

DOOGAR & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
JSL Lifestyle Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **JSL Lifestyle Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of changes in equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, the profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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 standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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

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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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 Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.





- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure-B".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer note 35 to the standalone 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 required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

For Doogar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000561N



Vardhman Doogar New Delhi
Partner
Membership No. 517347

UDIN: - 21517347AAAALC4504

Date: 7th May 2021
Place: Gurugram

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- i. In respect of the Company's fixed assets: -
 - a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets 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. According to the information and explanations given to us, discrepancies noticed on such verification were accounted for in the books of account.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. The inventories were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals, except for inventories lying with third parties where confirmations have been received by the management, and discrepancies noticed, if any during the physical verification were accounted for in the books of account.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit and hence reporting under paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed statutory dues payable for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable as at March 31, 2021.



(b) According to the records and information & explanation given to us, dues in respect of income tax, duty of custom, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute and the forum where the dispute is pending are given below -

Nature of Statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period(s) to which the amount relates	Amount* in (₹)
Excise Duty - Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	Central Excise Commissionerate, Rohtak	FY 2011-12 to FY 2016-17	26,67,750
		High Court of Punjab and Haryana	FY 2005-06	53,43,368
		Settlement Commission	FY 2005-06	31,93,569
Sales tax - UP trade tax Act	Sales Tax	Additional Commissioner (Appeals) Commercial Tax, Noida	FY 2005-06	7,03,077
			FY 2006-07	21,04,054
			FY 2012-13	6,56,455
			FY 2007-08	3,29,791
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	The Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Gurgaon	FY 2016-17	5,09,19,730



*represents amount net of amount deposited in protest

- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from government or has not issued any debentures.
- ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no money was raised by way of the term loans by the Company during the year. Further the Company has neither raised any moneys by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) nor were such proceeds pending to be applied, during the current year.
- x. According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/ provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanation and records made available by the company, the Company has complied with the provision of Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- xiv. According to the information and explanation give to us, company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Doogar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000561N



Vardhman Doogar
Partner
Membership No. 517347

UDIN: - 21517347AAAALC4504

Date: - 7th May 2021

Place: - Gurugram

Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSL Lifestyle Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2021 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 Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”).

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Doogar & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000561N


Vardhman Doogar
Partner
Membership No. 517347



UDIN: - 21517347AAAALC4504

Date: 7th May 2021
Place: Gurugram

JSL Lifestyle Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
I. ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	57,77,67,321	62,01,65,436
(b) Capital work-in-progress		1,39,51,907	42,42,850
(c) Intangible assets	4	16,98,427	44,49,358
(d) Right of use assets	5	4,29,03,329	4,58,55,783
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	19	-	8,69,879
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	3,30,000	2,30,000
(ii) Other financial assets	7	3,76,62,423	3,65,39,678
(g) Other non-current assets	8	1,37,27,479	1,42,09,274
Total Non-current assets		68,80,40,886	72,65,62,258
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	44,90,58,403	63,22,62,409
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	67,24,84,990	81,21,37,278
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	5,13,950	15,84,411
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12	4,98,83,500	6,21,47,500
(iv) Other financial assets	13	45,89,093	29,66,344
(c) Other current assets	14	35,60,49,266	39,68,23,021
Total Current assets		1,53,25,79,202	1,90,79,20,963
Total Assets		2,22,06,20,088	2,63,44,83,221
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	28,50,17,390	28,50,17,390
(b) Other equity	16	87,35,03,086	78,67,17,507
Total Equity		1,15,85,20,476	1,07,17,34,897
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	20,03,83,701	16,15,49,270
(ii) Lease liability	40	2,29,05,486	1,33,11,538
(b) Provisions	18	3,03,30,315	2,89,90,862
(e) Deferred tax liability (net)	19	46,59,389	-
Total Non-current liabilities		25,82,78,890	20,38,51,670
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	26,87,77,170	27,40,01,890
(ii) Trade payables	21		
- Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,64,26,927	82,27,651
- Due to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		19,28,99,887	79,20,97,927
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	25,19,10,146	19,70,10,087
(iv) Lease liability	40	1,90,96,405	3,27,37,781
(b) Provisions	23	17,20,166	17,34,866
(c) Other current liabilities	24	4,82,56,528	4,11,91,591
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	25	47,33,492	1,18,94,861
Total Current liabilities		80,38,20,722	1,35,88,96,654
Total Liabilities		1,06,20,99,612	1,56,27,48,324
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,22,06,20,088	2,63,44,83,221

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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As per our report of even date

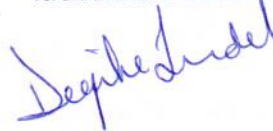
For Doogar & Associates
 Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration No. 000561N



Vardhman Doogar
 Partner
 M. No 517347

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Deepika Jindal
 Managing Director
 DIN: 00015188



Rajesh Mohata
 Director
 DIN: 09095479

Place : Gurugram
 Dated : 7th May 2021


Ajay Jain
 Chief Financial Officer


Bhartendu Harit
 Company Secretary
 M.No. A15123

JSL Lifestyle Limited
Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I. Revenue from operations	26	2,78,74,49,528	3,10,18,86,051
II. Other income	27	1,37,04,481	1,75,91,278
III. Total Income (I+II)		2,80,11,54,009	3,11,94,77,329
IV. Expenses :			
Cost of materials consumed	28	1,22,07,82,516	1,47,62,77,610
Purchases of stock-in-trade		5,94,56,114	5,37,80,754
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	29	62,55,663	(71,65,916)
Employee benefits expense	30	30,82,30,105	33,07,89,393
Finance costs	31	4,19,21,902	4,39,04,719
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	13,08,57,169	12,54,85,604
Other expenses	33	93,91,25,705	99,40,18,644
Total expenses (IV)		2,70,66,29,174	3,01,70,90,808
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		9,45,24,836	10,23,86,521
VI. Exceptional Items -(Gain)/Loss	47	(1,31,78,010)	(1,37,74,213)
VII. Profit before tax (V-VI)		10,77,02,846	11,61,60,734
VIII. Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		1,88,55,464	2,17,66,232
Deferred Tax		55,29,268	1,95,10,982
Income tax earlier years		(33,14,837)	53,14,646
Total tax expense (VIII)		2,10,69,896	4,65,91,860
IX. Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		8,66,32,950	6,95,68,874
X. Other Comprehensive Income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (losses)/Gains on defined benefit plans		2,15,335	(7,26,985)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(62,706)	1,92,102
Total Other comprehensive income (X)		1,52,629	(5,34,883)
XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)		8,67,85,579	6,90,33,990
XII. Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each			
- Basic	34	3.04	2.44
- Diluted		3.04	2.44

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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As per our report of even date

For Doogar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 000561N


Vardhman Doogar
Partner
M. No 517347



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Deepika Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 00015188


Rajesh Mohata
Director
DIN: 09095479

Place : Gurugram
Dated : 7th May 2021


Ajay Jain
Chief Financial Officer


Bhartendu Harit
Company Secretary
M.No. A15123

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	10,77,02,846	11,61,60,734
Adjustments:-		
Depreciation and amortisation	9,09,20,367	8,95,13,475
Amortisation of right of use assets	3,99,36,802	3,59,72,129
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (Net) (Gain)/Loss	(62,47,936)	(51,56,438)
Provision for doubtful debts	1,60,00,000	-
Bad Debts	3,52,56,155	5,51,85,945
Interest and finance charges	4,19,21,902	4,39,04,719
Loss/(Profit) on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	2,86,50,453	79,30,004
Interest Income	(48,12,056)	(25,02,796)
Operating profit before working capital changes	34,93,28,533	34,10,07,772
Adjustments for:-		
Inventories	18,32,04,006	(11,62,31,407)
Sundry debtors	9,46,44,069	(20,03,94,396)
Financial assets	(19,60,760)	(5,39,17,154)
Other assets	4,12,55,550	(4,64,64,076)
Trade payable and other financial liabilities	(55,94,74,810)	32,54,26,713
Other current liabilities	27,89,998	(1,08,54,403)
Cash generated from operations	10,97,86,586	23,85,73,049
Income tax paid	(2,25,49,365)	(7,24,22,005)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	8,72,37,221	16,61,51,044
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(8,41,30,832)	(11,26,84,673)
Sale proceeds of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(26,62,066)
Investment made in subsidiary	(1,00,000)	-
Decrease/(increase) in fixed deposits	1,38,75,502	-
Interest Received	24,15,820	16,02,325
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(6,79,39,510)	(11,37,44,414)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase /(Decrease) in long term borrowings (including current maturities)	6,78,10,227	(2,78,390)
Increase /(Decrease) in short term borrowings	(52,24,720)	2,84,34,356
Interest and finance charges paid	(4,19,21,902)	(3,64,79,004)
Payment of lease liabilities	(4,10,31,777)	(4,32,04,308)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) used in financing activities	(2,03,68,172)	(5,15,27,346)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	(10,70,461)	8,79,284
Opening Cash and cash equivalents	15,84,411	7,05,127
Closing Cash and cash equivalents	5,13,950	15,84,411

Note:

- (i) Statement of cash flows has been prepared using Indirect method in accordance with Ind AS-7
(ii) Refer note no. 11 for components of cash and cash equivalents

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date attached

For Doogar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration No. 000561N

Vardhman Doogar

Partner

M. No 517347



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Jindal

Managing Director

DIN : 00015188

Ajay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Rajesh Mohata

Director

DIN: 09095479

Bhartendu Harit

Company Secretary

M.No. A15123

Place : Gurugram

Dated : 7th May 2021

JSL Lifestyle Limited
Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

	(Amount in ₹)		
	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Movement during the year 2019-20	Balance as at March 31, 2020
	28,50,17,390	-	28,50,17,390
			Balance as at March 31, 2021
			28,50,17,390

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans			
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	(37,60,704)	61,92,36,335		71,76,83,516
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	6,95,68,874		6,95,68,874
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year (net of income tax)	-	-	-	(5,34,883)	-		(5,34,883)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	(42,95,587)	68,88,05,209		78,67,17,507
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	8,66,32,950		8,66,32,950
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year (net of income tax)	-	-	-	1,52,629	-		1,52,629
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	(41,42,958)	77,54,38,159		87,35,03,086

