacity of nominee and the director/key managerial personnel have no beneficial interest.

V. Indebtedness:

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment.

(in lakhs)

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	1,36,865.98	7,375.00	-	1,44,240.98
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	138.24	545.10	-	683.34
Total (i+ii+iii)	**1,37,004.22**	**7,920.10**	**-**	**1,44,924.32**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition	5289.99	-	-	5289.99
• Reduction/Repayment	(812.07)	(1,250.00)	-	(2,062.07)
Net Change	**4,477.92**	**(1,250.00)**	**-**	**3,227.92**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	1,41,343.91	6,125.00	-	1,47,468.91
ii) Interest due but not paid		-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	544.35	317.72	-	862.07
Total (i+ii+iii)	**1,41,888.26**	**6,442.72**	**-**	**1,48,330.98**

VI. Remuneration of Directors and key Managerial Personnel:

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	*Capt. BVJK Sharma (Jt. Managing Director)
1	Gross salary	-
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	3,73,98,523
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-
2	Stock Option	-
3	Sweat Equity	-
4	Commission	-
	- as % of profit	-
	- others, specify	-
5	Others	-
	Total (A)	**3,73,98,523**
	Ceiling as per the Act	*NA

*Capt. BVJK Sharma is in receipt of remuneration from South West Port Limited, subsidiary of a holding company of the Company, where he is holding an office/place of profit. As there is no remuneration paid from the Company, ceiling as per the Act is not applicable.

B. Remuneration to Other Directors:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Mr.Arun Bongirwar	Name of Directors			Total Amount (₹)
			Mr. N K Jain	Mr. K C Jena	Ms. Ameeta Chatterjee	
	1. Independent Directors					
	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings	-	-	1,80,000	2,40,000	4,20,000
	• Commission	1,66.667	-	3,13,889	5,00,000	9,80,556
	• Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	**1,66.667**	**-**	**4,93,889**	**7,40,000**	**14,00,556**
	2. Other Non-Executive Directors					
	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings	-	2,40,000	-	-	2,40,000
	• Commission	-	5,00,000	-	-	5,00,000
	• Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (2)	**-**	**7,40,000**	**-**	**-**	**7,40,000**
	Total (B)=(1+2)	**1,66.667**	**7,40,000**	**4,93,889**	**7,40,000**	**21,40,556**
	Total Managerial Remuneration					**NA**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act					NA

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel Other than MD/Manager/WTD

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			Total (₹)
		Company Secretary* (Mr. Miraj Shah)	CFO (Mr. Harish Gupta) Till 24.09.2018	CFO (Mr. Raju Kumar Dokania) From 08.02.2019	
1	Gross salary				
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	6,98,109	7,81,840	481,005	19,60,954
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	62,500	29,435	91,935
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4	Commission	-	-	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-	-	-
5	Others	-	-	-	-
	Total	**6,98,109**	**8,44,340**	**5,10,440**	**20,52,889**

*Mr. Miraj Shah, Company Secretary is in receipt of remuneration from subsidiary company of the Company.

VII. Penalties / Punishment/ Compounding of Offences:

There were no Penalties/ Punishment/ Compounding of Offences during the year ended 31st March, 2019

Independent Auditors' Report

To
The Members of
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JSW Jaigarh Port Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2019, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2019, and its profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the 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 Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

   c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"; and

g. 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 33 (A) of the financial statements;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

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

3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of sub-section 16 of section 197 of the Act, as amended:

   The Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

For **HPVS & Associates.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Hitesh R. Khandhadia
Partner
M.No. 158148

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2019:

1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets on the basis of available information.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of its fixed assets through which all the fixed assets are verified in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

2) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

3) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.

4) Based on information and explanation given to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186(1) of the Act. Further, as the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities, the provisions of Section 186 [except for sub-section(1)] are not applicable to it.

5) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

6) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act.

7) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, details of dues of income tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2019 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax liability	60.54	A.Y. 2008-09	Income Tax Officer
		253.85	A.Y. 2010-11	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
		431.10	A.Y. 2013-14	Income Tax Officer
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax liability	1198.31	F.Y. 2009-10, 2010-11 & F.Y. 2011-12	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal ("CESTAT"), Mumbai
		233.69	F.Y. 2014-15 & 2015-16	Addl. Commissioner, Kolhapur
		5239.27	F.Y. 2014-15	CESTAT, Mumbai
		7.29	F.Y. 2015-16	Commissioner (Appeals)

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to the banks during the year. The Company has not taken any loan from a financial institution, government or by way of issue of debentures.

9) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

10) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officer or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Managing Director of the Company is holding place of profit in the Holding Company and Fellow Subsidiary Company. The remuneration is paid to him by the Fellow Subsidiary Company. However, the Company has not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration during the year in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

13) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, 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 financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards

14) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures, and hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

15) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with the directors. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

For **HPVS & Associates.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Hitesh R. Khandhadia
Partner
M.No. 158148

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Jsw Jaigarh Port Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSW Jaigarh Port Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2019 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **HPVS & Associates.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 137533W

Hitesh R. Khandhadia
Partner
M.No. 158148

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2019

Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2019

CIN:U45205MH2007PLC166784

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	251,040.41	238,313.57
Capital work-in-progress	2	7,202.45	22,319.79
Other intangible assets	3	64.38	59.51
Intangible assets under development	3	84.67	73.16
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	4	6,300.00	6,300.00
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	5	14,028.49	14,853.04
Other non-current Assets	6	7,517.36	7,902.82
Total non-current assets		**286,237.76**	**289,821.89**
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	3,485.93	3,302.62
Financial assets			
Investments	8	4,819.80	-
Trade receivables	9	16,883.46	17,058.55
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,338.75	2,266.84
Loans	11	1,061.60	67.72
Other financial assets	12	653.35	1,284.08
Current tax assets (net)	13	1,372.34	1,853.67
Other current assets	14	6,268.39	14,645.23
Total current assets		**35,883.62**	**40,478.71**
TOTAL ASSETS		**322,121.38**	**330,300.60**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	40,050.00	40,050.00
Other equity	16	86,968.59	79,226.73
Total Equity		**127,018.59**	**119,276.73**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	136,466.49	119,296.93
Other financial liabilities	18	9,342.46	10,674.60
Provisions	19	72.42	65.30
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	13	5,663.46	7,226.17
Other non current liabilities	20	14,555.80	15,323.37
Total non-current liabilities		**166,100.63**	**152,586.37**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	21	5,500.00	18,656.89
Trade payables	22		
Total Outstanding, due of micro and small enterprises		34.11	22.50
Total Outstanding, due of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		3,146.94	10,274.82
Other financial liabilities	23	19,365.52	28,641.91
Other current liabilities	24	947.63	834.80
Provisions	25	7.96	6.58
Total current liabilities		**29,002.16**	**58,437.50**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**322,121.38**	**330,300.60**
Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgement	1		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For **HPVS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137533W

Hitesh R Khandhadia
Partner
Membership No. 158148

Dated: 21st May, 2019
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Arun Maheshwari
Joint Managing Director
DIN : 01380000

N K Jain
Director
DIN : 00019442

Raju Kumar Dokania
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. 41912

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Lakhs (Except EPS)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	26	59,064.40	52,783.31
Other income	27	2,800.50	2,764.37
Total income (1)		**61,864.90**	**55,547.68**
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	28	23,649.54	17,652.47
Employee benefits expense	29	1,699.44	1,527.79
Finance costs	30	15,367.33	9,016.14
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	11,609.20	10,180.15
Other expenses	32	2,624.46	2,943.44
Total expenses (2)		**54,949.98**	**41,319.99**
Profit before tax (1-2)		**6,914.92**	**14,227.69**
Tax expense			
Current tax	13	761.43	657.09
Deferred tax	13	(1,562.71)	3,587.60
Profit for the year (3)		**7,716.19**	**9,983.00**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-mesurement of employee benefits expenses		-	10.75
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(3.72)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (4)		**-**	**7.03**
Total comprehensive income for the year (3 + 4)		**7,716.19**	**9,990.03**
Earning per share (₹)			
(Face value of equity share of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic (₹)	50	1.93	2.49
Diluted (₹)	50	1.93	2.49
Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgement	1		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For **HPVS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137533W

Hitesh R Khandhadia
Partner
Membership No. 158148

Dated: 21st May, 2019
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Arun Maheshwari
Joint Managing Director
DIN : 01380000

N K Jain
Director
DIN : 00019442

Raju Kumar Dokania
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. 41912

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

A) Equity Share Capital

₹ in Lakhs

Balance as at 1st April, 2018	Movement during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2019
40,050.00	-	40,050.00

₹ in Lakhs

Balance as at 1st April, 2017	Movement during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2018
40,050.00	-	40,050.00

