38, Bombay Mutual Building,
2nd Floor, Dr. D. N. Road, Fort,
Mumbai - 400 001.

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**Shah Gupta & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

# Independent Auditors' Report

**To the Members of JSW JNPT Liquid Terminal Private Limited**

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **JSW JNPT Liquid Terminal Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of profit and loss, including the statement of other comprehensive income, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act"), in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

### Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in sub-section (5) of Section 134 of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

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

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

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.

   c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.

g. The Company has not paid / provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, the provision of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

h. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act and paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in financial statement - Refer Note 23(A) to the financial statements.

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

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

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

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

   vi. As more fully described in note 32 (xii) to the financial statements, based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data in the underlying database of SAP HR – Payroll application for certain users as described in note 32 (xii) to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

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

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

**Arpita T Gadhia**
M. No. 177483
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 25177483BMKTEC4619
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2025

**ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

**Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of JSW JNPT Liquid Terminal Private Limited of even date**

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

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

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of property, plant and equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

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

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

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

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

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

(iii) The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii), (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public, nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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

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

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) The provisions of internal audit are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(d) We have been informed by the management that as at March 31, 2025, as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and four CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year. However, there were cash losses of Rs. 25.00 thousand in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The requirement of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribution under section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

AGadhia

**Arpita T Gadhia**
M. No. 177483
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 25177483BMKTEC4619
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2025

**ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JSW JNPT Liquid Terminal Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

**Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

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

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Financial Statements**

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

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

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

## Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

**Arpita T Gadhia**
M. No. 177483
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is: 25177483BMKTEC4619
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2025

# JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED
## Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Note no. | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2 | 17,423.89 | - |
| Capital work-in-progress | 3 | 1,49,157.30 | - |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | 4 | 179.86 | - |
| Other non-current assets | 9 | 32,013.03 | - |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **1,98,774.08** | **-** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Trade receivables | 5 | 1,017.50 | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | 2,03,419.61 | 100.00 |
| Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | 7 | 20,000.00 | - |
| Other financial assets | 8 | 368.22 | - |
| Other current assets | 9 | 28,968.84 | - |
| **Total current assets** | | **2,53,774.17** | **100.00** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **4,52,548.25** | **100.00** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 10 | 4,00,100.00 | 100.00 |
| Other equity | 11 | 6,382.07 | (25.00) |
| **Total equity** | | **4,06,482.07** | **75.00** |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | 12 | 2,704.71 | - |
| Provisions | 14 | 1,391.71 | - |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **4,096.42** | **-** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | | | |
| Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises | 13 | 312.97 | - |
| Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | 13 | 915.77 | 25.00 |
| Other financial liabilities | 12 | 34,688.94 | - |
| Provisions | 14 | 355.04 | - |
| Other current liabilities | 15 | 5,697.04 | - |
| **Total Current liabilities** | | **41,969.76** | **25.00** |
| **Total liabilities** | | **46,066.18** | **25.00** |
| **TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | **4,52,548.25** | **100.00** |

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

As per our attached report of even date

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

AGadhia

**Arpita T Gadhia**
Partner
Membership No. 177483
UDIN : 25177483BMKTEC4619

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

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

SBhatnagar

**Sameer Bhatnagar**
Director
DIN : 08955988

**Chandra Prakash Somani**
Director
DIN: 08955487

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

**JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Note No. | For the year ended 31st March, 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **INCOME** | | | |
| Revenue from operations | 16 | 72,610.74 | - |
| Other income | 17 | 578.29 | - |
| **Total income** | | **73,189.03** | **-** |
| **EXPENSES** | | | |
| Operating expenses | 18 | 52,122.74 | - |
| Employee benefits expense | 19 | 312.62 | - |
| Finance costs | 20 | 1,194.61 | - |
| Depreciation and amortisation Expense | 21 | 327.38 | - |
| Other expenses | 22 | 2,853.57 | 25.00 |
| **Total expenses** | | **56,810.92** | **25.00** |
| **Profit/(loss) before tax** | | 16,378.11 | (25.00) |
| **Tax expense** | | | |
| Current tax | 4 | 4,301.90 | - |
| Deferred tax | 4 | (179.86) | - |
| **Net Profit/(loss) for the year** | | **12,256.07** | **(25.00)** |
| **Other comprehensive income for the year** | | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year** | | **12,256.07** | **(25.00)** |
| **Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each** | | | |
| **Basic (in ₹)** | 29 | 0.31 | (2.50) |
| **Diluted (in ₹)** | 29 | 0.31 | (2.50) |

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

As per our attached report of even date

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

Agadhia

**Arpita T Gadhia**
Partner
Membership No. 177483
UDIN : 25177483BMKTEC4619

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

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

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Sameer Bhatnagar**
Director
DIN : 08955988

**Chandra Prakash Somani**
Director
DIN: 08955487

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

**A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Total |
|---|---|
| **As at 1st April, 2023** | - |
| Movement during the year | 100.00 |
| **As at 31st March, 2024** | **100.00** |
| Movement during the year | 4,00,000.00 |
| **As at 31st March, 2025** | **4,00,100.00** |