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date

For Doogar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 000561X
Vardiman Doogar
Partner
M. No 517347

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Jindal
Managing Director
DIN : 00015188

Rajesh Mohata
Executive Director & CEO
DIN: 03382667

Ajay Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Bhartendu Harit
Company Secretary
M. No. A15123

Place :
Dated:

JSL Lifestyle Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)										
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Improvement	Factory Shed and Building	Office Equipments	Electric Installations	Plant and Machinery	Dies & Tools	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount											
As at April 1, 2019	2,15,84,430	5,33,86,402	20,32,11,375	1,71,21,795	2,92,96,781	59,68,84,749	2,87,17,010	3,23,97,379	4,79,49,703	1,27,69,280	1,04,33,18,904
Additions	-	-	73,81,868	20,72,806	19,56,711	6,79,69,205	59,83,246	-	2,86,19,006	6,19,209	11,46,02,050
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	3,44,048	-	1,06,11,657	2,08,39,672	-	20,271	-	3,18,15,647
As at March 31, 2020	2,15,84,430	5,33,86,402	21,05,93,243	1,88,50,553	3,12,53,492	65,42,42,297	1,38,60,584	3,23,97,379	7,65,48,438	1,33,88,489	1,12,61,05,307
Reclassification to right of use assets	47,51,616	-	2,22,90,227	24,01,842	6,750	2,98,29,823	10,51,145	40,73,989	1,72,06,520	1,42,830	7,70,03,126
Disposal/Adjustments	28,99,600	34,14,594	1,56,21,717	9,20,750	1,67,10,585	8,55,42,123	(59,34,586)	1,06,16,665	3,87,00,607	10,23,258	47,51,616
As at March 31, 2021	1,39,33,214	4,99,71,808	21,72,61,753	2,03,31,644	1,45,49,657	59,85,29,997	2,08,46,315	2,58,54,703	5,50,54,352	1,25,08,061	1,02,88,41,504
Accumulated Depreciation											
As at April 1, 2019	-	1,51,06,116	6,50,62,401	1,05,60,199	1,57,73,012	25,48,73,137	2,22,15,266	2,14,12,270	3,51,21,380	50,15,022	44,51,38,803
Charge for the year	-	-	56,87,478	11,43,176	16,26,500	5,30,74,408	11,53,140	-	2,36,32,041	10,31,884	8,73,48,628
Reversal/adjustment	-	-	-	3,27,777	-	81,95,374	1,80,04,288	-	20,271	-	2,65,47,710
As at March 31, 2020	-	1,51,06,116	7,07,49,879	1,13,75,598	1,73,99,512	29,97,52,171	53,64,118	2,14,12,270	5,87,33,150	60,46,906	50,59,39,721
Charge for the year	-	61,79,392	71,97,335	46,21,640	17,19,386	4,80,60,577	29,42,732	53,76,001	1,18,67,843	9,16,063	8,88,80,969
Reversal/adjustment	-	(38,88,350)	71,43,750	65,23,425	1,61,48,634	6,48,35,985	(5,46,411)	1,11,13,846	4,14,43,531	9,72,097	14,37,46,507
As at March 31, 2021	-	2,51,73,858	7,08,03,464	94,73,813	29,70,265	28,29,76,763	88,53,261	1,56,74,425	2,91,57,463	59,90,872	45,10,74,184
Net Carrying amount											
As at March 31, 2020	2,15,84,430	3,82,80,286	13,98,43,363	74,74,955	1,38,53,980	35,44,90,127	84,96,466	1,09,85,109	1,78,15,288	73,41,583	62,01,65,587
As at March 31, 2021	1,39,33,214	2,47,97,950	14,64,58,288	1,08,57,831	1,15,79,392	31,55,53,236	1,19,93,054	1,01,80,277	2,58,96,889	65,17,189	57,77,67,321

Note: - During the year ended March 31, 2021, the management of the Company has carried out the physical verification exercise and re-assessment of the items appearing in the property, plant & equipment resulting in various adjustments in the gross block, accumulated depreciation and net block.



4 Intangible assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Trade Marks	Patents	Computer Softwares	Total
Gross carrying amount				
As at April 1, 2019	4,11,054	1,38,000	2,48,90,384	2,54,39,438
Additions	-	-	4,46,124	4,46,124
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	4,11,054	1,38,000	2,53,36,508	2,58,85,562
Additions	-	-	76,271	76,271
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	1,39,62,125.14	1,39,62,125
As at March 31, 2021	4,11,054	1,38,000	1,14,50,654	1,19,99,708
Accumulated amortisation				
As at April 1, 2019	4,08,554	1,31,099	1,87,31,859	1,92,71,512
Charge for the year	-	-	21,64,692	21,64,692
Reversal/adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	4,08,554	1,31,099	2,08,96,551	2,14,36,204
Charge for the year	-	-	20,23,902	20,23,902
Reversal/adjustment	2,500	-	1,31,56,325	1,31,58,825
As at March 31, 2021	4,06,054	1,31,099	97,64,128	1,03,01,281
Net Carrying amount				
As at April 1, 2019	2,500	6,901	61,58,525	61,67,926
As at March 31, 2020	2,500	6,901	44,39,957	44,49,358
As at March 31, 2021	5,000	6,901	16,86,526	16,98,427

5 Right of use assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	4,58,55,783	-
Additions	3,22,32,732	8,18,27,912
Re-classification	47,51,616	-
Amortisation	(3,99,36,802)	(3,59,72,129)
Closing Balance	4,29,03,329	4,58,55,783



JSL Lifestyle Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

16 Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	61,92,36,335	(37,60,704)	71,76,83,516
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6,95,68,874	-	6,95,68,874
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(5,34,883)	(5,34,883)
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefits plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	68,88,05,209	(42,95,587)	78,67,17,507
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,66,32,950	-	8,66,32,950
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	1,52,629	1,52,629
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefits plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	77,54,38,159	(41,42,958)	87,35,03,086

Note:

- (i) **General reserve**
General Reserve represents the statutory reserve in accordance with Indian Corporate law wherein a portion of profit is apportioned to general reserve. Under Companies Act, 1956 it was mandatory to transfer amount before a company can declare dividend. However, under Companies Act, 2013 transfer of any amount to General reserve is at the discretion of the Company.
- (ii) **Capital reserve**
Capital Reserve represents excess of net assets acquired over consideration paid pursuant to Composite Scheme of Amalgamation.
- (iii) **Security premium**
Securities premium represents the amount received in excess of par value of securities. Premium on redemption of securities is accounted in security premium available. Where security premium is not available, premium on redemption of securities is accounted in statement of profit and loss. Section 52 of Companies Act, 2013 specify restriction and utilisation of security premium.
- (iv) **Retained earnings**
Retained earnings represents the undistributed profits of the company.
- (v) **Other comprehensive income**
Other comprehensive income represents the balance in equity for items to be accounted in other comprehensive income.



6 Non-current investments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investments in Equity instruments (Unquoted)		
Equity Shares fully paid up of associate company (measured at cost)		
- Green Delhi BQS Limited (23,000 as at March 31, 2021 (23,000, March 31, 2020) equity shares fully paid up of ₹ 10 each)	2,30,000	2,30,000
Equity Shares fully paid up of subsidiary company (measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income)		
- Jindal Lifestyle Limited (10,000 as at March 31, 2021 (NIL March 31, 2020) equity shares fully paid up of ₹ 10 each)	1,00,000	-
Total	3,30,000	2,30,000

The book value of unquoted investments in associate company Green Delhi BQS Limited amounting to ₹ 2,30,000 (Previous Year : ₹ 2,30,000) is lower than its fair value , considering the strategic and long term nature of the investment, future prospectus and assets base of the investee company, such decline, in the opinion of the management, has been considered to be of temporary in nature and hence no provision for the same at this stage is considered necessary.

7 Other non-current financial assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	2,32,07,730	2,36,96,487
Fixed deposits (having remaining maturity of more than 12 months)*	1,44,54,693	1,28,43,191
Total	3,76,62,423	3,65,39,678

* pledged with bank for margin money/bank guarantees

8 Other non-current assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	24,20,748	27,58,852
Capital advances	1,13,06,731	1,14,50,422
Total	1,37,27,479	1,42,09,274

9 Inventories

(lower of cost and net realisable value)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Raw Materials (in transit ₹ 4,24,19,137 as at March 31, 2021 and ₹ 43,76,483 as at March 31, 2020)	24,28,73,880	42,12,73,221
Work-in-progress	7,09,35,398	10,48,42,387
Finished goods	10,09,78,797	7,36,00,216
Stores and spares	3,05,12,724	2,95,25,007
Scrap	37,57,604	30,21,578
Total	44,90,58,403	63,22,62,409

10 Trade Receivables

(Amount in ₹)

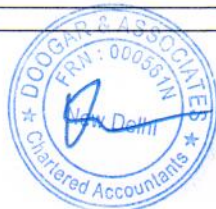
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables Considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables Considered good - unsecured #	67,24,84,990	81,21,37,278
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	1,60,00,000	-
	68,84,84,990	81,21,37,278
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(1,60,00,000)	-
Total	67,24,84,990	81,21,37,278

Including Earnest money deposits

11 Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash on hand	72,781	59,456
Balances with banks - in current accounts	4,41,169	15,24,955
Total	5,13,950	15,84,411



12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Term deposits held as margin money*	4,98,83,500	6,21,47,500
Total	4,98,83,500	6,21,47,500

* pledged with bank for margin money/bank guarantees

13 Other current financial assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued but not due on term deposits	42,01,915	18,05,679
Advance to employees	3,87,178	11,60,665
Total	45,89,093	29,66,344

14 Other current assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers	4,63,14,051	4,01,23,834
Balance with revenue authorities	29,16,24,042	33,71,53,675
Export Incentive receivables	95,16,703	91,93,617
Prepaid expenses	85,94,470	1,03,51,895
Total	35,60,49,266	39,68,23,021

15 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹)	No. of shares	Amount (₹)
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	3,00,00,000	30,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
Total	3,00,00,000	30,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	2,85,01,739	28,50,17,390	2,85,01,739	28,50,17,390
Total	2,85,01,739	28,50,17,390	2,85,01,739	28,50,17,390

(a) Reconciliation of the number of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Shares at the beginning of the year	2,85,01,739	2,85,01,739
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	2,85,01,739	2,85,01,739

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

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(c) Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹)	No. of shares	Amount (₹)
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	2,09,11,676	20,91,16,760	2,09,11,676	20,91,16,760
Total	2,09,11,676	20,91,16,760	2,09,11,676	20,91,16,760



(d) Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹)	No. of shares	Amount (₹)
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	2,09,11,676	73.37	2,09,11,676	73.37
Mrs. Deepika Jindal	29,49,022	10.35	29,49,022	10.35
Pankaj Continental Limited	19,69,524	6.91	19,69,524	6.91
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	15,20,000	5.33	15,20,000	5.33
Total	2,73,50,222	95.96	2,73,50,222	95.96

17 Non-current borrowings

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Inter-corporate deposits (refer (i) below)		
- from related parties	15,85,62,231	15,85,62,231
- from others	31,11,914	29,87,039
Secured		
- Working capital demand loan	3,87,09,556	-
Total	20,03,83,701	16,15,49,270

(i) The Inter Corporate Deposit from Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited (holding company) of ₹ 12.25 crores carries interest rate of 9.05% while Inter Corporate Deposit from other party carries 7.50 % p.a. interest rate.