B) Other Equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	ESOP compensation reserve	Other comprehensive income / (loss)	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	78,608.39	600.42	17.92	79,226.73
Profit for the year	7,716.19	-		7,716.19
Financial Guarantee Impact				
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year				-
Re-measurements loss on defined benefit plans		-	-	-
Fair value profit / (loss) on FVOCI financial asset				-
Employee stock option expense	-	25.67		25.67
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**86,324.58**	**626.09**	**17.92**	**86,968.59**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	ESOP compensation reserve	Other comprehensive income / (loss)	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	68,191.35	639.80	10.89	68,842.04
Profit for the year	9,983.00	-		9,983.00
Financial Guarantee Impact	434.04			434.04
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year				-
Remeasurements loss on defined benefit plans			7.03	7.03
Fair value profit / (loss) on FVOCI financial asset				-
Employee stock option expense	-	(39.38)		(39.38)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**78,608.39**	**600.42**	**17.92**	**79,226.73**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For **HPVS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137533W

Hitesh R Khandhadia
Partner
Membership No. 158148

Dated: 21st May, 2019
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Arun Maheshwari
Joint Managing Director
DIN : 01380000

N K Jain
Director
DIN : 00019442

Raju Kumar Dokania
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. 41912

Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
[A] Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	6,914.92	14,227.69
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11,609.20	10,180.15
Finance costs	15,367.33	9,016.14
Shared based payment	(37.99)	(39.38)
Interest income	(603.97)	(532.99)
Profit on sale of investments (net)	(128.50)	(56.80)
Financial gurantee	-	434.04
Duty Drawback	(650.79)	(1,292.03)
Export obligaation deffered income amortization	(571.46)	(571.46)
Unrealised exchange (gain) (net)	98.86	683.59
Loss on sale of Property, plant & equipment (Net)	-	3.43
	25,082.68	**17,824.69**
Operating profit before working capital changes	**31,997.60**	**32,052.38**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(183.31)	(619.51)
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables and other receivables	10,631.10	(5,176.76)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other liabilities	(15,763.96)	17,643.45
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	(1,323.64)	254.99
	(6,639.81)	**12,102.17**
Cash from operating activities	**25,357.79**	**44,154.55**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	**(821.50)**	**(2,331.65)**
Net cash generated from operating activities [A]	**24,536.29**	**41,822.90**
[B] Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Inflows		
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1.00
Sale of mutual fund	33,058.70	24,582.03
Interest received	601.41	164.66
	33,660.11	**24,747.69**
Outflows		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9,235.08	64,881.91
Purchase of investments (net)	37,750.00	24,525.23
Investment in equity shares	-	3,775.85
	46,985.07	**93,182.99**
Net Cash used in investing activities [B]	**(13,324.95)**	**(68,435.30)**
[C] Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Inflows		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	12,891.35	59,711.41
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	145.71	
	13,037.06	**59,711.41**
Outflows		
Repayments of long-term borrowings	1,528.02	1,250.00
Repayment of short term-borrowing	13,571.11	21,490.22
Interest paid	10,077.35	8,553.90
	25,176.48	**31,294.12**
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]	**(12,139.42)**	**28,417.28**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES (A+B+C)	**(928.09)**	**1,804.89**
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balances	**2,266.84**	**461.96**
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (refer note no. 10)	**1,338.75**	**2,266.84**

Notes : The above Cash Flow Statement is prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the IND AS-7 - Statement of Cash Flow.

Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Reconciliation Part of Cash Flows

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	Cash flows	Non cash changes		As at 31st March, 2019
			Foreign exchnage movement	Fair value changes	
Long-term borrowings	124,206.96	11,363.34	4,741.58	134.19	140,446.07
Short-term borrowings	18,656.89	(13,571.12)	414.22		5,500.00
Acceptance	1,377.13	145.71			1,522.84
Total liabilities from financing activities	**144,240.98**	**(2,062.07)**	**5,155.80**	**134.19**	**147,468.91**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	Cash flows	Non cash changes		As at 31st March, 2018
			Foreign exchnage movement	Fair value changes	
Long-term borrowings	64,962.21	58,461.41	1,154.08	(370.74)	124,206.96
Short-term borrowings	27,679.79	(9,942.91)	920.01	-	18,656.89
Acceptance	12,924.44	(11,547.31)			1,377.13
Total liabilities from financing activities	**105,566.44**	**36,971.18**	**2,074.09**	**(370.74)**	**144,240.98**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For **HPVS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137533W

Hitesh R Khandhadia
Partner
Membership No. 158148

Dated: 21st May, 2019
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Arun Maheshwari
Joint Managing Director
DIN : 01380000

N K Jain
Director
DIN : 00019442

Raju Kumar Dokania
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. 41912

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

General information

JSW Jaigarh Port Limited is a public limited company, domiciled in India and incorporated in under the provision of Companies Act applicable in India.

The Company is engaged in developing and operating mechanized modern ports and Marine transport at suitable locations over the country to support JSW Group in addition to catering to third party cargo handling requirement. Apart from this, the Company is also planning to undertake various logistic related activities like Shipping, Roads, Railways, Marine Infrastructures, etc.

Significant Accounting Policies and Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements

I. Statement of compliance

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

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 21st May, 2019.

II. Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in to account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

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

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

The Financial Statement is presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest crores except when otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

1. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of the when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

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.

Income from fixed price contract – Revenue from infrastructure development project/ services under fixed price contract. Where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration is recognized based on milestones reached under the contract.

2. Other Income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, mutual fund income, exchange gain/ loss. All debts instrument measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate exactly discounts the estimated cash payments or receipt over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flow by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Mutual fund is recognized at fair value through Profit and Loss.

3. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as a lessor

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 net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

The Company as a lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the years in which they are incurred.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Arrangements in the nature of lease

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 requirements of Ind AS 17 – Leases to the lease element of the arrangement. For the purpose of applying the requirements under Ind AS 17 – Leases, payments and other consideration required by the arrangement are separated at the inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

4. Foreign Currencies

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the prevailing exchange rates on the transaction dates. Realized gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of foreign currency term loan, it is re-stated at the rates prevailing at year end

5. Borrowing Costs

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

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

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

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

6. Government Grant

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

Government grants are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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 Consolidated Statement of profit and loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest and effect of this favourable interest is treated as a government grant. The Loan or assistance is initially recognised at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and recognised to the income statement immediately on fulfilment of the performance obligations. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

7. **Employee Benefits**

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the 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. 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

8. 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 38.

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

The Company has created an Employee Benefit Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the Company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The Company treats Trust as its extension and shared held by the Trust are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from Equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in capital reserve. Share options exercised during the reporting year are satisfied with treasury shares.

9. Taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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 of Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 10 years w.e.f F.Y. 2007-2008. The Company is eligible for tax deduction available under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 10 years out of eligible period of 15 years. In view of the Company availing tax deduction under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, deferred tax has been recognized in respect of temporary difference, which reverses after the tax holiday period in the year in which the temporary difference originates and no deferred tax (assets or liabilities) is recognized in respect of temporary difference which reverse during tax holiday period, to the extent such gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. For recognition of deferred tax, the temporary difference which originates first are considered to reverse first.

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.

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

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by Management. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the assets mentioned below for which useful life estimated by the management. The Identified components of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets.

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	5-28 Years
Plant and Machinery	2-18 Years
Ships	28 years
Office equipment	3-20 Years
Computer equipment	3-6 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10-15 Years
Vehicles	8-10 Years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. Freehold land is not depreciated and Leasehold land is amortized over the period of lease. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Loss. Assets to be disposed-off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

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

11. 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.

The cost of intangible assets having finite lives, which are under development and before put to 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
Computer Software	3 – 5 Years

12. Impairment of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

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

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of revaluation reserve.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

13. Inventories

Consumables, construction materials and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Obsolete, defective,

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as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

unserviceable and slow/ non-moving stocks are duly provided for. Cost is determined by the weighted average cost method.

14. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and Joint ventures

Investment in subsidiaries, associates are shown at cost. Where the carrying amount of an investment in 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.

15. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with accounting policies at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Instruments

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

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.

a) Investments and other financial assets:

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and

ii) those measured at amortized cost.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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 of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Sub-sequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at:

i) fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss) or,

ii) amortized cost

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the business model of the Company for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Measured at amortised cost: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any, the amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or Losses on De-recognition

In case of investment in equity instruments classified as the FVTOCI, the gains or losses on de-recognition are re-classified to retained earnings.

In case of Investments in debt instruments classified as the FVTOCI, the gains or losses on de–recognition are reclassified to statement of Profit and Loss.

Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or Losses on De-recognition

In case of investment in equity instruments classified as the FVTOCI, the gains or losses on de-recognition are re-classified to retained earnings.

In case of Investments in debt instruments classified as the FVTOCI, the gains or

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

losses on de–recognition are reclassified to statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset is de-recognised only when

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or

ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is de-recognised.

Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument. The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

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

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occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the 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.