**B) OTHER EQUITY**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Reserves & Surplus | Total equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company |
|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings | |
| **Balance as at 1st April, 2023** | - | - |
| Loss for the year | (25.00) | (25.00) |
| **Balance as at 31st March, 2024** | **(25.00)** | **(25.00)** |
| Profit for the year | 12,256.07 | 12,256.07 |
| Share issue expenses | (5,849.00) | (5,849.00) |
| **As at 31st March, 2025** | **6,382.07** | **6,382.07** |

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

As per our attached report of even date

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

AGadhia

**Arpita T Gadhia**
Partner
Membership No. 177483
UDIN : 25177483BMKTEC4619

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

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

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Sameer Bhatnagar**
Director
DIN : 08955988

**Chandra Prakash Somani**
Director
DIN: 08955487

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

## JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED
### Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2025

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March, 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **[A] Cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| **Profit/(loss) before tax** | **16,378.11** | **(25.00)** |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Finance costs | 1,194.61 | - |
| Depreciation | 327.38 | - |
| Interest income | (578.29) | - |
| **Operating Profit/(loss) before working capital changes** | **17,321.81** | **(25.00)** |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| (Increase) in Trade receivables and unbilled revenue | (1,017.50) | - |
| (Increase) in other assets | (80,981.87) | - |
| Increase in trade payables | 1,203.74 | - |
| Increase in other payables | 43,090.69 | 25.00 |
| Increase in provisions | 1,746.75 | - |
| **Cash flow from operations** | **(35,958.19)** | **25.00** |
| Income taxes paid (net of refund received) | **(4,301.90)** | **-** |
| **Net cash (used) in operations [A]** | **(22,938.28)** | **-** |
| **[B] Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Interest received | 210.07 | - |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including under development and capital advances and capital creditors) | (1,66,908.57) | - |
| **Net cash (used) in investing activities [B]** | **(1,66,698.50)** | **-** |
| **[C] Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Proceeds from issue of share captial | 4,00,000.00 | 100.00 |
| Share issue expenses | (5,849.00) | - |
| borrowings | 1,41,050.00 | - |
| Repayment of non-current borrowings | (1,41,050.00) | - |
| Interest paid | (1,194.61) | - |
| **Net cash generated from financing activities [C]** | **3,92,956.39** | **100.00** |
| **Net Increase in Cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]** | **2,03,319.61** | **100.00** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year** | **100.00** | **100.00** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 6)** | **2,03,419.61** | **100.00** |

**Reconciliation forming Statement of Cash flows:**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March 2024 | Cash flows (net) | New Leases | Non cash changes | | As at 31st March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Foreign exchange movement | Others# | |
| Non-current borrowings | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total liabilities from financing activities** | - | - | - | - | - | - |

# Other changes with respect to Borrowings and Lease Liability represent adjustment for effective Interest

**Reconciliation forming Statement of Cash flows:**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March 2023 | Cash flows (net) | New Leases | Non cash changes | | As at 31st March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Foreign exchange movement | Others# | |
| Non-current borrowings | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total liabilities from financing activities** | - | - | - | - | - | - |

# Other changes with respect to Borrowings and Lease Liability represent adjustment for effective Interest

Note:

(1) The above cash flow statements has been prepared under the "indirect method" as set out in India Accounting Standard (IND AS - 7) - Statement of Cash Flow

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

As per our attached report of even date.

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

Arpita T Gadhia
Partner
Membership No. 177483
UDIN : 25177483BMKTEC4619

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

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

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sameer Bhatnagar
Director
DIN : 08955988

Chandra Prakash Somani
Director
DIN: 08955487

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

# JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

### GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is engaged in developing, operating and maintaining port infrastructure to provide services for importing, exporting, handling, transshipment, re-exporting all types of cargoes viz solid, liquid, gases, including hazardous and non-hazardous cargo, transported by sea, rail, air, road, pipeline etc.
To carry on the business of storage, handling, treatment, carriage, transport, dispatch, supply, market research, advise, consultancy, service providers, brokers and agents, engineering and civil designers, contractors, wharfingers, warehouseman, producers, dealers of Oil and Oil products, gas and gas products, petroleum and petroleum products, fuels, spirits, chemicals, liquids of all types and kinds and the compounds, derivatives, mixtures, preparations and products thereof.

The financial statements comprise financial statements of JSW JNPT Liquid terminal Private Limited (CIN NO. U52240MH2024PTC421301) for the year 31st March 2025.

The Company is a private limited company, domiciled in India and incorporated in under the provision of Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Jindal Mansion 5A, DR G Deshmukh Marg, Mumbai - 400 026.

**1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1.1 Statement of compliance**

The Financial Statement comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, and 31st March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2025, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as ' Financial Statements'.)

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

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 25th April 2025.

**1.2 Basis of preparation and presentation**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis, the historical cost basis and on an accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments), defined benefit plan's – plan assets and equity settled share-based payments measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year.
Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, "as amended", as applicable to the Financial Statements have been followed.

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 116, 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:

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**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 thousands except when otherwise indicated.

### 1.3 Foreign Currencies:

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

### 1.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Freehold land is not depreciated and Leasehold land is amortized over the period of lease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 |
|---|---|
| Plant and Machinery | 2-20 Years |
| Office equipment | 3-10 Years |
| Computer equipment | 3-5 Years |

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

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

**1.5 Intangible Assets (other than goodwill)**

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

The cost of intangible assets having finite lives, which are under development and before put to use, are disclosed as 'Intangible Assets under development.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

| Assets | Estimated useful lives |
|---|---|
| Computer Software | 3 – 5 Years |

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

**1.6 Impairment of non-financial assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment, and Other Intangible Assets or group of assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

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

**1.7 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services having regard to the terms of the contract. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be

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entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated having regard to various relevant factors including historical trend and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Compensation towards shortfall in offtake are recognized on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

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

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

**Trade receivables**

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

**Contract liabilities**

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

**1.8 Other Income**

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

**1.9 Borrowing Costs**

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

All other borrowing costs are recognized 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 capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset.