(ii) The working capital demand loan facility is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage of Company's immovable properties and hypothecation of moveable fixed assets both present & future and by way of hypothecation and/or pledge of current assets including finished goods, raw materials, work-in-progress, consumable stores and spares, book debts, bills receivable, etc both present and future.

(iii) Repayment Schedule of working capital demand loan: -

(a) 8.25% Demand Loan of ₹ 1 crore with outstanding balance of ₹ 0.78 crore is repayable in 14 monthly equal instalments ending in May 2022.

(b) 7.40% Demand Loan of ₹ 2.25 crores with outstanding balance of ₹ 1.63 crores is repayable in 13 monthly equal instalments ending in April 2022.

(c) 7.95% Demand Loan of ₹ 4.09 crores with outstanding balance of ₹ 4.09 crores is repayable in 36 monthly equal instalments ending in Nov 2024.

18 Non-current provisions

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits (refer note no.39)		
- Leave encashment	1,38,13,516	1,37,65,988
- Gratuity	1,65,16,799	1,52,24,874
Total	3,03,30,315	2,89,90,862

19 Deferred tax Liability (net)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets	(1,51,57,100)	(89,47,338)
Deferred tax liabilities	2,54,41,455	4,14,06,105
Gross deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	1,02,84,355	3,24,58,767
(refer note no.37 for components of deferred tax assets/(liabilities))		
MAT credit entitlement	(56,24,966)	(3,33,28,646)
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	46,59,389	(8,69,879)

20 Current borrowings

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Secured		
Working capital loans from banks	26,87,77,170	27,40,01,890
Total	26,87,77,170	27,40,01,890

Working Capital loans are secured by way of hypothecation of company's current assets (present and future) including / interalia stock of raw materials, stores, spares, stock in process, finished goods etc. lying in the factory, shop, godowns, elsewhere and including goods in transit, book debts, bill receivable and second charge by way of collateral in respect of PPE of the Company.



21 Trade payables

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Due to micro and small enterprises (refer note no.36)	1,64,26,927	82,27,651
(b) Due to others		
(i) Payable to related parties	3,81,15,257	51,39,45,068
(ii) Payable to others	15,47,84,629	27,81,52,860
Total	20,93,26,814	80,03,25,578

22 Other Current financial liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Current maturities of long term debt - working capital demand loan	2,89,75,797	-
(b) Others		
- Due to employees	2,24,29,272	2,13,57,539
- Interest accrued but not due to related party	8,73,86,042	8,73,86,042
- Other liabilities	11,31,19,035	8,82,66,506
Total	25,19,10,146	19,70,10,087

23 Current provisions

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits (refer note no.39)		
- Leave encashment	8,95,156	9,34,925
- Gratuity	8,25,010	7,99,941
Total	17,20,166	17,34,866

24 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advances from customers	3,75,49,644	3,07,13,896
Statutory dues payable	1,07,06,884	1,04,77,695
Total	4,82,56,528	4,11,91,591

25 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for tax (net of advance tax and TDS receivable)	47,33,492	1,18,94,861
Total	47,33,492	1,18,94,861

26 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Sale of goods		
- Finished goods	2,55,82,12,695	2,80,89,38,445
- Traded goods	8,51,14,446	4,06,85,121
(b) Sale of services		
- Job work charges	1,19,19,552	11,35,51,713
- Franchisee fee	27,00,000	46,61,017
(c) Other operating revenue		
- Export incentives	2,78,37,520	2,29,10,719
- Sale of scrap	10,16,65,315	11,11,39,036
Total	2,78,74,49,528	3,10,18,86,051

27 Other income

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income from financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Bank deposits	48,12,056	25,02,796
Interest on fair value of security deposit given	6,43,949	-
Sundry balances written back	81,40,690	1,40,12,848
Miscellaneous income	1,07,786	10,75,634
Total	1,37,04,481	1,75,91,278



28 Cost of materials consumed

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Raw material consumed	1,22,07,82,516	1,47,62,77,610
Total	1,22,07,82,516	1,47,62,77,610

29 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance		
Work in progress	10,48,42,387	8,89,55,855
Finished goods-Manufactured	4,17,93,540	4,92,84,203
Traded goods	3,18,06,676	2,62,66,916
Scrap	34,84,859	1,02,54,572
Total Opening balance	18,19,27,462	17,47,61,546
Closing balance		
Work in progress	7,09,35,398	10,48,42,387
Finished goods - Manufactured	7,01,10,499	4,17,93,540
Traded goods	3,08,68,298	3,18,06,676
Scrap	37,57,604	34,84,859
Total Closing balance	17,56,71,799	18,19,27,462
Total changes in inventories of work in progress, stock in trade and finished goods	62,55,663	(71,65,916)
Total	62,55,663	(71,65,916)

30 Employee Benefit Expense

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries & wages including bonus	28,86,62,034	30,15,33,816
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,23,26,681	1,31,65,031
Staff welfare expenses	72,41,390	1,60,90,546
Total	30,82,30,105	33,07,89,393

31 Finance costs

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on inter-corporate deposits		
- related party	1,10,92,719	1,24,25,684
- others	1,35,000	1,35,000
Interest on working capital loans	1,49,39,597	1,63,77,721
Bank and finance charges	1,12,27,209	75,40,599
Interest on lease liabilities	45,27,377	74,25,715
Total	4,19,21,902	4,39,04,719

32 Depreciation and amortisation expense

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,03,79,194	8,73,48,783
Amortisation of intangible assets	5,41,173	21,64,692
Amortisation of lease assets	3,99,36,802	3,59,72,129
Total	13,08,57,169	12,54,85,604



(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Office and Administration Expenses		
Rent	2,16,61,563	2,81,02,827
Rates and Taxes	94,43,908	1,05,93,170
Other Repair and Maintenance	1,55,84,874	1,56,00,366
Insurance	61,39,095	50,40,148
Printing and Stationery	9,26,683	10,66,408
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	37,31,428	41,69,300
Security Services	97,77,444	92,51,297
Vehicle Upkeep and Maintenance	50,54,400	40,98,320
Travelling and Conveyance	1,18,56,881	3,06,03,636
Legal and Professional	1,15,28,547	3,15,16,270
Auditors Remuneration	8,67,731	10,90,000
Donation	12,900	1,11,201
Directors' Sitting Fees	5,80,000	4,20,000
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Net)	2,86,50,453	79,30,004
Corporate Social Responsibility	74,19,263	67,87,373
Canteen expenses	1,48,99,972	1,35,45,806
Office and store expenses	87,30,062	49,40,799
Miscellaneous Expenses	37,56,155	50,96,171
	16,06,21,359	17,99,63,096
Selling and distribution expenses		
Freight and Forwarding Expenses	7,87,04,986	8,29,37,908
Commission on Sales	1,71,28,906	3,27,01,716
Business Promotion Expenses	26,03,769	39,34,558
Provision for expected credit loss	1,60,00,000	-
Bad Debts/ Liquidated Damage	3,52,56,155	5,51,85,945
Advertisement and Publicity	3,54,96,785	4,81,08,695
	18,51,90,601	22,28,68,822
Manufacturing Expenses		
Store Consumables	10,58,79,933	11,03,11,645
Power and Fuel	4,51,27,175	4,30,61,346
Other Manufacturing Expenses:-		
Processing Charges	36,79,20,836	33,73,07,224
Job Work Charges	4,03,73,871	3,95,93,396
Installation & Site Expenses	2,20,07,087	5,07,70,717
Repair and Maintenance:		
Plant and Machinery	91,76,536	77,47,902
Factory Shed and Building	28,28,307	23,94,496
	59,33,13,745	59,11,86,726
Total	93,91,25,705	99,40,18,644

* Details of payment to auditors (exclusive of taxes)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1. As auditor		
Statutory audit fee	5,80,000	5,80,000
Limited review fee	75,000	75,000
Certification fee	27,000	42,500
Other services	-	1,50,000
Reimbursement of expenses	35,731	79,265
2. Cost audit fee		
	1,50,000	1,50,000
Total	8,67,731	10,76,765



34 Earning Per Share (EPS)

The calculation of Earning Per Share (EPS) as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss has been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-33 on "Earning Per Share" given as under: -

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders (₹) (A)	8,66,32,950	6,95,68,874
Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares (B)	2,85,01,739	2,85,01,739
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	3.04	2.44
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	3.04	2.44

35 Contingent liabilities and commitments**(i) Contingent liabilities**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Guarantee issued on behalf of the Company		
- by bank	14,90,01,423	22,56,11,222
- by related party	21,73,33,258	17,47,05,940
(c) Disputed liability* in respect of :-		
- Excise duty	1,12,04,687	1,12,66,598
- Sales tax	37,93,377	50,42,860
- Income Tax	5,09,19,730	5,09,19,730

*Figures represent liability net of amount deposited in protest.