Income recognition

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.

b) **Financial liabilities & Equity Instruments**

Equity Instruments

The Company subsequently measures all investments in equity instruments at fair value. The Management of the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on its investment equity instruments in other comprehensive income, and there is no subsequent reclassification of these fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Financial liabilities

Classification as debt or equity Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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.

Subsequent measurement Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where 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. The 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 Group 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.

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

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17. Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

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.

Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;

- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible

- a possible obligation arising from past events, when the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

18. Earnings per Equity Share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

19. 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.

20. Applicability of new Ind AS 115

The company applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' for the first time. Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 18 'Revenue' and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

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Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method on transition, applied to contracts that were not completed contracts as at 1st April, 2018. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18. There was no impact on transition on the opening balance sheet as at 1st April, 2018. The new standard has no material impact on the revenue recognised during the year.

21. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, notifying Ind AS 116 'Leases' and amendments to certain IND AS. The Standard / amendments are applicable to the Company with effect from 1st April, 2019

IND AS 116: Leases

The standard changes the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. It requires:

- Lessees to record all leases on the balance sheet with exemptions available for low value and short-term leases.
- At the commencement of a lease, a lessee will recognise lease liability and an asset representing the right to use the asset during the lease term (right-of-use asset).
- Lessees will subsequently reduce the lease liability when paid and recognise depreciation on the right of-use asset.
- A lease liability is re-measured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The re-measurement normally also adjusts the right-of-use asset.
- The standard has no impact on the actual cash flows of a Company. However, operating lease payments currently expensed as operating cash outflows will instead be capitalised and presented as financing cash outflows in the statement of cash flows. The Company has reviewed all relevant contracts to identify leases and preparations for this standard are substantially complete. This review included:
- An assessment about whether the contract depends on a specific asset,
- Whether the company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset; and
- Whether the Company has the right to direct the use of that asset. From 1st April, 2019 the Company will focus on ensuring that the revised process for identifying and accounting for leases is followed.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the effect of these amendments on the financial statements.

Other Amendments

The MCA has notified below amendments which are effective 1st April, 2019:

- **Amendments to Ind AS 12, Income taxes**
  - The first amendment requires an entity to create a corresponding liability for Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend. The liability for DDT shall be recorded in statement of profit & loss, other comprehensive income or equity, as the case may be.
  - The second amendment relates to tax consequence of an item whose tax treatment is uncertain. Tax treatment of an item is considered as uncertain when there is uncertainty whether the relevant taxation

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authority will accept the tax treatment of that item or not.

- If there is uncertainty over tax treatment of an item an entity should predict the resolution of the uncertainty. If it is probable that the taxation authority will accept the tax treatment, there will be no impact on the amount of taxable profits/losses, tax bases, unused tax losses/credits and tax rates. In vice-versa case, the entity shall show the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment on amount of related items by using either the most likely outcome or the expected outcome of the uncertainty.

- **Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments:**

  - The amendments notified to Ind AS 109 pertain to classification of a financial instruments with prepayment feature with negative compensation. Negative compensation arises where the terms of the contract of the financial instrument permit the holder to make repayment or permit the lender or issuer to put the instrument to the borrower for repayment before the maturity at an amount less than the unpaid amounts of principal and interest. Earlier, there was no guidance on classification of such instruments.

  - According to the amendments, these types of instruments can be classified as measured at amortised cost, or measured at fair value through profit or loss, or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by the lender or issuer if the respective conditions specified under Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

- **Amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits**

  - The amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits relate to effects of plan amendment, curtailment and settlement. When an entity determines the past service cost at the time of plan amendment or curtailment, it shall re-measure the amount of net defined benefit liability/asset using the current value of plan assets and current actuarial assumptions which should reflect the benefits offered under the plan and plan assets before and after the plan amendment, curtailment and settlement.

- **Amendments to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs**

  - The amendments clarify that 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. The Group does not expect any impact from this amendment.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the effect of these amendments on the financial statements.

III. Key accounting estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below:

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

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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.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and associates

Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, the Directors have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations of the investee companies as more fully described. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

Taxes

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

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 paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a specified period in which MAT credit arises, subject to the limits prescribed.

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.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financials assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions.

Contingencies

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

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Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Ships	Furniture and fittings	Office equipments	Vehicles	Total
As at 31st March, 2017	**8,932.84**	**13,419.22**	**110,610.58**	**60,039.25**	**-**	**315.90**	**130.80**	**124.58**	**193,573.17**
Additions	394.36	-	15,383.65	39,297.14	8,703.57	99.24	97.83	164.48	64,140.27
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	0.98	-	0.21	2.59	20.35	24.13
As at 31st March, 2018	**9,327.20**	**13,419.22**	**125,994.23**	**99,335.41**	**8,703.57**	**414.93**	**226.04**	**268.71**	**257,689.31**
Additions/Adjustments	-	-	22,985.25	1,162.72	27.84	67.61	40.12	30.16	24,313.70
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	**9,327.20**	**13,419.22**	**148,979.48**	**100,498.13**	**8,731.41**	**482.54**	**266.16**	**298.87**	**282,003.01**
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at 31st March, 2017	**-**	**(0.16)**	**6,125.22**	**2,979.58**	**-**	**87.79**	**32.28**	**27.98**	**9,252.69**
Depreciation charge for the year		15.44	5,066.23	4,778.55	131.39	72.20	31.85	32.79	10,128.45
Disposals/transfers		-	-	0.32		0.10	1.79	3.19	5.41
As at 31st March, 2018	**-**	**15.28**	**11,191.45**	**7,757.81**	**131.39**	**159.89**	**62.34**	**57.57**	**19,375.73**
Depreciation charge for the year		28.57	5,817.77	5,263.02	332.94	70.24	35.96	38.37	11,586.87
Disposals/transfers		-	-			-	-	0.00	0.00
As at 31st March, 2019	**-**	**43.85**	**17,009.23**	**13,020.83**	**464.33**	**230.12**	**98.30**	**95.94**	**30,962.60**
Net book value									
As at 31st March, 2017	**8,932.84**	**13,419.38**	**104,485.36**	**57,059.67**	**-**	**228.11**	**98.52**	**96.60**	**184,320.48**
As at 31st March, 2018	**9,327.20**	**13,403.94**	**114,802.78**	**91,577.60**	**8,572.18**	**255.04**	**163.70**	**211.14**	**238,313.57**
As at 31st March, 2019	**9,327.20**	**13,375.36**	**131,970.26**	**87,477.30**	**8,267.09**	**252.42**	**167.86**	**202.93**	**251,040.41**

* certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowing, the details relating to which have been described in note 17.1.

* for detail of assets given on finance lease, refer note 40.

* Port infra assets has been constructed on lease hold land.

* Fixed assets addition includes exchange fluctuation loss of ₹ 515.63 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 205.47) and borrowing cost of ₹ 1944.85 (Previous Year ₹ 2181.30 lakhs).

NOTE 2.1: Capital work-in-progress

Capital work in progress & pre-operative expenses during construction period (pending allocation) relating to property, plant & equipment.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	CWIP Others
As at 1st April, 2017	28,103.38
Additions	57,936.43
Disposals /transfers	63,720.02
As at 31st March, 2018	**22,319.79**
Additions	9,196.36
Disposals /transfers	24,313.70
As at 31st March, 2019	**7,202.45**

Capital work-in-progress includes exchange fluctuation loss of ₹ 229.99 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 353.25) and borrowing cost of ₹ 881.06 (Previous Year ₹ 1062.30 lakhs.)

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 3: Other Intangible Assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Computer Software
Cost:	
As at 1st April, 2017	**206.00**
Additions	7.46
Disposals /transfers	-
As at 31st March, 2018	**213.46**
Additions	27.21
Disposals /transfers	
As at 31st March, 2019	**240.67**
Accumulated amortisation:	
As at 1st April, 2017	**102.26**
Amortisation charge for the year	51.70
Disposals /transfers	0.01
As at 31st March, 2018	**153.95**
Amortisation charge for the year	**22.33**
Disposals /transfers	
As at 31st March, 2019	**176.29**
Net book value	
As at 1st April, 2017	**103.74**
As at 31st March, 2018	**59.51**
As at 31st March, 2019	**64.38**

NOTE 3.1: Intangible assets under development

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Intangible Assets
As at 1st April, 2017	101.76
Additions	
Disposals /transfers	28.60
As at 31st March, 2018	**73.16**
Additions	38.72
Disposals /transfers	27.21
As at 31st March, 2019	**84.67**

Note 4: Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Investment in equity instruments		
Unquoted		
Subsidiaries (at cost or deemed cost)		
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	6,300.00	6,300.00
63,000,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each		
(PY 63,000,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each)		
	6,300.00	**6,300.00**
Aggregate amount of carrying value of unquoted investment	6,300.00	6,300.00
Aggregate amount of impairment value of unquoted investment	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 5: Non-Current Financial Assets - Others

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Finance lease	13,298.93	13,956.10
Margin money for security against guarantees	729.56	896.94
	14,028.49	**14,853.04**

Note 6: Non-Current Assets-Others

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Capital advances (Unsecured, considered good)	6,869.66	7,185.99
Others (unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	67.65	67.65
Financial Guarantee Asset (Refer Note No. 34)	580.05	649.18
	7,517.36	**7,902.82**

Note 7: Inventories

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Inventories (At cost)		
Stores and spares	3,485.93	3,302.62
	3,485.93	**3,302.62**

Cost of inventory recognised as an expenses for the year ended 31st March, 2019 ₹ 2707.3 lakhs. (PY ₹ 1,344.52 lakhs)

Inventories are pledged against borrowing, the details relating to which have been described in note 17.1.