**1.10 Employee Benefits**

**Defined contribution plans:**

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

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**Defined benefit plans:**

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Actuarial valuations are being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period for defined benefit plans. Past service cost is recognized 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 categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- 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 recognized in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

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

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

**Short-term and other long-term employee benefits**

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

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

**1.11 Share based payment arrangements**

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

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

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### 1.12 Tax Expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

**Current tax**

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

**Deferred tax**

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting 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.

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

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

**Current and deferred tax for the year**

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

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

### 1.13 Inventories

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

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

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# JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED



**1.14 Financial instruments**

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

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

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

a) **Investments and other financial assets:**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

**Classification of Financial Assets**

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

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

i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

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

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

**Derecognition of Financial Assets**

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

**Impairment**

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, 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 occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

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JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

# JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

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

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

**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

**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. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

**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.

Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when:

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

**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.

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**De-recognition**

A financial asset is de-recognized only when

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire 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-recognized.

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

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 derecognized 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 recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

**Impairment**

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized 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 occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

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

# JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED



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 recognized in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

**Effective Interest Method**

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

**b) Financial liabilities & Equity Instruments**

**Classification as debt or equity**

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

**Equity Instruments**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments are recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

**Financial liabilities**

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

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

**Financial liabilities at FVTPL:**

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates an interest

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paid on the financial liability and is include in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI.

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

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

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

**Offsetting financial instruments**
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize 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 Company or the counterparty.

**Reclassification of financial assets**
The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting year following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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| 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. |

**1.15 Provisions, and Commitments**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### 1.16 Contingent Liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

### 1.17 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

### 1.18 Earnings per Equity Share

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

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

### 1.19 Segment Reporting

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

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

### 1.20 Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current and non-current classification.
An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in Company normal operating cycle; Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
  Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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**1.21 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements**

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

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

**a. Property, plant and equipment**

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

**b. Income taxes**

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

**c. Defined benefit plans**

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

**d. Fair Value Measurement**

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

**e. Impairment of Financial Assets and Non-Financial Assets**

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

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

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

**f. Contingencies**

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

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

**g. Provisions**

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

**1.22 Recent Accounting Pronouncements:**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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**JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

**NOTE 2:- PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Plant and machinery | Office equipments | Computers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost/Deemed Cost: | | | | |
| **As at 1st April, 2023** | - | - | - | - |
| Additions | - | - | - | - |
| Deductions | - | - | - | - |
| **As at 31st March, 2024** | - | - | - | - |
| Additions | 17,082.93 | 442.99 | 225.35 | 17,751.27 |
| Deductions | - | - | - | - |
| **As at 31st March, 2025** | **17,082.93** | **442.99** | **225.35** | **17,751.27** |
| **Accumulated depreciation and impairment:** | | | | |
| **As at 1st April, 2023** | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at 31st March, 2024** | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation | 316.52 | 4.80 | 6.06 | 327.38 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **As at 31st March, 2025** | **316.52** | **4.80** | **6.06** | **327.38** |
| **Net book value** | | | | |
| **As at 31st March, 2025** | **16,766.41** | **438.19** | **219.29** | **17,423.89** |
| **As at 31st March, 2024** | - | - | - | - |

**NOTE 3:- Capital work-in-progress**

CWIP ageing :

₹ in Thousands

| Particulars | Amount in CWIP as at 31st March, 2025 | | | | | Amount in CWIP as at 31st March, 2024 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | > 3 years | Total | < 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | > 3 years | Total |
| Projects in progress | 1,49,157.30 | - | - | - | **1,49,157.30** | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,49,157.30** | - | - | - | **1,49,157.30** | - | - | - | - | - |

**Notes:**

1) Borrowing cost capitalised during the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 2263.84 thousands (FY 2024 NIL).

2. There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

**NOTE 4:- TAXATION**

**Income tax expense**

The Company is subject to income tax in India on the basis of its financial statements. The Company can claim tax exemptions/ deductions under specific sections of the Income Tax Act, 1961 subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions, as may be applicable. The Company during the year ended March 31, 2025 has opted for the new tax regime under Section 115BAA of the Act, which provides a domestic company with an option to pay tax at a rate of 22% (effective rate of 25.168%). The lower rate shall be applicable subject to certain conditions, including that the total income should be computed without claiming specific deduction or exemptions.