(ii) Commitments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	5,26,97,327	86,69,211

36 Disclosure relating to micro, small and medium enterprises

Based on the intimation received from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the required disclosure to the extent information available is given below:-

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Principal amount due outstanding	4,68,46,976	82,27,651
Interest due on (1) above and unpaid	-	-
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	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-



a) Income tax expense

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax	1,88,55,464	2,17,66,232
Deferred tax	55,29,268	1,95,10,982
Income tax earlier years	(33,14,837)	53,14,646
Total	2,10,69,896	4,65,91,860

b) Effective tax reconciliation

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:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax (A)	10,77,02,846	11,61,60,734
Enacted tax rate in India (B)	29.12%	29.12%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate (A*B)	3,13,63,069	3,38,26,006
Increase/(reduction) in taxes on account of:		
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	22,17,373	59,42,420
Additional allowances/ deduction under Income tax	(22,51,405)	(65,89,428)
Unused tax losses	-	16,71,131
MAT Credit (entitlement)/written off	(69,44,303)	65,27,547
Tax recognized for earlier years	(33,14,837)	19,36,458
Tax expense	2,10,69,896	4,33,14,133

c) Deferred tax

The significant component of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) and movement during the year are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Deferred tax Liability/(Asset) as at March 31, 2020	Recognised/ (reversed) in statement of profit & loss	Recognised/ (reversed) in OCI	Deferred tax Liability/(Asset) as at March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	4,14,06,105	(1,59,64,650)	-	2,54,41,455
Disallowances under Income tax	(89,47,338)	(61,47,057)	(62,706)	(1,51,57,100)
Total	3,24,58,767	(2,21,11,706)	(62,706)	1,02,84,355



JSL Lifestyle Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

39 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans: -

The Company has recognized following expense in respect of the defined contribution plans :-

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Contribution to provident fund	1,18,58,798	1,26,23,380
Contribution to ESI	2,22,653	2,81,064
Total	1,20,81,451	1,29,04,444

b) Defined benefit plans: -

Below tables sets forth the changes in the projected benefit obligation and amounts recognised in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, being the respective measurement dates

(i) Movement in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Gratuity (unfunded)	Leave encashment (unfunded)
Present value of obligation as at April 1, 2019	1,43,40,071	1,30,59,015
Current service cost		
Past service cost	27,95,140	38,25,141
Interest cost	10,03,805	9,14,131
Benefits paid	(28,41,186)	(50,53,247)
Remeasurement- Actuarial loss/(gains) on obligation	7,26,985	19,55,873
Present value of obligation as at March 31, 2020	1,60,24,815	1,47,00,913
Current service cost	30,42,157	37,34,414
Interest cost	11,21,737	10,29,064
Benefits paid	(26,31,565)	(50,77,995)
Remeasurement- Actuarial loss/(gains) on obligation	(2,15,335)	3,22,276
Present value of obligation as at March 31, 2021	1,73,41,809	1,47,08,672

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit & loss

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Gratuity (unfunded)	Leave encashment (unfunded)
Current service cost	27,95,140	38,25,141
Interest cost	10,03,805	9,14,131
Remeasurement- Actuarial loss/(gains) on obligation	-	19,55,873
For the year ended March 31, 2020	37,98,945	66,95,145
Current service cost	30,42,157	37,34,414
Interest cost	11,21,737	10,29,064
Remeasurement- Actuarial loss/(gains) on obligation	-	3,22,276
For the year ended March 31, 2021	41,63,894	50,85,754

(iii) Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Remeasurement - actuarial loss/(gains) on gratuity	(2,15,335)	7,26,985



(iv) The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company's defined benefit obligations are set out below: -

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Discount rate	7.00%	7.00%
Expected rate of increase in compensation levels	5.00%	5.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	NA	NA
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Withdrawal Rate	5% p.a.	5% p.a.

(v) Experience Adjustments

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Gratuity (unfunded)	Leave encashment (unfunded)
For the financial year 2019-20		
Experience adjustments (Gain)/Loss for plan liabilities	7,26,985	19,55,873
Experience adjustments (Gain)/Loss for plan assets	-	-
For the financial year 2020-21		
Experience adjustments (Gain)/Loss for plan liabilities	(2,15,335)	3,22,276
Experience adjustments (Gain)/Loss for plan assets	-	-

(vi) The Company's best estimate of contribution during the next year

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Expected contribution during next annual reporting period	34,85,628	35,91,817

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	Change in assumption	(Amount in ₹)	
		Gratuity	Leave encashment
Discount Rate	+ 1%	1,56,09,209	1,29,46,599
	- 1%	1,84,84,302	1,53,95,208
Salary growth rate	+ 1%	1,84,99,752	1,54,08,383
	- 1%	1,55,73,308	1,29,16,285
Withdrawal rate	+ 1%	1,70,74,703	1,42,72,715
	- 1%	1,67,89,255	1,38,62,756

(viii) Estimate of expected benefit payments (in absolute terms i.e. undiscounted)

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021	-	7,99,941
1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022	8,25,010	4,80,208
1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	20,99,603	17,55,136
1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024	3,65,292	3,50,438
1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025	6,07,872	5,54,776
1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	8,63,031	1,20,84,316
1 April 2026 onwards	1,21,84,392	-



JSL Lifestyle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

40 Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. The rental expenses for short-term leases classified under operating leases amounts to ₹ 2,81,02,827 for the year ended March 31, 2021. The following is the movement in lease liabilities for leases classified under finance lease arrangements during the year ended March 31, 2021:

(Amount in ₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning	4,60,49,319	8,18,27,912
Add: Interest cost accrued	45,27,377	74,25,715
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(85,74,805)	(4,32,04,308)
Balance at the end	4,20,01,891	4,60,49,319

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021:-

(Amount in ₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current lease liabilities	1,90,96,405	3,27,37,781
Non-Current lease liabilities	2,29,05,486	1,33,11,538
Total lease liabilities	4,20,01,891	4,60,49,319

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021 on an undiscounted basis:-

(Amount in ₹)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Less than one year	2,58,59,351	3,67,42,029
One to five years	2,11,89,830	1,40,00,924
Total	4,70,49,181	5,07,42,953

41 Segment Information as required by Ind AS - 108 'Operating Segments'

An operating segment is component of the Company that engages in the business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' results are reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess their performance. For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its products and services and has following reportable segments:

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)					
	Year ended March 31, 2021			Year ended March 31, 2020		
	Mobility	Non-Mobility	Total	Mobility	Non-Mobility	Total
I. Segment revenue						
External Customer	1,19,68,13,094	1,59,06,36,434	2,78,74,49,528	1,89,43,46,176	1,20,75,39,875	3,10,18,86,051
Inter-Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from operations	1,19,68,13,094	1,59,06,36,434	2,78,74,49,528	1,89,43,46,176	1,20,75,39,875	3,10,18,86,051
Other Income	71,55,341	65,49,140	1,37,04,481	25,02,796	1,50,88,482	1,75,91,278
Total revenue	1,20,39,68,435	1,59,71,85,574	2,80,11,54,009	1,89,68,48,972	1,22,26,28,357	3,11,94,77,329
II. Segment results						
Profit before interest, tax and exceptional items	3,38,95,233	10,25,51,505	13,64,46,738	18,60,33,973	(3,97,42,733)	14,62,91,240
Less: Finance costs	3,02,83,716	1,16,38,186	4,19,21,902	3,29,80,438	1,09,24,281	4,39,04,719
Profit before tax and exceptional items	36,11,516	9,09,13,319	9,45,24,836	15,30,53,535	(5,06,67,014)	10,23,86,521
Less: exceptional items (gain)	-	(1,31,78,010)	(1,31,78,010)	-	(1,37,74,213)	(1,37,74,213)
Profit before tax	36,11,516	10,40,91,329	10,77,02,846	15,30,53,535	(3,68,92,801)	11,61,60,734
Less: tax	-	-	2,10,69,896	-	-	4,65,91,860
Profit after tax			8,66,32,950			6,95,68,874
II. Other information						
(a) Segment assets	1,20,81,29,326	1,01,24,76,289	2,22,06,05,615	1,70,47,77,690	92,24,69,397	2,62,72,47,087
(b) Segment liabilities	54,03,45,172	52,17,39,967	1,06,20,85,139	1,05,29,67,265	50,34,14,805	1,55,63,82,069
(c) Capital expenditure	4,22,94,653	3,47,84,744	7,70,79,398	7,52,51,981	3,93,50,069	11,46,02,050
(d) Depreciation and amortisation	6,41,69,861	6,66,87,308	13,08,57,169	6,99,66,130	5,55,19,474	12,54,85,604



(ii) Details about the major customers

Revenue from four major customers of the Company is 70.98% (Previous Year: revenue from 2 major customers was 83.40%) of the total revenue, which is more than 10 percent of the Company's total revenue.

42 Disclosures of related parties as required by Ind AS-24

(i) List of related parties

(a) Parent Entity

Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited

(b) Key Management Personnel

Mrs. Deepika Jindal	Managing Director
Mr. Mandeep Singh	Executive Director & CEO (ceased wef 28th February 2021)
Mr. Rajesh Mohata	Executive Director & CEO (appointed wef 17th March 2021)
Mr. Bhartendu Harit	Company Secretary
Mr. Rajinder Kumar Garg	Chief Financial Officer (ceased wef 20th December 2019)
Mr. Ajay Jain	Chief Financial Officer (appointed wef 29th January 2020)
Mr. Abhishek Poddar	Independent Director
Mr. Vijay Kumar Sharma	Non-executive Director
Mr. Ashok Kumar Agarwal	Independent Director

(c) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of parties listed in (a) & (b) above with whom transactions have taken place during the current and previous year

Jindal Lifestyle Limited , wholly owned subsidiary
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited
Green Delhi BQS Limited
JSL Media Limited
Jindal Stainless Limited
Jindal Stainless Corporate Management Services Pvt. Ltd.
Cinennamon Boutique Private Limited