Note 8: Investments

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Mutual Funds (Quoted)	4,819.80	-
	4,819.80	**-**
Aggregate amount of Quoted investments		
Book Value	4,794.81	-
Market value	4,819.80	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 9: Trade Receivables

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	16,967.12	17,142.21
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(83.66)	(83.66)
Trade Receivable - credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	16,883.46	**17,058.55**

Trade rececivable disclosed above includes amounts (see below for aged analysis) that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the company has not recognized an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverables.

Ageing of receivables that are past due

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Within the credit period	5,266.76	6,526.38
31-60 days	2,515.29	3,908.18
61-90 days	1,348.30	3,211.17
91-180 days	5,592.80	1,190.72
> 181 days	2,243.96	2,305.76
	16,967.12	**17,142.21**

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

Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	838.75	537.47
In term deposit account with maturity less than 3 months at inception	500.00	1,729.37
Cash on hand	-	-
	1,338.75	**2,266.84**

Note 11:- Loans

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Loan to Related Party (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer Note No. 34)*	1,054.10	59.19
Security Deposit (Unsecured, considered goods)	7.50	8.53
	1,061.60	**67.72**

* Loan are given for business purpose. Refer Note 34 for terms of Loans

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 12: Current Financial Assets - Others

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest Receivable on loans to related party (Refer Note No. 34)	2.56	
Incentive Income receivable from Government	650.79	1,284.08
	653.35	**1,284.08**

Note 13: Taxation

Income tax related to items charged or credited directly to profit or loss during the year:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Current income tax (MAT Liability)	1,584.90	3,138.27
Tax (credit) under Minimum Alternative Tax	(823.46)	(2,481.18)
Current Tax (a)	761.43	657.09
Deferred Tax (b)	(1,562.71)	3,587.60
Total Expenses reported in the statement of profit and Loss (a+b)	**(801.27)**	**4,244.69**

Income Tax expense

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Reconciliation		
Profit before tax	6,914.92	14,227.69
Accounting profit before income tax	6,914.92	14,227.69
Enacted tax rate in india	34.94%	34.61%
Computed tax expense	2,416.35	4,923.92
Expense not allowed for tax purpose	7,640.28	4,029.73
Additional allowances for tax purpose	(9,295.20)	(8,350.09)
Other temporary differences	-	53.53
Current tax	761.43	657.09
Deffered tax	(1,562.71)	3,587.60
Total tax expense	(801.27)	4,244.69
Effective rate of tax	-	29.83%
MAT Credit		
MAT Liability (115JB)	1,584.90	3,138.27
MAT Credit entitlement	(823.46)	(2,481.18)
Current tax	**761.43**	**657.09**

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 33).

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Deferred tax relates to the following:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	Recognised in statement of profit or loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March, 2019
Expenses allowable on payment basis				
Unused tax losses / depreciation				
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	2,016.93			2,016.93
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	200.99			200.99
Timing difference on account of book depreciation and tax depriciation	-	(1,562.71)		(1,562.71)
Finance lease	5.76			5.76
Fair valuation of property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	5,011.97			5,011.97
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss from OCI	(9.48)			(9.48)
Deferred tax liability	**7,226.17**			**5,663.46**
Net expense		**(1,562.71)**	**-**	

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	Recognised in statement of profit or loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31st March, 2018
Expenses allowable on payment basis				
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	3,306.67	(1,289.74)	-	2,016.93
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	200.99	-	-	200.99
Finance lease	5.76	-		5.76
Fair valuation of property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	2,612.09	2,399.88	-	5,011.97
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss from OCI	(5.76)		(3.72)	(9.48)
Deferred tax liability	**6,119.75**			**7,226.17**
Net expense		**1,110.14**	**(3.72)**	

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income tax assets	2,133.78	2,510.76
Income tax liabilities	(1,584.90)	(3,138.27)
MAT credit entilted during the year	823.46	2,481.18
	1,372.34	**1,853.67**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) net:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Opening balance	7,226.17	6,119.75
Tax income during the period recognised in profit or loss	(1,562.71)	1,106.42
Closing balance	**5,663.46**	**7,226.17**

Movement in MAT credit entitlement

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,887.85	7,406.67
Add: MAT credit entitlement availed during the year	823.46	2,481.18
Less: MAT credit utilised during the year	-	-
	10,711.31	**9,887.85**

Note 14: Other Current Assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers	2,014.96	4,583.07
Prepayment	198.51	202.96
Balance with Govt. authorities	3,399.80	659.05
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credit	138.45	1,343.06
Other Advances	1.46	0.91
Unbilled Revenue	515.21	7,856.18
	6,268.39	**14,645.23**

Note 15: Share Capital

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Authorised:		
1,000,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	100,000.00	100,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid-up:		
400,500,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	40,050.00	40,050.00
	40,050.00	**40,050.00**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

₹ in Lakhs

Authorised share capital	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amounts	No. of Shares	Amounts
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,000,000,000	100,000	1,000,000,000	100,000
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,000,000,000**	**100,000**	**1,000,000,000**	**100,000**

₹ in Lakhs

Issued, Subscribed and paid up share capital	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amounts	No. of Shares	Amounts
Balance at the beginning of the year	400,500,000	4,005,000,000	400,500,000	4,005,000,000
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**400,500,000**	**4,005,000,000**	**400,500,000**	**4,005,000,000**

(b) Terms / rights 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:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of Shares	% holding in the class
JSW Infrastructure Limited, the Holding company along with its nominee shareholders	400,500,000	100	400,500,000	100

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

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

Note 16: Other Equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	ESOP compensation reserve	Other comprehensive income / (loss)	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	78,608.39	600.42	17.92	79,226.73
Profit for the year	7,716.19	-	-	7,716.19
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements loss on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expense	-	25.67	-	25.67
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**86,324.58**	**626.09**	**17.92**	**86,968.59**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	ESOP compensation reserve	Other comprehensive income / (loss)	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	68,191.35	639.80	10.89	68,842.04
Profit for the year	9,983.00	-	-	9,983.00
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	434.04	-	-	434.04
Remeasurements loss on defined benefit plans	-	-	7.03	7.03
Employee stock option expense	-	(39.38)	-	(39.38)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**78,608.39**	**600.42**	**17.92**	**79,226.73**

(i) Retained Earnings

Retained earning are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earning is a free reserve available to the company.

(ii) Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income

The company has elected to recognise changes in the liability due to changes in actuarial assumptions in other comprehensive income and subsequently not re-classified to the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Equity settled share based payment reserve

The Company offers ESOP, under which options to subscribe for the Company's share have been granted to certain employees and senior management. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided as part of the ESOP scheme

Note 17: Non-Current Financial Liabilities-Borrowings

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Term Loan				
Secured	137,409.90	3,382.10	119,718.70	3,703.11
Unsecured	-	625.00	625.00	1,250.00
Less: Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing	(943.41)	(27.51)	(1,046.77)	(43.08)
	136,466.49	**3,979.59**	**119,296.93**	**4,910.03**
Less : Current Maturity of long term debt clubbed under other financial liabilities		(3,979.59)		(4,910.03)
	136,466.49	**-**	**119,296.93**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