As per the tax laws, business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

**(a) Income tax expense/(Benefit)**

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

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Tax:** | | |
| Current Income Tax (including earlier years reversal/ adjustments) | 4,301.90 | - |
| **Current Tax** | **4,301.90** | - |
| **Deferred Tax:** | | |
| Deferred Tax | (179.86) | - |
| Deferred Tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years | - | - |
| **Deferred Tax** | **(179.86)** | - |
| **Total** | **4122.04** | - |

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

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit before tax** | **16,378.11** | - |
| Enacted tax rate in India | 25.17% | 25.17% |
| **Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate** | **4,122.04** | - |
| Tax expense for the year | 4,122.04 | - |
| **Effective income tax rate** | **25.17%** | - |
| **Total** | **25.17%** | - |

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

**(b) Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax assets | 439.63 | - |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (259.77) | - |
| **Total** | **179.86** | - |

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

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2024 | Recognised through profit and loss | Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income | As at 31st March, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Deferred tax assets:** | | | | |
| Provision for employee benefits | - | 439.63 | - | 439.63 |
| **Total** | - | **439.63** | - | **439.63** |
| **Deferred tax liabilities:** | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | - | (259.77) | - | (259.77) |
| **Total** | - | **(259.77)** | - | **(259.77)** |
| **Net deferred tax assets** | - | **179.86** | - | **179.86** |

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2023 | Recognised in profit and loss | Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Deferred tax assets:** | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | - | - | - | - |
| **Deferred tax liabilities:** | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | - | - | - | - |

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current tax assets (net of provisions) | - | - |
| | - | - |

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

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

NOTE 5:- TRADE RECEIVABLES

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Receivables considered good- Secured | - | - |
| Trade Receivable considered good-unsecured | 195.89 | - |
| Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Less: Allowance for expected credit risk | - | - |
| Trade Receivable credit impaired | - | - |
| Less: Allowance for expected credit risk | - | - |
| Unbilled revenue | 821.61 | - |
| Less: Allowance for expected credit risk (ECL) | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,017.50** | **-** |

1. Ageing as at 31st March, 2025:

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Undisputed Trade receivables | | Disputed Trade receivables | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Considered good | Considered doubtful | Considered good | Considered doubtful |
| Within the credit period | 153.76 | - | - | - |
| Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | |
| Less than 6 months | 42.13 | - | - | - |
| 6 months to 1 year | - | - | - | - |
| 1 to 2 years | - | - | - | - |
| 2 to 3 years | - | - | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - | - | - |
| Unbilled | 821.61 | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,017.50** | - | - | - |
| Less: Allowance for expected credit risk (ECL) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,017.50** | - | - | - |

As at 31st March, 2024

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Undisputed Trade receivables | | Disputed Trade receivables | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Considered good | Considered doubtful | Considered good | Considered doubtful |
| Within the credit period | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | - | - | - | - |
| Less than 6 months | - | - | - | - |
| 6 months to 1 year | - | - | - | - |
| 1 to 2 years | - | - | - | - |
| 2 to 3 years | - | - | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - | - | - |
| Unbilled | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | - | - | - | - |
| Less: Allowance for expected credit risk (ECL) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | - | - | - | - |

2. The credit period on rendering of services ranges from 1 to 90 days with or without security.

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

4. Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 28

5.The company does not generally hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right to offset against any amounts owed by the company to the counterparty.

NOTE 6:- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Balances with Banks | | |
| In current accounts | 3,419.61 | 100.00 |
| In term deposits with maturity less than 3 months at inception | 2,00,000.00 | - |
| **Total** | **2,03,419.61** | **100.00** |

NOTE 7:- BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balances with banks** | | |
| In term deposit with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception | 20,000.00 | - |
| **Total** | **20,000.00** | **-** |

NOTE 8:- OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (UNSECURED)

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | | As at 31st March, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non Current | Current | Non Current | Current |
| **Interest receivables on** | | | | |
| -Fixed Deposits | - | 368.22 | - | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **368.22** | **-** | **-** |

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JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

**JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

**NOTE 9:- OTHER ASSETS (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | | As at 31st March, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| Capital advances | 29,585.57 | - | - | - |
| Less: Allowance for doubtful advances | - | - | - | - |
| Total (A) | 29,585.57 | - | - | - |
| Other than capital advances | | | | |
| Advances to suppliers | | 11.63 | - | - |
| Security deposits | 2,427.46 | 1,569.23 | - | - |
| Prepayments | - | 2,354.98 | - | - |
| Indirect tax Balances/ recoverables/Credits | - | 25,033.00 | - | - |
| Less: allowance for doubtful advances | - | - | - | - |
| Total (B) | 2,427.46 | 28,968.84 | - | - |
| Total (A) + (B) | 32,013.03 | 28,968.84 | - | - |
| Capital advances | | | | |
| Considered good | 29,585.57 | - | - | - |
| Considered doubtful, provided | - | - | - | - |
| Other advances | | | | |
| Considered good | 2,427.46 | 28,968.84 | - | - |
| Considered doubtful, provided | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 32,013.03 | 28,968.84 | - | - |

**NOTE 10 :- EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised | | |
| Equity Shares of the par value of ₹ 10/- each | 6,00,000.00 | 100.00 |
| Issued, subscribed and paid-up | | |
| Equity Shares of the par value of ₹ 10/- each | 4,00,100.00 | 100.00 |
| Equity Shares | 4,00,100.00 | 100.00 |

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

| Issued and Subscribed and paid up share capital | As at 31st March, 2025 | | As at 31st March, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | ₹ in thousands | No. of Shares | ₹ in thousands |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 10,000.00 | 100.00 | - | - |
| Equity shares issued during the year | 4,00,00,000.00 | 4,00,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 100.00 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 4,00,10,000.00 | 4,00,100.00 | 10,000.00 | 100.00 |

**(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:**
The company has one class of share capital, i.e., equity shares having face value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

(c) Shareholders holding more than 5% share in the Company are set out below:

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | | As at 31st March, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | % of shareholding | No. of Shares | % of shareholding |
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | 4,00,10,000 | 100% | 10,000 | 100% |

Note: Shareholding percentage is calculated without netting off treasury shares.