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

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Holding Company	Associates & Other Parties	Holding Company	Associates & Other Parties
1 Sales of finished goods/scrap				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	10,43,61,063	-	12,77,26,821	-
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	88,31,912	-	57,66,155
Jindal Stainless Corporate Management Services Private Limited	-	1,34,82,715	-	2,77,96,009
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	88,31,912	-	8,28,716
2 Job work charges (Income)				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	-	-	2,46,668	-
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	-	-	1,86,651
3 Purchase of raw material				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	68,20,20,463	-	1,13,34,03,130	-
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	2,75,48,361	-	3,85,67,792
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	1,36,84,683	-	5,53,01,802
4 Reimbursement of expenses paid on our behalf				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	6,33,748	-	27,39,114	-
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	49,78,079	-	42,62,147
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	2,03,301	-	2,10,621
5 Expenses recovered				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	-	-	6,65,829	-
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	11,75,000	-	10,80,000
Green Delhi BQS Limited	-	41,250	-	-
Jindal Lifestyle Limited	-	1,83,217	-	-
6 Interest Paid				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	1,10,92,719	-	1,24,25,684	-
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	-	-	2,01,438
7 Job work charges (expenses)				
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	-	-	33,30,876



8 Rent & maintenance charges paid Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited Cinnamon Boutique Private Limited	1,06,93,760 -	- 28,82,329	1,13,30,920 -	- 42,38,246
9 Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	-	-	33,32,744	-
10 Bad debts JSL Media Limited Green Delhi BQS Limited	- -	- -	- -	1,13,52,381 1,62,274

* Transactions reported are exclusive of GST

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Holding Company	Associates & Other Parties	Holding Company	Associates & Other Parties
1. ICD Loan (including interest accrued) Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	15,85,62,231	-	16,15,49,270	-
2. Interest and other payables Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	8,73,86,042	-	8,73,86,042	-
3. Amount receivables JSL Media Limited Jindal Stainless Corporate Management Services Pvt. Ltd. Jindal Stainless Limited Cinnamon Boutique Private Limited Green Delhi BQS Limited	- - - - -	- 17,61,560 29,72,643 14,96,579 41,250	- - - - -	- 32,29,986 - - -
4. Amount payable Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited Jindal Stainless Limited Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited Cinnamon Boutique Private Limited	2,34,48,769 - - -	- - 1,70,62,306 -	47,45,63,184 - - -	- 2,95,74,535 98,07,349 26,52,883
5. Guarantees issued on behalf of the Company Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	21,73,33,258	-	17,47,05,940	-

Compensation to Key Managerial Personnel

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Short-term employee benefits	6,63,50,807	6,32,03,448
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Employee share based payment	-	-
Director's sitting fee	5,80,000	4,20,000
Total Compensation	6,69,30,807	6,36,23,448

Notes: -

- 1 As the future liability for gratuity and leave encashment is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.



43 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

III. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. As a risk management exercise, working capital borrowing in foreign currency is used as a natural hedge to certain extent against foreign currency receivables.

I. Market Risk

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Statement of Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps of varying maturity depending upon the underlying contract and risk management strategy to manage its exposures to foreign exchange fluctuations and interest rate.

(a) Foreign exchange risk sensitivity

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (INR). The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in international markets. The Company has obtained foreign currency working capital loans and has foreign currency receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019: -

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	USD	42,25,726	25,82,417
Financial liabilities			
Working capital loans	USD	29,04,118	17,78,602
Net assets/ (liabilities)		13,21,608	8,03,814

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in the USD to the Indian Rupee with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities are given below:

Particulars	Change in currency exchange rate	(Amount in ₹)	
		Effect on profit before tax for the year ended March 31, 2021	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended March 31, 2020
USD	5%	48,57,220	29,08,242
	-5%	(48,57,220)	(29,08,242)

(b) Interest rate risk and sensitivity

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings are linked to EBLR/LIBOR rate which is fixed for the borrowing period, hence the company is not exposed to interest rate sensitivity.



44 Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, security premium reserve and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and short term deposits. The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital.

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Loans and borrowings	49,81,36,668	43,55,51,160
Less : cash and cash equivalents	5,13,950	15,84,411
Net debt (a)	49,76,22,718	43,39,66,749
Total capital (b)	1,15,85,20,476	1,07,17,34,897
Capital and net debt (c= a+b)	1,65,61,43,194	1,50,57,01,646
Gearing ratio	30.05%	28.82%

45 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities and hierarchy

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

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

- The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.
- The fair value of security deposit given was calculated based on cash flows discounted using the discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. They are classified as Level 2 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.
- For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's financial asset and financial liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

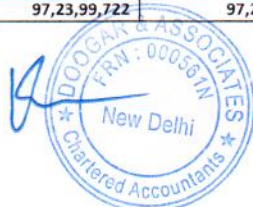
Level 1- Quoted price/ NAV for identical instruments in an active market

Level 2- Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3- Inputs which are not based observable market data

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Measured at Other Comprehensive Income				
(a) Financial assets				
Investments	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	-
Measured at amortised cost				
(b) Financial assets				
Other financial assets	4,22,51,516	4,22,51,516	3,95,06,022	3,95,06,022
Trade receivables	67,24,84,990	67,24,84,990	80,57,71,022	80,57,71,022
Cash & cash equivalents	5,13,950	5,13,950	15,84,411	15,84,411
Bank balances other than cash and	4,98,83,500	4,98,83,500	7,49,90,691	7,49,90,691
Total financial assets	76,51,33,956	76,51,33,956	92,18,52,146	92,18,52,146
(c) Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	49,81,36,668	49,81,36,668	43,55,51,160	43,55,51,160
Trade payables	20,93,26,814	20,93,26,814	80,03,25,578	80,03,25,578
Other financial liabilities	22,29,34,349	22,29,34,349	18,50,44,140	18,50,44,140
Lease liabilities	4,20,01,891	4,20,01,891	4,60,49,319	4,60,49,319
Total financial liabilities	97,23,99,722	97,23,99,722	1,46,69,70,197	1,46,69,70,197



- 46 Amount spent towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 for the year amounting to ₹ 74,19,263 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 67,87,373)
- 47 Exceptional items represents gain (net) of ₹ 1,31,78,010 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,37,74,213) on translation of currency monetary items i.e. working capital loans, trade receivables and trade payables at the date of Balance sheet.
- 48 On 29 December 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company had approved a Composite Scheme of Arrangement (the 'Scheme') under Section 230 to 232 (read with Section 66 and other applicable provisions) of Companies Act, 2013 amongst the Company, Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited, Jindal Stainless Limited, Jindal Lifestyle Limited, JSL Media Limited and Jindal Stainless Corporate Management Services Private Limited. The Scheme having appointed date of 01 April 2020 is subject to the approval of shareholders, regulatory and other necessary approvals including approval of National Company Law Tribunal.
- 49 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to conform to current year's classification.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date

For Doogar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration No. 000561N

Vardhman Doogar
Partner
M. No 517347



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Jindal
Managing Director
DIN No. 00015188

Rajesh Mohata
Director
DIN: 09095479

Place : Gurugram
Dated : 7th May 2021

Ajay Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Bhartendu Harit
Company Secretary
M.No. A15123

1. Corporate Information

JSL Lifestyle Limited ("the Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 48th k.m. Stone, Delhi Rohtak Road, Village Rohad, Tehsil Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar (Haryana).

The Company is engaged in selling stainless steel modular kitchen, cookware and tableware products & operates through its premium brand 'Arttdinox' and manufactures and sells architectural products through its brand 'Arc'. The professionally qualified in-house design team is dedicated in exploring the frontiers of design and the product range is a celebration of both form and function.

2. a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Financial Statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind-AS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements).

The significant accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements are set out in Note No. 2 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Actual results could vary from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision effects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future years (refer Note No. 4 on critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements).

b) Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest rupees (except otherwise stated).

2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

a) For transition to IND AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of previous GAAP for all its tangible assets as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) and use that carrying value as its deemed cost on transition date.

b) Depreciation on Property, plant & equipment is provided on Straight Line Method over their useful lives and in the manner specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. However, in respect of certain plant & machinery and electric installations, depreciation is provided as per their useful lives assessed on the basis of technical evaluation by the external valuer.



2.3 Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised:

- a) When the Company controls the asset,
- b) It is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and
- c) The cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Computer Software, Trade Mark and Patents are capitalised at the amounts paid to acquire the respective license for use and are amortised over the period of license, generally not exceeding five years on straight line basis. The assets' useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end.

2.4 Research and development cost:

Research Cost:

Revenue expenditure on research is expensed under the respective heads of accounts in the period in which it is incurred.

Development Cost:

Development expenditure on new product is capitalized as intangible asset, if technical and commercial feasibility as per IND AS 38 demonstrated.

2.5 Impairment of non-current assets

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of Balance Sheet there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the net asset selling price and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes Cash on hand and at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap, which is valued at net realizable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. Cost is computed on the weighted average basis.



2.8 Employee benefits

- a) Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.
- b) Leave encashment being a short term benefit is accounted for using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to profit and loss in the period in which they arise.
- c) Contribution to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan, is made in accordance with the statute, and is recognised as an expense in the year in which employees have rendered services.
- d) The cost of providing gratuity, a defined benefit plans, is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise. Other costs are accounted in statement of profit and loss.
- e) The Company's liability towards employee benefits such as gratuity, leave encashment etc. is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation. Company does not operate any defined plan for Gratuity; hence, the liability is recognised in the books.

2.9 Foreign currency reinstatement and translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

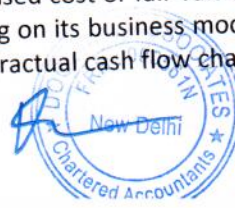
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Subsequently monetary items are translated at closing exchange rates of balance sheet date and the resulting exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss. Differences arising on settlement of monetary items are also recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange component of the gain or loss arising on fair valuation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to such exchange difference.

2.10 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

A 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 liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities (Other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss account) are added to or deducted from fair value measured initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Financial Assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through Profit or Loss, depending on its business model for managing those financial assets and liabilities and the assets and liabilities contractual cash flow characteristics.



Financial Assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest amount outstanding.

Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liability at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities including interest bearing loans and borrowings and trade payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR) except those designated in an effective hedging relationship.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Borrowing costs

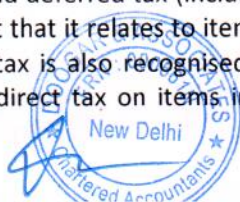
Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized (net of income on temporarily deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.12 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax (including MAT). Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or



other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income, such change could be for change in tax rate.