NOTE 17.1 Nature of security and terms of repayment

₹ in Lakhs

Lender	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018		Rate of interest		Nature of security	Repayment terms
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018		
Rupee Term Loans From Banks (Secured)								
Axis Term Loan Normal	25,390.30	505.00	40,911.54	1,243.14	One Year MCLR of Axis Bank 8.55%	One Year MCLR of Axis Bank 8.55%	First pari pasu charge on company's all present and future assets	Repayable in quarterly installments from June 2018 to June 2030
Axis Term Loan FCTL	25,234.10	544.83	24,128.26	768.48	Libor 6 Month rate + 3.4 BPS	Libor 6 Month rate + 3.4 BPS		
South Indian Bank	9,501.73	193.91	7,359.32	228.00	One Month MCLR of Axis Bank 8.55% + 0.05 BPS	One Year MCLR of Axis Bank 8.55%		
Bank of India	28,518.00	582.00	-	-	One Year MCLR of Axis Bank 8.55%	N.A.		
Exim Bank FCTL - 1	30,506.56	933.81	28,745.22	878.10	Libor 6 Month rate + 3.00 BPS	Libor 6 Month rate + 2.85 BPS		
Exim Bank FCTL - 2	18,259.21	622.54	18,574.36	585.40	Libor 6 Month rate + 3.00 BPS	Libor 6 Month rate + 2.85 BPS		
Total	**137,409.90**	**3,382.10**	**119,718.70**	**3,703.11**				
Rupee Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured)								
Yes Bank	-	625.00	625.00	1,250.00	1 Year MCRL of Yes Bank.	Floating 10.25%	Un-secured, Priority sector lending	Repayable in quarterly installments, started from Mar-2016 to Sept-2019
Total	**-**	**625.00**	**625.00**	**1,250.00**				
Short Term Borrowings								
Buyers credit	0.00	-	-	13,156.89	N.A.	Libor + 0.60 BPS		180 Days to 360 days from discounting date
Loan from related party	-	5,500.00	-	5,500.00	MCLR 6 Months of ICICI Bank + 1.2 BPS	8.95% to 9.45% from Axis Bank	Un-secured	Payable on demand
Total	**0.00**	**5,500.00**	**-**	**18,656.89**	9.90%	9.75%		
Grand Total	**137,409.90**	**9,507.10**	**120,343.70**	**23,610.00**				

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 18: Non-Current Other Financial Liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Security Deposit	7,910.82	8,798.07
Retention money for capital projects	1,404.13	1,840.56
Deffered interest income	27.51	35.97
	9,342.46	**10,674.60**

Note 19: Non-Current Provisons

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for Employee Benefits expenses		
Provision for gratuity (refer note no. 36)	-	-
Provision for compensated absences (refer note no. 36)	72.42	65.30
	72.42	**65.30**

Note 20: Non-Current Other Liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Export obligation deffered income *	7,846.08	8,417.55
Lease Deferred Income	6,709.72	6,905.82
	14,555.80	**15,323.37**

*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 equipments accounted for as government grant and accounted in revenue on fulfillment of export obligation. Refer note and being amortised over the useful life of such assets

Note 21: Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Secured loans (Refer note 17.1)		
Buyers Credit	-	13,156.89
Unsecured loans		
Loans from related party (Refer Note No. 34 and 17.1)	5,500.00	5,500.00
	5,500.00	**18,656.89**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 22: Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Due to micro and small enterprises	34.11	22.50
Due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Other than Acceptance	3,146.94	10,274.82
	3,181.05	**10,297.32**

Note 23: Current- Other Financial Liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Current maturity of long term borrowings (Refer Note no. 17)	3,979.59	4,910.03
Interest accrued but not due on borrowing	544.35	615.59
Interest accrued and due on ICD	317.72	570.05
Payable for capital projetcs		
Acceptance **	1,522.84	1,377.13
Other than acceptance	5,533.38	12,407.84
Retention Money	1,832.19	3,081.39
Security deposit	2,500.00	2,500.00
Employee dues	184.66	144.21
Other payables*	2,950.79	3,035.67
	19,365.52	**28,641.91**

(i) *Other payables includes payment to vendors etc.

(ii) **Acceptances include credit availed by the Company from Banks for payment to suppliers for capital items. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within one year.

Note 24:- Other Current Liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Advance from Customers	256.98	1.50
Statutory liabilities	119.19	261.84
Export obligation deffered income	571.46	571.46
	947.63	**834.80**

Note 25: Short-Term Provisions

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for Employee Benefits expenses		
Provision for compensated Absences (refer note 36)	7.96	6.58
	7.96	**6.58**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 26: Revenue From Operations

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Income from contracts with customers		
Cargo handling income	30,086.50	21,927.24
Wharfage	4,217.66	3,010.22
Dust suppression	219.67	221.00
Storage income	2,096.75	1,707.10
Port dues	2,072.89	1,827.29
Pilotage & tug hire	3,060.54	2,672.76
Berth hire charges	8,534.98	5,440.67
Freight-MBC	2,751.56	1,634.85
Cape dredging	5,559.07	6,743.62
LNG terminal income		7,500.00
Other operating revenue	464.78	98.56
	59,064.40	**52,783.31**

Revenue recognized from Contract liability (Advances from Customers)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Trade Receivable (Gross) (Refer Note. No. 9)	16,967.12	17,142.21
Contract Liabilities		
Closing Balance of Contract Liability (Refer Note No. 24)	256.98	1.50

The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognized as revenue during the year ended 31st March, 2019.

Note 27: Other Income

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Interest Income earned on financial assets that are not designated as FVTPL	603.97	532.99
Gain on sale of current investments designated as FVTPL	128.50	56.80
Exchange gain	98.86	-
Duty drawback	650.79	1,292.03
Export obligaation deffered income amortization	571.46	571.46
Miscellaneous income	746.92	311.09
	2,800.50	**2,764.37**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 28: Operating Expenses

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Cargo handling expenses	12,903.74	10,974.02
Royalty charges-MMB	3,064.72	2,212.62
Repair & maintenance charges	2,286.61	1,208.81
Diesel, lubricants and oil expenses	2,381.63	1,522.03
Water charges	0.68	50.76
Tug and pilotage charges	514.80	379.02
Maintenance dredging charges	1,240.32	883.59
MBC operating expenses	1,199.31	323.53
Other operating expenses	57.73	98.09
	23,649.54	**17,652.47**

Note 29: Employee Benefits Expense

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,478.95	1,214.61
Contributions to provident and other fund (Refer Note No. 36)	82.08	76.22
Gratuity expense (Refer note no 36)	-	12.13
ESOP expenses (Refer note no 37)	37.99	131.01
Staff welfare expenses	100.42	93.82
	1,699.44	**1,527.79**

Note 30:- Finance Costs

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Interest on loans	10,155.30	7,282.54
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	5,181.00	688.00
Other finance costs	31.03	1,045.60
	15,367.33	**9,016.14**

Note 31: Depreciation And Amortisation Expense

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	11,557.50	10,128.45
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	51.70	51.70
	11,609.20	**10,180.15**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 32: Other Expenses

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Rates & taxes	282.63	267.87
Insurance charges	482.39	414.09
Legal, professional & consultancy charges	190.93	174.60
House keeping and horticulture expenses	-	-
Vehicle hiring & maintenance	161.50	153.04
Security charges	145.21	145.37
Enviorment protection expenses	6.58	6.55
Directors sitting fees	21.41	26.00
Remuneration to auditors (Refer note no 46)	11.66	9.75
Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	3.43
Travelling expenses	24.28	41.63
Business development expenses	66.44	184.89
General office expenses and overheads	320.71	314.85
Rent paid	15.94	8.50
CSR expenses (Refer note no 45)	287.00	258.14
Provision for Bad Debts written off	-	14.60
Business support service	607.78	236.54
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	683.59
	2,624.46	**2,943.44**

Note 33: Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

A. Contingent Liabilities : (to the extent not provided for)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
Bank Guarantee	1,164.64	993.72
Letter of Credit	3,815.36	4,379.41
(b) Service tax liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal	6,678.57	6,686.35
(c) Disputed income tax liability		
A.Y. 2008-2009	60.54	60.54
A.Y. 2010-2011	253.85	253.85
A.Y. 2013-2014	431.10	431.10
	12,404.06	**12,804.97**

B. Commitments : (net of advances)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	7,515.15	9,410.25
Other Commitment		
The company has imported capital goods under the export promotion capital goods scheme to utilise the benefit of zero or concessional custom duty rate. These benefits are subject to future exports. Such export obligations at year end aggregate to	8,417.54	8,989.01

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Notes:

(a) The company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

(b) It is not practicable to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of matters above, pending resolution of the arbitration / appellate proceedings.