(d) Promoters Shareholding:

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | | As at 31st March, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | % of shareholding | No. of Shares | % of shareholding |
| Promoters | | | | |
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | 4,00,10,000 | 100% | 10,000 | 100% |

(e) There are no bonus shares issued during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.
(f) There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares / disinvestment.
(g) There are no shares alloted as fully paid up persuant to contract without payment being received in cash since the incorporation date.

**NOTE 11:- OTHER EQUITY**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Retained earnings | 6,382.07 | (25.00) |
| Total | 6,382.07 | (25.00) |

**Nature and purpose of reserves:**
**(1) Retained earnings**

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

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JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

**NOTE 12 :- OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | | As at 31st March, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non Current | Current | Non Current | Current |
| Payables to employees | - | 2,434.53 | - | - |
| Payables for capital projects | - | 32,254.41 | - | - |
| Retention money for capital projects | 2,704.71 | - | - | - |
| Total | 2,704.71 | 34,688.94 | - | - |

**Note 13:- TRADE PAYABLES**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises | 312.97 | - |
| Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | | |
| Acceptances | - | - |
| Other than Acceptance | 915.77 | 25.00 |
| Total | 1,228.74 | 25.00 |

**Ageing as at 31st March 2025:**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Undisputed Trade payables | | Disputed Trade payables | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MSME | Others | MSME | Others |
| Within the credit period | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | |
| Less than 1 year | 312.97 | 4.21 | - | - |
| 1 to 2 years | - | - | - | - |
| 2 to 3 years | - | - | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - | - | - |
| Unbilled | - | 911.56 | - | - |
| Total | 312.97 | 915.77 | - | - |

**Ageing as at 31st March 2024:**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Undisputed Trade payables | | Disputed Trade payables | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MSME | Others | MSME | Others |
| Within the credit period | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | |
| Less than 1 year | - | - | - | - |
| 1 to 2 years | - | - | - | - |
| 2 to 3 years | - | - | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - | - | - |
| Unbilled | - | 25.00 | - | - |
| Total | - | 25.00 | - | - |

Note:

1. Payables are normally settled within 1 to 180 days
2. Trade payables to related parties has been disclosed in note no. 25

**Note 13.1 : Disclosure relating to micro, small and medium enterprises**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Principal amount outstanding as at end of year | 28,559.54 | - |
| Principal amount overdue more than 45 days | - | - |
| Interest due and unpaid as at end of year* | - | - |
| Interest paid to the supplier | - | - |
| Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year | - | - |
| Interest due and payable for the period of delay | - | - |
| Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year | - | - |
| Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year | - | - |

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

It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 12 relating to payable/retention for capital projects amounting to ₹ 28,246.56 thousands as at 31st March 2025 (NIL as at 31st March 2024).

**NOTE 14:- PROVISIONS**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | | As at 31st March, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non Current | Current | Non Current | Current |
| **Provision for Employee Benefits** | | | | |
| Gratuity (refer note 26) | 1,243.99 | 57.01 | - | - |
| Compensated absences (refer note 26) | 147.72 | 298.03 | - | - |
| Total | 1,391.71 | 355.04 | - | - |

**NOTE 15 :- OTHER LIABILITIES**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | | As at 31st March, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non Current | Current | Non Current | Current |
| Statutory liabilities | - | 2,626.15 | - | - |
| Advances from customers | - | 3,070.89 | - | - |
| Total | - | 5,697.04 | - | - |

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

**NOTE 16:- REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contracts with customers** | | |
| **Income from port operations:** | | |
| Cargo related service | 70,721.21 | - |
| Other port services | 1,889.53 | - |
| **Total** | **72,610.74** | - |

**The company has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (Refer note 30 ):**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from contracts with customer | 72,610.74 | - |
| Other operating income | - | - |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **72,610.74** | - |
| In india | 72,610.74 | - |
| Outside india | - | - |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **72,610.74** | - |

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

**Contract Balances**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables (refer note 5) | 1,017.50 | - |
| **Contract liabilities** | | |
| Advance from customers (refer note 15) | 3,070.89 | - |

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

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | - | - |
| Less: Revenue recognized during the year from balance at the beginning of the year | - | - |
| Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue | 3,070.89 | - |
| Closing balance | 3,070.89 | - |

**Movement in unbilled revenue**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | - | - |
| Less: Billed during the year | - | - |
| Add: Unbilled during the year | 821.61 | - |
| Closing balance | 821.61 | - |

**Notes:**

1. The credit period on rendering of services ranges from 1 to 90 days with or without security.
2. The company does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss account.