Current tax provision is computed for Income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is applicable to the Company. Credit of MAT is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the profit and loss account and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.13 Revenue recognition and other income

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents the net invoice value of goods supplied to third parties after deducting discounts, volume rebates and outgoing sales tax and are recognized either on delivery or on transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods. Revenue is inclusive of excise duty.

Sale of Services

Revenue from services is accounted for on the basis of work performed and rendering of services as per the terms of the specific contract.

Other Operating Income

Incentives on export as per the policy of government are recognized in books after due consideration of certainty of utilization.

Other Income

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.



- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

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

2.17 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgements, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statement:

(a) Income taxes

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

(b) Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(c) Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Impairment is made on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets.

(d) Liquidated damages

Liquidated damages payable are estimated and recorded as per contractual terms; estimate may vary from actuals as levy by customer.

(e) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair value. Judgements include consideration of input such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(f) Defined benefit plan

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 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.



2.18 Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount.

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.



(Amount in ₹)

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
I. ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	57,77,67,321	62,01,65,436
(b) Capital work-in-progress		1,39,51,907	42,42,850
(c) Intangible assets	4	16,98,427	44,49,358
(d) Right of use assets	5	4,29,03,329	4,58,55,783
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	19	-	8,69,879
(f) Financial assets		-	-
(i) Investments	6	2,30,000	2,30,000
(ii) Other financial assets	7	3,76,62,423	3,65,39,678
(g) Other non-current assets	8	1,37,27,479	1,42,09,274
Total Non-current assets		68,79,40,886	72,65,62,258
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	44,90,58,403	63,22,62,409
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	67,24,84,990	81,21,37,278
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	6,13,950	15,84,411
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12	4,98,83,500	6,21,47,500
(iv) Other financial assets	13	45,89,093	29,66,344
(c) Other current assets	14	35,58,66,049	39,68,23,021
Total Current assets		1,53,24,95,985	1,90,79,20,963
Total Assets		2,22,04,36,871	2,63,44,83,221
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	28,50,17,390	28,50,17,390
(b) Other equity	16	87,33,52,149	78,67,17,507
Total Equity		1,15,83,69,539	1,07,17,34,897
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	20,03,83,701	16,15,49,270
(ii) Lease liability	40	2,29,05,486	1,33,11,538
(b) Provisions	18	3,03,30,315	2,89,90,862
(e) Deferred tax liability (net)	19	46,10,458	-
Total Non-current liabilities		25,82,29,960	20,38,51,670
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	26,87,77,170	27,40,01,890
(ii) Trade payables	21		
- Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,64,26,927	82,27,651
- Due to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		19,29,13,762	79,20,97,927
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	25,19,10,146	19,70,10,087
(iv) Lease liability	40	1,90,96,405	3,27,37,781
(b) Provisions	23	17,20,166	17,34,866
(c) Other current liabilities	24	4,82,59,303	4,11,91,591
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	25	47,33,492	1,18,94,861
Total Current liabilities		80,38,37,372	1,35,88,96,654
Total Liabilities		1,06,20,67,331	1,56,27,48,324
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,22,04,36,871	2,63,44,83,221

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date

For Doogar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration No. 000561N

Vardhman Doogar

Partner

M. No 517347

Place : Gurugram

Dated : 7th May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Jindal

Managing Director

DIN: 00015188

Ajay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Rajesh Mohata

Director

DIN: 09095479

Bhartendu Harit

Company Secretary

M.No. A15123

JSL Lifestyle Limited(Consolidated)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I. Revenue from operations	26	2,78,74,49,528	3,10,18,86,051
II. Other income	27	1,37,04,481	1,75,91,278
III. Total Income (I+II)		2,80,11,54,009	3,11,94,77,329
IV. Expenses :			
Cost of materials consumed	28	1,22,07,82,516	1,47,62,77,610
Purchases of stock-in-trade		5,94,56,114	5,37,80,754
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	29	62,55,663	(71,65,916)
Employee benefits expense	30	30,82,30,105	33,07,89,393
Finance costs	31	4,19,21,902	4,39,04,719
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	13,08,57,169	12,54,85,604
Other expenses	33	93,93,25,572	99,40,18,644
Total expenses (IV)		2,70,68,29,041	3,01,70,90,808
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		9,43,24,969	10,23,86,521
VI. Exceptional Items -(Gain)/Loss	47	(1,31,78,010)	(1,37,74,213)
VII. Profit before tax (V-VI)		10,75,02,979	11,61,60,734
VIII. Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		1,88,55,464	2,17,66,232
Deferred Tax		54,80,338	1,95,10,982
Income tax earlier years		(33,14,837)	53,14,646
Total tax expense (VIII)		2,10,20,965	4,65,91,860
IX. Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		8,64,82,013	6,95,68,874
X. Other Comprehensive Income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (losses)/Gains on defined benefit plans		2,15,335	(7,26,985)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(62,706)	1,92,102
Total Other comprehensive income (X)		1,52,629	(5,34,883)
XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)		8,66,34,643	6,90,33,990
XII. Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each			
- Basic	34	3.03	2.44
- Diluted		3.03	2.44

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date

For Doogar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 000561N

Vardhman Doogar
Partner
M. No 517347


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Deepika Jindal
Managing Director
DIN: 00015188


Rajesh Mohata
Director
DIN: 09095479

Place : Gurugram
Dated : 7th May 2021


Ajay Jain
Chief Financial Officer


Bhartendu Harit
Company Secretary
M.No. A15123

JSL Lifestyle Limited(Consolidated)
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	10,75,51,909	11,61,60,734
Adjustments:-		
Depreciation and amortisation	9,09,20,367	8,95,13,475
Amortisation of right of use assets	3,99,36,802	3,59,72,129
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (Net) (Gain)/Loss	(62,47,936)	(51,56,438)
Provision for doubtful debts	1,60,00,000	-
Bad Debts	3,52,56,155	5,51,85,945
Interest and finance charges	4,19,21,902	4,39,04,719
Loss/(Profit) on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	2,86,50,453	79,30,004
Interest Income	(48,12,056)	(25,02,796)
Operating profit before working capital changes	34,91,77,596	34,10,07,772
Adjustments for:-		
Inventories	18,32,04,006	(11,62,31,407)
Sundry debtors	9,46,44,069	(20,03,94,396)
Financial assets	(19,60,760)	(5,39,17,154)
Other assets	4,10,72,333	(4,64,64,076)
Trade payable and other financial liabilities	(55,90,94,501)	32,54,26,713
Other current liabilities	27,92,773	(1,08,54,403)
Cash generated from operations	10,98,35,517	23,85,73,049
Income tax paid	(2,25,98,296)	(7,24,22,005)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	8,72,37,221	16,61,51,044
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(8,41,30,832)	(11,26,84,673)
Sale proceeds of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(26,62,066)
Investment made in subsidiary	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in fixed deposits	1,38,75,502	-
Interest Received	24,15,820	16,02,325
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(6,78,39,510)	(11,37,44,414)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase /(Decrease) in long term borrowings (including current maturities)	6,78,10,227	(2,78,390)
Increase /(Decrease) in short term borrowings	(52,24,720)	2,84,34,356
Interest and finance charges paid	(4,19,21,902)	(3,64,79,004)
Payment of lease liabilities	(4,10,31,777)	(4,32,04,308)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) used in financing activities	(2,03,68,172)	(5,15,27,346)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	(9,70,462)	8,79,284
Opening Cash and cash equivalents	15,84,411	7,05,127
Closing Cash and cash equivalents	6,13,950	15,84,411

Note:

- (i) Statement of cash flows has been prepared using Indirect method in accordance with Ind AS-7
(ii) Refer note no. 11 for components of cash and cash equivalents

See accompanying notes to the financial statements



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As per our report of even date attached

For Doogar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration No. 000561N


Vardhman Doogar
Partner
M. No 517347


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Deepika Jindal
Managing Director
DIN : 00015188


Rajesh Mohata
Director
DIN : 09095479

Place : Gurugram

Dated : 7th May 2021


Ajay Jain
Chief Financial Officer


Bhartendu Harit
Company Secretary

JSL Lifestyle Limited(Consolidated)

Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in ₹)			
Balance as at April 1, 2019	Movement during the year 2019-20	Balance as at March 31, 2020	Balance as at March 31, 2021
28,50,17,390	-	28,50,17,390	28,51,17,390
	1,00,000		

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total	
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings			Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	61,92,36,335	(37,60,704)	71,76,83,516	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6,95,68,874	-	6,95,68,874	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year (net of income tax)	-	-	-	-	(5,34,883)	(5,34,883)	
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	68,88,05,209	(42,95,587)	78,67,17,507	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,64,82,013	-	8,64,82,013	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year (net of income tax)	-	-	-	-	1,52,629	1,52,629	
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	77,52,87,222	(41,42,958)	87,33,52,149	

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See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Doogar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration No. 000561IN

New Delhi

Partner

Vardhman Doogar

M. No 517347

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Jindal

Managing Director

DIN : 00015188

Rajesh Mohata

Executive Director & CEO

DIN : 03382667

Place :

Dated:

Ajay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Bhartendu Harit

Company Secretary

JSL Lifestyle Limited(Consolidated)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)										Total	
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Improvement	Factory Shed and Building	Office Equipments	Electric Installations	Plant and Machinery	Dies & Tools	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles		
Gross carrying amount												
As at April 1, 2019	2,15,84,430	5,33,86,402	20,32,11,375	1,71,21,795	2,92,96,781	59,68,84,749	2,87,17,010	3,23,97,379	4,79,49,703	1,27,69,280		1,04,33,18,904
Additions	-	-	73,81,868	20,72,806	19,56,711	6,79,69,205	59,83,246		2,86,19,006	6,19,209		11,46,02,050
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	3,44,048	-	1,06,11,657	2,08,39,672		20,271			3,18,15,647
As at March 31, 2020	2,15,84,430	5,33,86,402	21,05,93,243	1,88,50,553	3,12,53,492	65,42,42,297	1,38,60,584	3,23,97,379	7,65,48,438	1,33,88,489		1,12,61,05,307
Additions	-	-	2,22,90,227	24,01,842	6,750	2,98,29,823	10,51,145	40,73,989	1,72,06,520	1,42,830		7,70,03,126
Reclassification to right of use assets	47,51,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		47,51,616
Disposal/Adjustments	28,99,600	34,14,594	1,56,21,717	9,20,750	1,67,10,585	8,55,42,123	(59,34,586)	1,06,16,665	3,87,00,607	10,23,258		16,95,15,313
As at March 31, 2021	1,39,33,214	4,99,71,808	21,72,61,753	2,03,31,644	1,45,49,657	59,85,29,997	2,08,46,315	2,58,54,703	5,50,54,352	1,25,08,061		1,02,88,41,504
Accumulated Depreciation												
As at April 1, 2019	-	1,51,06,116	6,50,62,401	1,05,60,199	1,57,73,012	25,48,73,137	2,22,15,266	2,14,12,270	3,51,21,380	50,15,022		44,51,38,803
Charge for the year	-	-	56,87,478	11,43,176	16,26,500	5,30,74,408	11,53,140		2,36,32,041	10,31,884		8,73,48,628
Reversal/adjustment	-	-	-	3,27,777	-	81,95,374	1,80,04,288		20,271			2,65,47,710
As at March 31, 2020	-	1,51,06,116	7,07,49,879	1,13,75,598	1,73,99,512	29,97,52,171	53,64,118	2,14,12,270	5,87,33,150	60,46,906		50,59,39,721
Charge for the year	-	61,79,392	71,97,335	46,21,640	17,19,386	4,80,60,577	29,42,732	53,76,001	1,18,67,843	9,16,063		8,88,80,969
Reversal/adjustment	-	(38,88,350)	71,43,750	65,23,425	1,61,48,634	6,48,35,985	(5,46,411)	1,11,13,846	4,14,43,531	9,72,097		14,37,46,507
As at March 31, 2021	-	2,51,73,858	7,08,03,464	94,73,813	29,70,265	28,29,76,763	88,53,261	1,56,74,425	2,91,57,463	59,90,872		45,10,74,184
Net Carrying amount												
As at March 31, 2020	2,15,84,430	3,82,80,286	13,98,43,363	74,74,955	1,38,53,980	35,44,90,127	84,96,466	1,09,85,109	1,78,15,288	73,41,583		62,01,65,587
As at March 31, 2021	1,39,33,214	2,47,97,950	14,64,58,288	1,08,57,831	1,15,79,392	31,55,53,236	1,19,93,054	1,01,80,277	2,58,96,889	65,17,189		57,77,67,321

Note: - During the year ended March 31, 2021, the management of the Company has carried out the physical verification exercise and re-assessment of the items appearing in the property, plant & equipment resulting in various adjustments in the gross block, accumulated depreciation and net block.



JSL Lifestyle Limited (Consolidated)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

4 Intangible assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Trade Marks	Patents	Computer Softwares	Total
Gross carrying amount				
As at April 1, 2019	4,11,054	1,38,000	2,48,90,384	2,54,39,438
Additions	-	-	4,46,124	4,46,124
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	4,11,054	1,38,000	2,53,36,508	2,58,85,562
Additions	-	-	76,271	76,271
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	1,39,62,125.14	1,39,62,125
As at March 31, 2021	4,11,054	1,38,000	1,14,50,654	1,19,99,708
Accumulated amortisation				
As at April 1, 2019	4,08,554	1,31,099	1,87,31,859	1,92,71,512
Charge for the year	-	-	21,64,692	21,64,692
Reversal/adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	4,08,554	1,31,099	2,08,96,551	2,14,36,204
Charge for the year	-	-	20,23,902	20,23,902
Reversal/adjustment	2,500	-	1,31,56,325	1,31,58,825
As at March 31, 2021	4,06,054	1,31,099	97,64,128	1,03,01,281
Net Carrying amount				
As at April 1, 2019	2,500	6,901	61,58,525	61,67,926
As at March 31, 2020	2,500	6,901	44,39,957	44,49,358
As at March 31, 2021	5,000	6,901	16,86,526	16,98,427

5 Right of use assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	4,58,55,783	-
Additions	3,22,32,732	8,18,27,912
Re-classification	47,51,616	-
Amortisation	(3,99,36,802)	(3,59,72,129)
Closing Balance	4,29,03,329	4,58,55,783



JSL Lifestyle Limited (Consolidated)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

16 Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	61,92,36,335	(37,60,704)	71,76,83,516
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6,95,68,874	-	6,95,68,874
Other Comprehensive Income						
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefits plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(5,34,883)	(5,34,883)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	68,88,05,209	(42,95,587)	78,67,17,507
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,66,32,950	-	8,66,32,950
Other Comprehensive Income						
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefits plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-	1,52,629	1,52,629
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,00,00,000	4,38,68,540	4,83,39,345	77,54,38,159	(41,42,958)	87,35,03,086

Note:

- (i) **General reserve**
General Reserve represents the statutory reserve in accordance with Indian Corporate law wherein a portion of profit is apportioned to general reserve. Under Companies Act, 1956 it was mandatory to transfer amount before a company can declare dividend. However, under Companies Act, 2013 transfer of any amount to General reserve is at the discretion of the Company.
- (ii) **Capital reserve**
Capital Reserve represents excess of net assets acquired over consideration paid pursuant to Composite Scheme of Amalgamation.
- (iii) **Security premium**
Securities premium represents the amount received in excess of par value of securities. Premium on redemption of securities is accounted in security premium available. Where security premium is not available, premium on redemption of securities is accounted in statement of profit and loss. Section 52 of Companies Act, 2013 specify restriction and utilisation of security premium.
- (iv) **Retained earnings**
Retained earnings represents the undistributed profits of the company.
- (v) **Other comprehensive income**
Other comprehensive income represents the balance in equity for items to be accounted in other comprehensive income.



JSL Lifestyle Limited (Consolidated)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

6 Non-current investments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investments in Equity instruments (Unquoted)		
Equity Shares fully paid up of associate company (measured at cost) - Green Delhi BQS Limited, (23,000 as at March 31, 2021 (23,000, March 31, 2020) equity shares fully paid up of ₹ 10 each)	2,30,000	2,30,000
Total	2,30,000	2,30,000

The book value of unquoted investments in associate company Green Delhi BQS Limited amounting to ₹ 2,30,000 (Previous Year : ₹ 2,30,000) is lower than its fair value, considering the strategic and long term nature of the investment, future prospectus and assets base of the investee company, such decline, in the opinion of the management, has been considered to be of temporary in nature and hence no provision for the same at this stage is considered necessary.

7 Other non-current financial assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	2,32,07,730	2,36,96,487
Fixed deposits (having remaining maturity of more than 12 months)*	1,44,54,693	1,28,43,191
Total	3,76,62,423	3,65,39,678

* pledged with bank for margin money/bank guarantees

8 Other non-current assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	24,20,748	27,58,852
Capital advances	1,13,06,731	1,14,50,422
Total	1,37,27,479	1,42,09,274

9 Inventories

(lower of cost and net realisable value)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Raw Materials (in transit ₹ 4,24,19,137.44 as at March 31, 2021 and ₹ 43,76,483 as at March 31, 2020)	24,28,73,880	42,12,73,221
Work-in-progress	7,09,35,398	10,48,42,387
Finished goods	10,09,78,797	7,36,00,216
Stores and spares	3,05,12,724	2,95,25,007
Scrap	37,57,604	30,21,578
Total	44,90,58,403	63,22,62,409

10 Trade Receivables

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables Considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables Considered good - unsecured #	67,24,84,990	81,21,37,278
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	1,60,00,000	-
	68,84,84,990	81,21,37,278
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(1,60,00,000)	-
Total	67,24,84,990	81,21,37,278

Including Earnest money deposits

11 Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash on hand	72,781	59,456
Balances with banks - in current accounts	5,41,169	15,24,955
Total	6,13,950	15,84,411

12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Term deposits held as margin money*	4,98,83,500	6,21,47,500
Total	4,98,83,500	6,21,47,500

* pledged with bank for margin money/bank guarantees



13 Other current financial assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued but not due on term deposits	42,01,915	18,05,679
Advance to employees	3,87,178	11,60,665
Total	45,89,093	29,66,344

14 Other current assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers	4,61,30,834	4,01,23,834
Balance with revenue authorities	29,16,24,042	33,71,53,675
Export incentive receivables	95,16,703	91,93,617
Prepaid expenses	85,94,470	1,03,51,895
Total	35,58,66,049	39,68,23,021

15 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹)	No. of shares	Amount (₹)
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	3,00,00,000	30,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
Total	3,00,00,000	30,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	2,85,01,739	28,50,17,390	2,85,01,739	28,50,17,390
Total	2,85,01,739	28,50,17,390	2,85,01,739	28,50,17,390

(a) Reconciliation of the number of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares		Number of shares	
Shares at the beginning of the year	2,85,01,739		2,85,01,739	
Add: Shares issued during the year	-		-	
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	2,85,01,739		2,85,01,739	

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

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(c) Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹)	No. of shares	Amount (₹)
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	2,09,11,676	20,91,16,760	2,09,11,676	20,91,16,760
Total	2,09,11,676	20,91,16,760	2,09,11,676	20,91,16,760

(d) Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹)	No. of shares	Amount (₹)
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	2,09,11,676	73.37	2,09,11,676	73.37
Mrs. Deepika Jindal	29,49,022	10.35	29,32,800	10.29
Pankaj Continental Limited	19,69,524	6.91	19,69,524	6.91
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	15,20,000	5.33	15,20,000	5.33
Total	2,73,50,222	95.96	2,73,34,000	95.90

17 Non-current borrowings

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Inter-corporate deposits (refer (i) below)		
- from related parties	15,85,62,231	15,85,62,231
- from others	31,11,914	29,87,039
Secured		
- Working capital demand loan	3,87,09,556	-
Total	20,03,83,701	16,15,49,270

(i) The Inter Corporate Deposit from Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited (holding company) of ₹ 12.25 crores carries interest rate of 9.05% while Inter Corporate Deposit from other party carries 7.50 % p.a. interest rate.

(ii) The working capital demand loan facility is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage of Company's immovable properties and hypothecation of moveable fixed assets both present & future and by way of hypothecation and/or pledge of current assets including finished goods, raw materials, work-in-progress, consumable stores and spares, book debts, bills receivable, etc both present and future.