(c) Company has fulfilled export obligation of ₹ 6109.10 Million till 31st March, 2019

(d) Supreme Court (SC) passed a judgement dated 28th February, 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF Act. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement including the effective date of application. The Company continues to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

Note 34: Disclosures as Required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As) 24 Related Party Disclosures

(a) List of Related Parties

Name of the Related Party	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Subsidiaries:			
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	India	63%	63%

List of Related Parties other than subsidiaries

Name	Nature of Relation
JSW Infrastructure Fintrade Private Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
JSW Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Shipyard Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Nandgaon Port Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Paradip Terminal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Terminal (Mormugao) Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
South West Port Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
JSW Steel Limited	Others
Amba River Coke Limited	Others
JSW Energy Limited	Others
JSW Cement Limited	Others
JSW Steel Coated India Private Limited	Others
JSW Salav Limited	Others
Dolvi Coke Project 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 IP Holding Limited	Others

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation
Arun Sitaram Maheshwari (from 18.04.2019)	Joint Managing Director
Capt. BVJK Sharma (Till 17.04.2019)	Joint Managing Director
Raju Kumar Dokania (From 08.02.2019)	Chief Financial Officer
Harish Gupta (Till 24.09.2018)	Chief Financial Officer
Miraj Shah (From 04.05.2018)	Company Secretary

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, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Purchase of goods and services		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	7,779.24	7,408.80
JSW Steel Limited (Dolvi Plant)	153.90	859.34
JSW Steel Limited (Vijay Nagar Plant)	-	927.88
JSW Steel Coated Product Limited	38.69	247.63
JSW IP Holding Limited	69.86	49.31
South West Port Limited	677.61	2,804.56
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	430.68	110.15
	9,149.98	**12,407.67**
Sales of goods and services		
JSW Energy Limited	13,741.81	14,790.49
JSW Steel Limited (Dolvi Plant)	12,444.04	5,478.11
Amba River Coke Limited	8,574.40	7,445.00
JSW Steel Limited (Vijay Nagar Plant)	2,682.57	1,000.01
JSW Salav Limited	224.22	-
Dolvi Coke Project Limited	285.72	-
	37,952.76	**28,713.61**
Interest expense		
South West Port Limited	544.50	537.37
	544.50	**537.37**

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction/relationship	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Interest income		
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	2.56	-
Total	**2.56**	**-**
Rent paid		
South West Port Limited	300.00	300.00
	300.00	**300.00**
Lease rent receipts		
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	1,001.58	1,141.95
	1,001.58	**1,141.95**
Security deposit refund		
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	1,208.33	748.22
	1,208.33	**748.22**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction/relationship	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by our behalf		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	665.44	678.33
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	92.49	76.56
South West Port Limited		-
JSW Energy Limited	-	220.37
	757.93	**975.26**
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	68.81
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	119.67
South West Port Limited	-	12.66
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited	-	116.00
	-	**317.14**

Amount due to / from related parties

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction/relationship	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Accounts payable		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	4,928.03	7,801.20
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	93.98	129.59
South West Port Limited	126.61	2,324.09
JSW Steel Limited (Dolvi Plant)	615.57	1,502.52
JSW Steel Limited (Vijay Nagar Plant)	283.85	283.85
JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd	(27.02)	(2.40)
	6,021.02	**12,038.85**
Accounts receivable		
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	49.06	408.16
Finance Lease:- JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	13,298.93	13,956.10
JSW Energy Limited	5,668.46	4,962.90
JSW Steel Limited (Dolvi Unit)	1,330.89	4,292.12
JSW Steel Limited (Vijay Nagar)	1,993.11	971.78
Amba River Coke Limited	820.83	2,490.94
Dolvi Coke Project Limited	2.59	-
	23,163.87	**27,082.00**
Amount due to / from related parties		
Loans and advances receivables Other Related Party		
JSW Jaigarh Port Employee Welfare Trusts	12.52	12.52
JSW Infrastructure Employee Welfare Trusts	41.58	41.58
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited *	1,002.56	-
	1,056.66	**54.10**
Loans and advances payable		
South West Port Limited (Including Accrued Interest)	5,990.05	6,070.05
	5,990.05	**6,070.05**
Capital Advances given for material and services		
JSW Shipyard Private Limited	60.00	60.00
	60.00	**60.00**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction/relationship	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Corporate Guarantees Received		
JSW Infrastructure Limited	580.05	649.18
	580.05	**649.18**
Security Deposit received for assets, material and services		
JSW Energy Limited	5,350.00	5,350.00
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	12,543.45	13,751.78
	17,893.45	**19,101.78**

* Jaigarh Digni Rail Ltd: The amount of 1002.56 includes interest accrued of ₹ 2.56 lakhs

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.

Compensation of key managerial personnel*

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of transaction/relationship	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Short-term employee benefits	21.29	36.63
Post employment benefits (Refer Note (a) below)	-	-
Other long term benefits	-	-
Terminal benefits	-	-
Share based payments (Refer Note (b) below)	-	-
Total compensation paid to key managerial personnel	**21.29**	**36.63**

(a) 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

(b) The remuneration include perquisite value of ESOPs in the year it is exercised ₹ NIL (P.Y. ₹ NIL). The company has recognised an expense of ₹ 0.22 Lakhs (P.Y ₹ 1.7 Lakhs) towards employee stock options granted to Key Managerial Personnel. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2(78) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

(c) Short Term employee benefits includes amount paid by JSWIL (holding Company) by ₹ 7.20 Lakhs.

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, 2019, 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 to Related Parties:

The Company had given loans to related parties for business requirement. The loan balances as at 31st March, 2019 was 1056.66 Lakhs (As on 31st March, 2018: 54.09 Lakhs). These loans are unsecured in nature.

(a) Loan to JDRL : The tenure of the loan is one year from the date of disbursement and interest is at the rate one year SBI MCLR plus 175 basis points per year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(b) Other Loan : these loans are given as interest free.

Financial Guarantees from Holding Company

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

Lease Rent Receipts

The Company has received lease rental on equipment given on finance lease.

Lease Rent Paid:

The Company has agreed to pay rental of ₹ 25 Lakhs p.m. and it is fixed for the term without escalation. The agreements are executed for a period of 3 years. The lessor may subject to written notice of 7 days take the possession

Interest Income

Interest is accrued on loan given to related party as per terms of agreement.

Note 35:- Pre-Operative Expenses During the Year

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Employee benefits expenses	98.07	407.63
Insurance charges	73.09	76.67
Legal and professional charges	261.23	177.31
Interest on long-term borrowings	1,277.39	2,045.63
	1,709.78	**2,707.24**

Note 36: Disclosures As Required By Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As) 19 Employee Benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans:

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund ₹ 82.08 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 76.22 Lakhs) is recognised as an expense and included in Employee benefits expense.

(b) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount equivalent to 15 days' salary for each completed year of service . Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service in accordance with Indian law.

The Company makes annual contributions to the Life Insurance Corporation , which is funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees.

As the gratuity fund is managed by life insurance company, details of fund invested by insurer are not available with company.

The plans in India typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment Risk:

The 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 decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments

Longevity risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	(Funded)	(Funded)
Change in present value of defined benefit obligation during the year		-
Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	71.43	81.74
Interest cost	5.59	6.00
Current service cost	14.78	14.48
Benefits paid	(9.69)	(20.26)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.45	(4.16)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	26.84	(6.37)
Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	109.41	71.43
Change in fair value of plan assets during the year		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	88.03	61.33
Interest Income	6.89	4.50
Contributions paid by the employer	57.61	42.23
Benefits paid from the fund	(9.69)	(20.26)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	0.79	0.22
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	143.64	88.03
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet		
Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	(109.41)	(71.43)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	143.64	88.03
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	34.23	16.59
Net liability - non-current	34.23	16.59
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year		
Current service cost	-	14.48
Interest cost on benefit obligation (net)	-	1.50
Total expenses included in employee benefits expense	-	15.98
Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	10.53
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	0.22
Recognised in other comprehensive income	-	10.75
Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	4.12	1.68
Between 2 and 5 years	13.35	8.62
Between 6 and 10 years	67.48	31.09
Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:		
Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year:	109.41	71.43
One percentage point increase in discount rate	(10.50)	(7.55)
One percentage point decrease in discount rate	12.20	8.86
One percentage point increase in rate of salary Increase	12.30	8.94
One percentage point decrease in rate of salary Increase	(10.76)	(7.74)
One percentage point increase in employee turnover rate	1.32	0.97
One percentage point decrease in employee turnover rate	(1.52)	(1.14)

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Sensitivity Analysis Method:

Sensitivity analysis is determined based on the expected movement in liability if the assumptions were not proved to be true on different count.

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

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	(Funded)	(Funded)
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.79%	7.83%
Salary escalation	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality rate during employment	2006-08	2006-08
Mortality post retirement rate	NA	NA
Rate of Employee Turnover	2.00%	2.00%
Other details		
No of Active Members	112	107

Experience adjustments:-

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Defined Benefit Obligation	(109.41)	(71.43)	(81.74)	(60.22)	(50.20)
Plan Assets	143.64	88.03	61.33	45.02	24.20
Surplus / (Deficit)	34.23	16.59	(20.41)	(15.20)	(26.00)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities - Loss / (Gain)	26.84	(6.37)	(2.50)	(4.81)	21.20
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets - Loss / (Gain)	0.79	0.22	(2.91)	17.89	6.00

a) The Company expects to contribute ₹ nil (previous year ₹ 31.07 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 (2006-08) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Compensated Absences

Assumptions used in accounting for compensated absences

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Present Value of unfunded obligation (₹ in Lakhs)	80.40	71.87
Expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss (₹ in Lakhs)	16.20	15.98
Discount Rate (p.a)	7.79%	7.83%
Salary escalation rate (p.a)	6.00%	6.00%

Note 37: Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

The board of directors of JSW Infrastructure Limited approved the Employee Stock Option Plan 2016 on 23th March, 2016 for issue of stock options to the employee of the Company and its subsidiaries. According to ESOP plans, the employee selected by the ESOP committee from time to time will be entitled to option based upon the CTC/fixed pay, subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions. The other relevant terms of the grant are as follows:

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2016		
	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant
	13th June, 2016	17th May, 2017	3rd July, 2018
Vesting period	1 year	3.5 years	3.5 years
Exercise period	1 year	1 year	1 year
Expected life	5.5 years	5.63 years	5 years
Weighted average Exercise price on the date of grant	₹ 897	₹ 996	₹ 869
Weighted average fair value as on grant date	₹ 516.82	₹ 685.00	₹ 585.02

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2016		
	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant
	13th June, 2016	17th May, 2017	3rd July, 2018
Options Granted	51,812	35,627	55,981
Option Vested	23,737	35,627	55,981
Options Exercised	-	-	-
Options lapsed	14,569	-	-
Transfer arising from transfer of employees within group companies	-13,506	-	-
Options bought-out during the year	-	-	-
Total number of options outstanding	23,737	35,627	55,981

Each option entitles the holder to exercise the right to apply and seek allotment of one equity share of ₹ 10 each.