**NOTE 17:- OTHER INCOME**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest Income earned on financial assets** | | |
| On bank deposits | 578.29 | - |
| **Total** | **578.29** | - |

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

**NOTE 18 :- OPERATING EXPENSES**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Labour charges | 1,157.23 | - |
| Fees to regulatory authorities | 50,629.96 | - |
| Power & fuel | 263.10 | - |
| Repair and maintenance | 50.11 | - |
| License fees | 20.09 | - |
| Other operating expenses | 2.25 | - |
| **Total** | **52,122.74** | - |

**NOTE 19:-EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 160.65 | - |
| Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 26) | 18.00 | - |
| Gratuity and leave encashment expense (refer note 26) | 133.97 | - |
| **Total** | **312.62** | - |

**NOTE 20 :- FINANCE COST**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest expense :** | | |
| On loans from related parties (refer note 25) | 756.10 | - |
| Other finance costs | 438.51 | - |
| **Total** | **1,194.61** | - |

**NOTE 21 :- DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment | 327.38 | - |
| **Total** | **327.38** | - |

**NOTE 22 :- OTHER EXPENSES**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| General office expenses and overheads | 213.75 | - |
| Insurance | 2,354.98 | - |
| Rent, rates and taxes | 31.84 | - |
| Legal, professional & consultancy charges | 228.00 | - |
| Remuneration to auditors (refer note 24) | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| **Total** | **2,853.57** | **25.00** |

**NOTE 23 :- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**

**A. Contingent Liabilities:**

There is no contingent liability as at 31st March, 2025 (March 2024 : NIL)

**A. Commitments:(net of advances)**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Capital commitments** | | |
| Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) | 93,947.31 | - |

**NOTE 24 :- REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS (EXCLUDING TAX)**

₹ in thousands

| Nature of transaction | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Statutory audit fees | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| **Total** | **25.00** | **25.00** |

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JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

**NOTE 25 :- RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

**(a) List of Related Parties**

| Name | Nature of Relation |
|---|---|
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | Holding Entity |
| Sameer Bhatnagar (w.e.f 13th March, 2024) | Non executive director |
| Chandra Prakash Somani (w.e.f 13th March, 2024) | Non executive director |
| Praveen Chand Zhanji (w.e.f 31st October, 2024) | Additional Director |

**Directors & Key Managerial Personnel**

| Name | Nature of Relation |
|---|---|
| Sameer Bhatnagar (w.e.f 13th March, 2024) | Non executive director |
| Chandra Prakash Somani (w.e.f 13th March, 2024) | Non executive director |
| Praveen Chand Zhanji (w.e.f 31st October, 2024) | Additional Director |

The following transactions were carried out with the related party in the ordinary course of business

₹ in thousands

| Nature of transaction | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf** | | |
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | 11,769.23 | - |
| **Loan taken** | | |
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | 1,41,050.00 | - |
| **Repayment of loans received** | | |
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | 1,41,050.00 | - |
| **Interest expenses** | | |
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | 3,019.94 | - |

**Notes:**

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.

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

**Amount due to / from related parties**

₹ in thousands

| Nature of transaction | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Reimbursement of expenses by them incurred on our behalf** | | |
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | 4,352.37 | - |

**Compensation of key managerial personnel**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March, 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Short-Term Employee Benefits* | - | - |
| Total Compensation paid to Key Managerial Personnel | - | - |

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.

**NOTE 26:- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

**(a) Defined contribution plans:**

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

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

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Provident fund | 11.09 | - |
| Family pension | 6.91 | - |
| **Total** | **18.00** | - |

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**(b) Defined benefit plans:**

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of employment after rendering continuous service for not less than five years , or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of service completed. The gratuity plan is not funded plan. So Entire Liability on account of Gratutiy is recognised in the Balance sheet.

Leaves:

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

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

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

**Investment Risk:**

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

**Interest Risk:**

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

**Salary risk:**

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

**Asset Liability matching risk:**

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

**Mortality risk:**

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

**Concentration risk:**

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

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

**Gratuity (unfunded):**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Gratuity | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
| **Change in present value of defined benefit obligation during the year** | | |
| Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year | - | - |
| Interest cost | - | - |
| Current service cost | 1,301.00 | - |
| Benefits paid | - | - |
| **Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from and including OCI:** | | |
| Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | - | - |
| Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | - | - |
| Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments | - | - |
| Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year | **1,301.00** | - |

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Gratuity | |
|---|---|---|
| | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
| **Change in fair value of plan assets during the year** | | |
| Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year | - | - |
| Interest Income | - | - |
| Contributions paid by the employer | - | - |
| Benefits paid from the fund | - | - |
| Assets transferred out / divestments | - | - |
| Return on plan assets excluding interest income | - | - |
| Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year | - | - |
| | | |
| **Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet** | | |
| Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year | 1301.00 | 0.00 |
| Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year | - | 0.00 |
| Amount recognised in the balance sheet | 1301.00 | 0.00 |
| Net (liability) / asset- current | 57.01 | 0.00 |
| Net (liability) / asset- non-current | 1243.99 | 0.00 |
| | | |
| **Expenses recognised in the statement of standalone profit and loss for the year** | | |
| Current service cost | 1,301.00 | - |
| Interest cost on benefit obligation (net) | - | - |
| Total expenses included in employee benefits expense | **1,301.00** | - |
| | | |
| **Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year** | | |
| Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | - | - |
| Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | - | - |
| Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments | - | - |
| Return on plan assets excluding interest income | - | - |
| Recognised in other comprehensive income | - | - |