The following table exhibits the net compensation expenses arising from share based payment transaction:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	37.99	131.01

Notes to the Financial Statements

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For options granted under ESOP 2016 Scheme, the weighted average fair values have been determined using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model considering the following parameters:

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2016		
	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant
Grant Date	**13th June, 2016**	**17th May, 2017**	**3rd July, 2018**
Weighted average share price on the date of grant	₹ 997	₹ 1,245	₹ 1,086
Weighted average Exercise price on the date of grant	₹ 897	₹ 996	₹ 869
Expected volatility (%)	38.33%	37.71%	37.09%
Expected life of the option (years)	5.5 years	5.63 years	5 years
Expected dividends (%)	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7.43%	6.98%	7.97%
Weighted average fair value as on grant date	₹ 516.82	₹ 685.00	₹ 585.02

The activity in the ESOP Plans for equity-settled share based payment transactions during the year ended 31st March, 2019 is set out below:

Particulars	ESOP Plan 2016		
	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant
Grant Date	**13th June, 2016**	**17th May, 2017**	**3rd July, 2018**
Oustanding as at 1st April, 2017	42,985	-	-
Granted during the year	-	35,627	-
Forfeited during the year	2,073	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-
Transfer arising from transfer of employees within group companies	-	-	-
Bought-out during the year			
Oustanding as at 31st March, 2018	**40,912**	**35,627**	**-**
Granted during the year	-	-	55,981
Forfeited during the year	3,669	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-
Transfer arising from transfer of employees within group companies	-13,506	-	-
Bought-out during the year	-	-	-
Oustanding as at 31st March, 2019	**23,737**	**35,627**	**55,981**

Note 38.1 :- Financial Instruments

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.

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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, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Long term borrowings	136,466.49	119,921.93
Current maturity of long term borrowings	3,979.59	4,910.03
Short term borrowings	7,022.84	20,034.02
Less :- Investment in Mutual Fund (Liquid Funds)	4,819.80	-
Less :- Cash & cash equivalent	1,338.75	2,266.84
Net debt	**141,310.37**	**142,599.14**
Total equity	**127,018.59**	**119,276.73**
Gering Ratio	**1.11**	**1.20**

(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 38.2 : Categories of financial instrument

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Level	Carrying amount		Fair value	
		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial assets:					
Trade receivables		16,883.46	17,058.55	16,883.46	17,058.55
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (non-current)		6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00
Investments (current) at FVTPL	1	4,819.80	-	4,819.80	-
Cash and bank balances		1,338.75	2,266.84	1,338.75	2,266.84
Loan and Advances		1,061.60	67.72	1,061.60	67.72
Other financial assets (non-current)		14,028.49	14,853.04	14,028.49	14,853.04
Other financial assets (current)		653.35	1,284.08	653.35	1,284.08
		45,085.45	**41,830.23**	**45,085.45**	**41,830.23**
Financial liabilities:					
Long Terms Borrowings at amortised cost *	2	141,416.99	125,296.81	141,416.99	125,296.81
Short Term Borrowings	2	5,500.00	18,656.89	5,500.00	18,656.89
Trade and other payables		3,146.94	10,274.82	3,146.94	10,274.82
Other financial liabilities (non-current)		9,342.46	10,674.60	9,342.46	10,674.60
Other financial liabilities (current)		19,365.52	28,641.91	19,365.52	28,641.91
		178,771.91	**193,545.03**	**178,771.91**	**193,545.03**

* including current maturities of long term debt

* The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note 39: 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.

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.

Exposure to interest rate risk

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Fixed Rate Borrowing	5,500.00	-
Floating rate borrowings	141,416.99	143,938.13
Less : Upfront fees	(970.92)	(1,074.28)
Total Borrowings	**145,946.07**	**142,863.85**

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

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	353.54	359.85
25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	353.54	359.85

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.

Foreign currency risk:

The Company operates only in domestic market, however Company has taken term loan and buyers credit in foreign currency. The Company is exposed to exchange rate fluctuation to the extent of outstanding term loan & buyers credit.

Foreign currency exposure (Term Loan + Buyers Credit)	₹ in Lakhs		Foreign Currency in Lakhs	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
USD	77,274.73	76,262.97	1,117.15	1,172.48
JPY	-	11,787.99	-	19,155.00

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

The above funding is unhedged (FCTL & BC)

Foreign currency sensitivity 1 % increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax.

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019		For the year ended 31st March, 2018	
	1 % Increase	1 % decrease	1 % Increase	1 % decrease
USD	(772.75)	772.75	(762.63)	762.63
JPY	-	-	(117.88)	117.88
Increase/ (decrease) in profit or loss	(772.75)	772.75	(880.51)	880.51

Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Group periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 16883.46 Lakhs and ₹ 17,058.55 Lakhs as of 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018, respectively. The Company has its major revenue from group companies however due to third party cargo handling small quantum of credit risk is perceived.

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

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Percentage	For Year Ended 31st March, 2019	Percentage	For Year Ended 31st March, 2018
Revenue from group companies	73.51%	43,418.15	69.60%	36,738.69
Revenue from third parties	26.49%	15,646.25	30.40%	16,044.62
	100.00%	**59,064.40**	**100.00%**	**52,783.31**

Credit Risk Exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018 was ₹ Nil Lakhs and ₹ 14.60 Lakhs 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 10 years. Liquidity is reviewed on a daily basis based on weekly cash flow forecast.

As of 31st March, 2019, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 877 Lakhs and As of 31st March, 2018, the Company had a working capital of ₹ (14959 Lakhs). The Company is confident of managing its financial obligation through short term borrowing and liquidity management.

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31st March, 2019:

₹ in Lakhs

As at 31st March, 2019	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings (non current)*	3,979.59	36,963.66	99,502.83	140,446.08
Borrowings (current)	5,500.00	-	-	5,500.00
Trade payables	3,181.05	-	-	3,181.05
Other financial liabilities (non-current)		6,634.86	2,707.60	9,342.46
Other financial liabilities (current)	15,385.94	-	-	15,385.94
	28,046.58	**43,598.52**	**102,210.43**	**173,855.53**

* Including current maturity

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31st March, 2018:

₹ in Lakhs

As at 31st March, 2018	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings (non current)	4,910.03	23,095.40	96,201.53	124,206.96
Borrowings (current)	18,656.89	-	-	18,656.89
Trade payables	10,297.32	-	-	10,297.32
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	826.89	6,386.97	3,460.75	10,674.61
Other financial liabilities (current)	23,731.89	-	-	23,731.89
	58,423.02	**29,482.37**	**99,662.28**	**187,567.67**

Capital management:

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

NOTE 40 : Operating Lease

As Leasee

(i) The Company has taken some of assets on lease like Mobile Harbour Crane, office premises on operating lease. The lease rentals are payable by the Company on a monthly basis.

(ii) Lease rentals charged to profit and loss for right to use following assets are:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Mobile Harbour Crane	300	300
Total	**300**	**300**

JSW Jaigarh Port has agreed to pay rental of ₹ 25 Lakhs p.m. and it is fixed for the term without escalation. The agreements are executed for a period of 3 years. The lessor may, subject to written notice of 7 days, take the possession

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(iii) Future minimum lease rentals payable as at 31st March, 2019 as per the lease agreements:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Not Later than 1 year	225.00	300.00
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	225.00
Later than 5 years	-	-
	225.00	**525.00**

Note 41: Imported and Indigenous Raw Materials, Components and Spare Parts Consumed

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019		For the year ended 31st March, 2018	
	% of total consumptions	Value	% of total consumptions	Value
Spare parts				
Imported	4.13	422.48	1.99	26.33
Indigenous	95.87	9,818.63	98.01	2,288.61
	100.00	**10,241.11**	**100.00**	**2,314.94**

Note 42: Value of Imports Calculated on CIF Basis

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March. 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Raw Material		
Components and spare parts	160.88	26.33
Capital goods	3,029.50	10,563.38
	3,190.38	**10,589.71**

Note 43: Expenditure in Foreign Currency (Accrual Basis)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Revenue spares	160.88	26.33
Capital goods	3,029.50	10,563.38
	3,190.38	**10,589.71**

Note 44: Earnings in Foreign Currency

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Berth hire income (Gross)	8,534.98	5,440.67
Pilotage (Gross)	3,060.54	2,672.76
Port Dues (Gross)	2,072.89	1,827.29
	13,668.41	**9,940.72**

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 45:- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Amount spent during the year on :		
(i) CSR Expense incurred U/s 135 of the Co's Act, 2013	287.00	242.00
(ii) Other CSR Expense	-	16.14
	287.00	**258.14**

Note 46: Payment to Auditors

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Statutory Audit fees	11.66	9.75
Out of Pocket expenses	-	-
Others		-
	11.66	**9.75**

Note 47: 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.

Note 48: 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 49:- 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 years financial statements due to the same.

Notes to the Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 50: Disclosures as Required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As) 33 Earnings Per Share

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Face value of equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	400,500,000.00	400,500,000.00
Profit for the year (₹ in Lakhs)	7,716.19	9,990.03
Weighted average earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (₹)	1.93	2.49

Note 51: The additional information pursuant to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 is either nil or not applicable.

Note 52: Previous year's figures have been reclassified/re-grouped, wherever necessary, to confirm with the current year's classification.

As per our attached report of even date

For **HPVS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137533W

Hitesh R Khandhadia
Partner
Membership No. 158148

Dated: 21st May, 2019
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

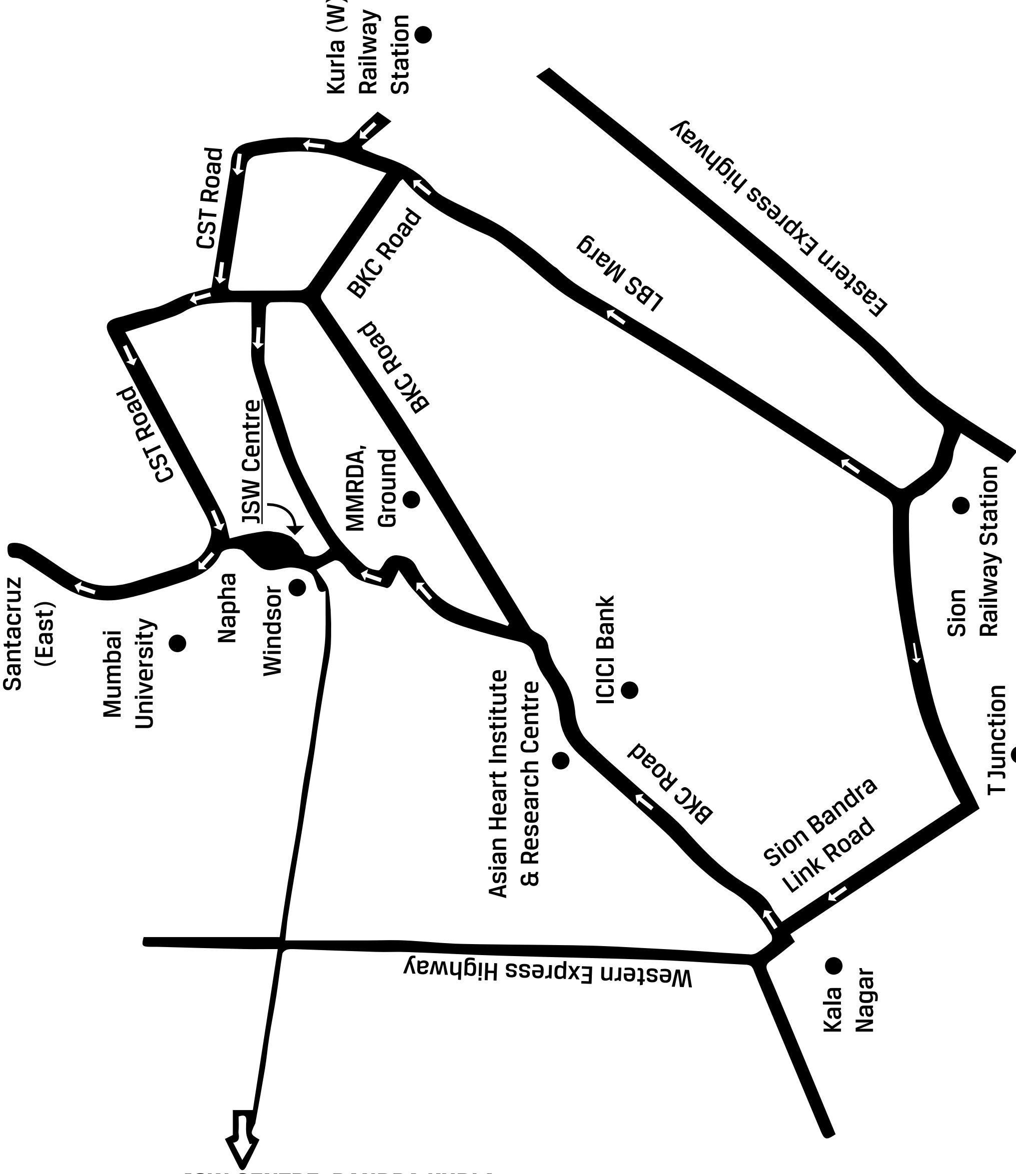
Arun Maheshwari
Joint Managing Director
DIN : 01380000

N K Jain
Director
DIN : 00019442

Raju Kumar Dokania
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. 41912

MAP



JSW CENTRE, BANDRA KURLA COMPLEX, BANDRA EAST, MUMBAI-400 051.

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Financial Highlights

in millions

Particulars	2014-15 As per I GAAP	2015-16 As per Ind As	2016-17 As per Ind As	2017-18 As per Ind As	2018-19 As per Ind As
Throughput (MMT)	7.16	8.27	9.83	10.24	13.51
Operating Income	2,701.98	3,548.57	4,473.82	5,278.33	5,906.44
Other Income	23.72	63.47	228.61	276.44	280.05
Total Income	2,725.70	3,612.04	4,702.43	5,554.77	6,186.49
EBIDTA	1,154.49	1,860.09	2,658.41	3,342.40	3,389.15
Depreciation	293.92	459.55	479.25	1,018.01	1,160.92
Interest	113.74	283.93	429.68	901.61	1,536.73
PBT	746.83	1,116.61	1,749.48	1,422.77	691.49
Tax	6.97	212.27	321.55	424.47	-80.13
PAT	739.86	904.34	1,427.93	998.30	771.62
Other Comprehensive Income	-	1.53	-0.44	0.70	-
TotalComprehensive Income	739.86	905.87	1,427.49	999.00	771.62
EPS (in Rupees)	1.85	2.26	3.57	2.49	1.93
Shares in issue (nos)	400,500,000	400,500,000	400,500,000	400,500,000	400,500,000

Particulars	2014-15 As per I GAAP	2015-16 As per Ind As	2016-17 As per Ind As	2017-18 As per Ind As	2018-19 As per Ind As
Capital Accounts					
Gross Block	8,434.84	12,897.70	19,367.49	25,790.28	28,224.37
Net Block	6,635.20	12,438.62	18,442.42	23,837.30	25,110.48
Capital Work in Progress	3,976.61	2,852.87	2,810.34	2,239.30	728.71
Total Debt	4,298.99	6,509.70	10,556.64	14,286.39	14,594.61
Authroised Share capital	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Equity Capital	4,005.00	4,005.00	4,005.00	4,005.00	4,005.00
Reserves & Surplus	2,363.75	5,409.32	6,884.20	7,922.67	8,696.86
Sharesholders' Funds	6,368.75	9,414.32	10,889.20	11,927.67	12,701.86

RATIOS	2014-15 As per I GAAP	2015-16 As per Ind As	2016-17 As per Ind As	2017-18 As per Ind As	2018-19 As per Ind As
Profitability Ratios					
Operating Profit Margin (EBIDTA/ Sales)	42.73%	52.42%	59.42%	63.32%	57.38%
Net Profit Margin	27.14%	25.04%	30.37%	17.97%	12.47%
Return on Capital Employed (EBIT / Cap emp)	8.07%	8.80%	10.16%	8.87%	8.16%
Return on Net Worth (PAT / Net Worth)	11.62%	9.61%	13.11%	8.37%	6.07%
Liquidity and Solvency Ratios					
Debt / Equity Ratio	0.68	0.69	0.97	1.20	1.15
Debt Coverage Ratios					
Interest coverage ratios (EBIT/Interest exp)	7.57	4.93	5.07	2.58	1.45
Book value per Share (₹)	15.90	23.51	27.19	29.78	31.72

JSW Jaigarh Port Limited

CIN: U45205MH2007PLC166784

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