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

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation** | | |
| Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period) | - | - |
| Between 2 and 5 years | - | - |
| Between 6 and 10 years | - | - |
| 11 years and above | - | - |
| | | |
| **Sensitivity Analysis Method:** | | |
| **Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:** | | |
| Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year: | (1,301.00) | - |
| One percentage point increase in discount rate | (125.47) | - |
| One percentage point decrease in discount rate | 144.98 | - |
| One percentage point increase in rate of salary Increase | 139.29 | - |
| One percentage point decrease in rate of salary Increase | (123.26) | - |
| One percentage point increase in employee turnover rate | (29.78) | - |
| One percentage point decrease in employee turnover rate | 32.99 | - |

| Principal actuarial assumptions | FY 2024-25 | FY 2023-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Expected Return on Plan Assets | 0.00% | - |
| Discount rate | 6.94% | - |
| Salary escalation (rate p.a.) | 10.00% | - |
| Mortality rate during employment | Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) | - |
| Mortality post retirement rate | N.A. | - |
| Rate of Employee Turnover | 6.00% | - |
| No of Active Members | 4 | - |

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet.

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

**Experience adjustments:-**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | 2024-25 | 2023-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Defined Benefit Obligation | (1301.00) | - |
| Plan Assets | - | - |
| Surplus / (Deficit) | (1301.00) | - |
| Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities - Loss / (Gain) | - | - |
| Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets - Loss / (Gain) | - | - |

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

b) 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.

c) 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.

d) The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

e) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 11 years (31 March 2024: Nil)

**Compensated Absences**

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

**Long service award**

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

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 (Non funded) | As at 31st March, 2024 (Non funded) |
|---|---|---|
| **Present Value of unfunded obligation (₹ in thousands)** | 445.75 | - |
| Expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss (₹ in thousands) | 164.23 | - |
| Discount Rate (p.a) | 6.94% | - |
| Salary escalation Rate (p.a) | 10.00% | - |

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

## NOTE 27 :- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

### 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 borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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

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

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Long-term borrowings | - | - |
| Short-term borrowings | - | - |
| **Total Borrowings** | - | - |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalent | 2,03,419.61 | 100.00 |
| Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | 20,000.00 | - |
| Less: Other bank balances (included in other financial assets) | - | - |
| Less: Current investments | - | - |
| **Net Debt** | **(2,23,419.61)** | **(100.00)** |
| **Total Equity** | **4,06,482.07** | **75.00** |
| **Gearing Ratio** | **(0.55)** | **(1.33)** |

**Notes:**

1. Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.
2. Debt is defined as long and Short-term borrowings (excluding financial guarantee contracts)

### Categories of Financial Instruments

The accounting classification of each categories of financial instruments and their carring amount are set out below:

**As at 31st March, 2025**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Amortised Cost | Fair value through other Comprehensive Income | Fair value through profit and loss | Total carrying value | Fair Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2,03,419.61 | - | - | 2,03,419.61 | 2,03,419.61 |
| Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | 20,000.00 | - | - | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Trade receivables | 1,017.50 | - | - | 1,017.50 | 1,017.50 |
| Other financial assets | 368.22 | - | - | 368.22 | 368.22 |
| **Total** | **2,24,805.33** | - | - | **2,24,805.33** | **2,24,805.33** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | |
| Borrowings | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade Payables | 1,228.74 | - | - | 1,228.74 | 1,228.74 |
| Other financial liabilities | 37,393.65 | - | - | 37,393.65 | 37,393.65 |
| **Total** | **38,622.39** | - | - | **38,622.39** | **38,622.39** |

**As at 31st March, 2024**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Amortised Cost | Fair value through other Comprehensive Income | Fair value through profit and loss | Carrying amount | Fair Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 100.00 | - | - | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | - | - | **100.00** | **100.00** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | 25.00 | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| **Total** | **25.00** | - | - | **25.00** | **25.00** |

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**Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments:**

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

a) recognised and measured at fair value and

b) measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

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

**Details of financial assets/ liabilities measured at amortised cost but fair value disclosed in category wise**

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

**₹ in thousands**

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2025 | As at 31st March, 2024 | Level | Valuation techniques and key inputs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Borrowings | | | | |
| Carrying value | - | - | 2 | Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). |
| Fair value | - | - | | |

**NOTE 28 :-FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

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

**Market risk:**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

**Credit risk management:**

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities. The company is exposed to credit risk on trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents, investment and other financial assets.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 1017.50 thousand and NIL as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively. The company has its major revenue from third party and amount is received before completion of the vessel. Hence company does not expect material risk on account of non-performance of counter party.

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

**₹ in thousands**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | Percentage of Revenue | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 | Percentage of Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue from group companies | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% |
| Revenue from third parties | 72,610.74 | 100.00% | - | 0.00% |
| **Total** | **72,610.74** | **100.00%** | **-** | **0.00%** |

In respect of investment Company chose high credit rating.

Credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents and bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents are managed in accordance with company policy to ensured there is no concentration risk.

In case of other financial assets which include majorly security deposit given under various long term agreements and company does not expect any credit risk on account of non performance of counter party.

**Liquidity risk management:**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking credit facilities and 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 15 years. Liquidity is reviewed time to time based on weekly cash flow forecast.

The Company had a working capital of ₹ (25.00) thousands as at March 31, 2024 and ₹ (11.615.20) thousands as at March 31, 2025 .The management is optimistic of improving the cash flows after commencement of business through equity infusion by way of contribution from promoter. These measures are expected to result in suitable cash flows in future.

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

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the company may be required to pay.

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

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**Maturity profile:**

**The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial assets and financial liabilities at 31st March, 2025**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2,03,419.61 | - | - | 2,03,419.61 |
| Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | 20,000.00 | - | - | 20,000.00 |
| Trade receivables | 1,017.50 | - | - | 1,017.50 |
| Other financial assets | 368.22 | - | - | 368.22 |
| **Total** | **2,24,805.33** | - | - | **2,24,805.33** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Trade Payables | 1,228.74 | | | 1,228.74 |
| Other financial liabilities | 34,688.94 | 2,704.71 | - | 37,393.65 |
| **Total** | **35,917.68** | **2,704.71** | - | **38,622.39** |

**The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial assets and financial liabilities as of 31st March, 2024**

₹ in thousands

| Particulars | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 100.00 | - | - | 100.00 |
| **Total** | **100.00** | - | - | **100.00** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | 25.00 | - | - | 25.00 |
| **Total** | **25.00** | - | - | **25.00** |

**NOTE 29 :- EARNINGS PER SHARE**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Profit\ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in thousands) | 12,256.07 | (25.00) |
| **Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding** | **4,00,10,000** | **10,000** |
| **Earnings per equity share** | | |
| Basic (₹/share) | 0.31 | (2.50) |
| Diluted (₹/share) | 0.31 | (2.50) |

**NOTE 30:- 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.

**a) Customer contributing more than 10% of Revenue**

₹ in thousands

| Customers contributing more than 10% of Revenue | For the year ended 31st March 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Patanjali Foods Limited | 11,821.16 | - |
| Frigorifico Allana Private Limited | 18,234.04 | - |
| Motumal and Company | 8,161.54 | - |
| Narendra Forwarders Pvt. Ltd. | 30,432.72 | - |
| **Total** | **68,649.46** | - |

SHAH GUPTA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN 109574W

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

## JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

**NOTE 31 : - FINANCIAL RATIOS**

| Sr. No | Particulars | Numerator | Denominator | Ratios | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | For the year ended 31st March, 2025 | For the period from 13th March, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 |
| 1 | Current Ratio(in times) | Current Assets | Current Liabilities | 0.72 | - |
| 2 | Debt-Equity Ratio (in times) | Total Borrowing (i.e. Non-current borrowings + Current Borrowings) | Total Equity | - | - |
| 3 | Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times) | Profit / (Loss) After tax + Non cash Operating Expenses (Depreciation and amortisation expenses + Unrealised Forex Loss / Gain + Loss / Gain on Sale of PPE) + Finance Cost | Interest on Borrowings + Interest on Lease Liabilities + Lease Repayment +Scheduled principal repayments of Borrowings (i.e. excluding prepayments and refinancing of debts) during the year | 4.56 | - |
| 4 | Return on EquityRatio (%) | Net profit/(loss) after tax | Average Equity | 6.03% | (33.33% |
| 5 | Inventory Turnover(no. of times) | (Fuel Cost + Stores & Spares Consumed + Purchase of stock-in-trade) | Average Inventory | NA | NA |
| 6 | Debtors Turnover(no. of times) | Revenue from operations | Average Trade Receivables | 71.36 | - |
| 7 | Payables Turnover | Operating Expenses + Other Expenses | Average Trade payables | 87.70 | 1.00 |
| 8 | Net CapitalTurnover (in times) | Revenue from operations | Working capital | (6.25) | - |
| 9 | Net Profit Margin(%) | Net profit/(loss) after tax for the year | Revenue from Operations | 16.88% | - |
| 10 | Return on CapitalEmployed (%) | Profit/(loss) before tax plus finance cost | Tangible Net worth + Total borrowings + Deferred Tax | 4.32% | (33.33% |
| 11 | Return onInvestment (%) | Earnings from Investment | Average Funds Invested | 2.30% | - |

**Note :** As company was incorporated as on 13th March 2024 & started interim operation from Nov 2024 ratios are not comparable. Therefore the reasons for variation are not disclosed.

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

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED

**JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

**NOTE 32:- ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

vii) The Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financials institution or lender during the year.

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

ix) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company (wherever applicable) with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

x) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

xi) The Company, as mentioned in its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, is engaged in nature of business(s) as described in Note 1 of the financial statements. As part of the nature of business described above:

a. No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies) ("Funding Party") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries."

xii) The Company has been maintaining its books of accounts in the SAP which has feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, throughout the year as required by proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 3 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 known as the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021. However, the audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data in the underlying database in relation to certain users pertaining to SAP HR – Payroll application, which has been enabled subsequently post the year ended March 31, 2025.

Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

xiii) The title deeds of immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the company is lessee and the lease arrangements are duly executed in the favour of the company) disclosed in the financial statements included in Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of company as at Balance Sheet date.

**NOTE 33 :** The company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 25th April, 2025 there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

**NOTE 34** :- The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 25th April, 2025.

**The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.**

As per our attached report of even date

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

AGadhia

**Arpita T Gadhia**
Partner
Membership No. 177483
UDIN : 25177483BMKTEC4619

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

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Sameer Bhatnagar**
Director
DIN : 08955988

**Chandra Prakash Somani**
Director
DIN: 08955487

Date : 25th April, 2025
Place : Mumbai

JSW JNPT LIQUID TERMINAL PRIVATE LIMITED