(iii) Repayment Schedule of working capital demand loan: -

- (a) 8.25% Demand Loan of ₹ 1 crore with outstanding balance of ₹ 0.78 crore is repayable in 14 monthly equal instalments ending in May 2022.
- (b) 7.40% Demand Loan of ₹ 2.25 crores with outstanding balance of ₹ 1.63 crores is repayable in 13 monthly equal instalments ending in April 2022.
- (c) 7.95% Demand Loan of ₹ 4.09 crores with outstanding balance of ₹ 4.09 crores is repayable in 36 monthly equal instalments ending in Nov 2024.



18 Non-current provisions

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits*		
- Leave encashment	1,38,13,516	1,37,65,988
- Gratuity	1,65,16,799	1,52,24,874
Total	3,03,30,315	2,89,90,862

19 Deferred tax assets (net)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets (refer note no.)	(1,51,57,100)	(89,47,338)
Deferred tax liabilities	2,53,92,524	4,14,06,105
Gross deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	1,02,35,424	3,24,58,767
MAT credit entitlement	(56,24,966)	(3,33,28,646)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	46,10,458	(8,69,879)

20 Current borrowings

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured		
Working capital loans from banks	26,87,77,170	27,40,01,890
Total	26,87,77,170	27,40,01,890

Working Capital loans are secured by way of hypothecation of company's current assets (present and future) including / interalia stock of raw materials, stores, spares, stock in process, finished goods etc. lying in the factory, shop, godowns, elsewhere and including goods in transit, book debts, bill receivable and second charge by way of collateral in respect of PPE of the Company.

21 Trade payables

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Due to micro and small enterprises	1,64,26,927	82,27,651
(b) Due to others		
(i) Payable to related parties	3,81,15,257	51,39,45,068
(ii) Payable to others	15,47,98,504	27,81,52,860
Total	20,93,40,689	80,03,25,578

22 Other Current financial liabilities

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Current maturities of long term debt		
- working capital demand loan	2,89,75,797	-
(b) Others		
- Due to employees	2,24,29,272	2,13,57,539
- Interest accrued but not due to related party	8,73,86,042	8,73,86,042
- Other liabilities	11,31,19,035	8,82,66,506
Total	25,19,10,146	19,70,10,087

23 Current provisions

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits (refer note no.)		
- Leave encashment	8,95,156	9,34,925
- Gratuity	8,25,010	7,99,941
Total	17,20,166	17,34,866

24 Other current liabilities

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advances from customers	3,75,49,644	3,07,13,896
Statutory dues payable	1,07,09,659	1,04,77,695
Total	4,82,59,303	4,11,91,591

25 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Prepaid tax (net of provision for tax)	47,33,492	1,18,94,861
Total	47,33,492	1,18,94,861



27 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Sale of goods		
- Finished goods	2,55,82,12,695	2,80,89,38,445
- Traded goods	8,51,14,446	4,06,85,121
(b) Sale of services		
- Job work charges	1,19,19,552	11,35,51,713
- Franchisee fee	27,00,000	46,61,017
(c) Other operating revenue		
- Export incentives	2,78,37,520	2,29,10,719
- Sale of scrap	10,16,65,315	11,11,39,036
Total	2,78,74,49,528	3,10,18,86,051

28 Other income

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income from financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Bank deposits	48,12,056	25,02,796
Interest on fair value of security deposit given	6,43,949	-
Sundry balances written back	81,40,690	1,40,12,848
Miscellaneous income	1,07,786	10,75,634
Total	1,37,04,481	1,75,91,278

29 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Raw material consumed	1,22,07,82,516	1,47,62,77,610
Total	1,22,07,82,516	1,47,62,77,610

30 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance		
Work in progress	10,48,42,387	8,89,55,855
Finished goods-Manufactured	4,17,93,540	4,92,84,203
Traded goods	3,18,06,676	2,62,66,916
Scrap	34,84,859	1,02,54,572
Total Opening balance	18,19,27,462	17,47,61,546
Closing balance		
Work in progress	7,09,35,398	10,48,42,387
Finished goods - Manufactured	7,01,10,499	4,17,93,540
Traded goods	3,08,68,298	3,18,06,676
Scrap	37,57,604	34,84,859
Total Closing balance	17,56,71,799	18,19,27,462
Total changes in inventories of work in progress, stock in trade and finished goods	62,55,663	(71,65,916)
Total	62,55,663	(71,65,916)

31 Employee Benefit Expense

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries & wages including bonus	28,86,62,034	30,15,33,816
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,23,26,681	1,31,65,031
Staff welfare expenses	72,41,390	1,60,90,546
Total	30,82,30,105	33,07,89,393

32 Finance costs

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on inter-corporate deposits		
- related party	1,10,92,719	1,24,25,684
- others	1,35,000	1,35,000
Interest on working capital loans	1,49,39,597	1,63,77,721
Bank and finance charges	1,12,27,209	75,40,599
Interest on lease liabilities	45,27,377	74,25,715
Total	4,19,21,902	4,39,04,719

33 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,03,79,194	8,73,48,783
Amortisation of intangible assets	5,41,173	21,64,692
Amortisation of lease assets	3,99,36,802	3,59,72,129
Total	13,08,57,169	12,54,85,604



Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Office and Administration Expenses		
Rent	2,16,61,563	2,81,02,827
Rates and Taxes	96,02,995	1,05,93,170
Other Repair and Maintenance	1,55,84,874	1,56,00,366
Insurance	61,39,095	50,40,148
Printing and Stationery	9,26,683	10,66,408
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	37,31,428	41,69,300
Security Services	97,77,444	92,51,297
Vehicle Upkeep and Maintenance	50,54,400	40,98,320
Travelling and Conveyance	1,18,56,881	3,06,03,636
Legal and Professional	1,15,54,327	3,15,16,270
Auditors Remuneration	8,82,731	10,90,000
Donation	12,900	1,11,201
Directors' Sitting Fees	5,80,000	4,20,000
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Net)	2,86,50,453	79,30,004
Corporate Social Responsibility	74,19,263	67,87,373
Canteen expenses	1,48,99,972	1,35,45,806
Office and store expenses	87,30,062	49,40,799
Miscellaneous Expenses	37,56,155	50,96,171
	16,08,21,226	17,99,63,096
Selling and distribution expenses		
Freight and Forwarding Expenses	7,87,04,986	8,29,37,908
Commission on Sales	1,71,28,906	3,27,01,716
Business Promotion Expenses	26,03,769	39,34,558
Provision for expected credit loss	1,60,00,000	-
Bad Debts/ Liquidated Damage	3,52,56,155	5,51,85,945
Advertisement and Publicity	3,54,96,785	4,81,08,695
	18,51,90,601	22,28,68,822
Manufacturing Expenses		
Store Consumables	10,58,79,933	11,03,11,645
Power and Fuel	4,51,27,175	4,30,61,346
Other Manufacturing Expenses:-		
Processing Charges	36,79,20,836	33,73,07,224
Job Work Charges	4,03,73,871	3,95,93,396
Installation & Site Expenses	2,20,07,087	5,07,70,717
Repair and Maintenance:-		
Plant and Machinery	91,76,536	77,47,902
Factory Shed and Building	28,28,307	23,94,496
	59,33,13,745	59,11,86,726
Total	93,93,25,572	99,40,18,644

* Details of payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1. As auditor		
Statutory audit fee	5,95,000	5,80,000
Limited review fee	75,000	75,000
Certification fee	27,000	42,500
Other services	-	1,50,000
Reimbursement of expenses	35,731	79,265
	-	-
2. Cost audit fee	1,50,000	1,50,000
Total	8,82,731	10,76,765



JSL Lifestyle Limited(Consolidated)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

34 Earning Per Share (EPS)

The calculation of Earning Per Share (EPS) as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss has been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-33 on "Earning Per Share" given as under:-

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders (₹) (A)	8,66,32,950	6,95,68,874
Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares (B)	2,85,01,739	2,85,01,739
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	3.04	2.44
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	3.04	2.44

35 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Guarantee issued on behalf of the Company		
- by bank	14,90,01,423	22,56,11,222
- by related party	21,73,33,258	17,47,05,940
(c) Disputed liability* in respect of :-		
- Excise duty	1,12,04,687	1,12,66,598
- Sales tax	37,93,377	50,42,860
- Income Tax	5,09,19,730	5,09,19,730

*Figures represent liability net of amount deposited in protest.

(ii) Commitments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	5,26,97,327	86,69,211

36 Disclosure relating to relating to micro, small and medium enterprises

Based on the intimation received from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the required disclosure to the extent information available is given below:-

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Principal amount due outstanding	4,68,46,976	82,27,651
Interest due on (1) above and unpaid	-	-
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	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-



JSL Lifestyle Limited(Consolidated)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

34 Earning Per Share (EPS)

The calculation of Earning Per Share (EPS) as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss has been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-33 on "Earning Per Share" given as under: -

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders (₹) (A)	8,66,32,950	6,95,68,874
Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares (B)	2,85,01,739	2,85,01,739
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	3.04	2.44
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	3.04	2.44

35 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Guarantee issued on behalf of the Company		
- by bank	14,90,01,423	22,56,11,222
- by related party	21,73,33,258	17,47,05,940
(c) Disputed liability* in respect of :-		
- Excise duty	1,12,04,687	1,12,66,598
- Sales tax	37,93,377	50,42,860
- Income Tax	5,09,19,730	5,09,19,730

*Figures represent liability net of amount deposited in protest.

(ii) Commitments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	5,26,97,327	86,69,211

36 Disclosure relating to relating to micro, small and medium enterprises

Based on the intimation received from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the required disclosure to the extent information available is given below:-

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Principal amount due outstanding	4,68,46,976	82,27,651
Interest due on (1) above and unpaid	-	-
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	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-



37 a) Income tax expense

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax	1,88,55,464	2,17,66,232
Deferred tax	55,29,268	1,95,10,982
Income tax earlier years	(33,14,837)	53,14,646
Total	2,10,69,896	4,65,91,860

b) Effective tax reconciliation

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:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax (A)	10,77,02,846	11,61,60,734
Enacted tax rate in India (B)	29.12%	29.12%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate (A*B)	3,13,63,069	3,38,26,006
Increase/(reduction) in taxes on account of:		
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	22,17,373	59,42,420
Additional allowances/ deduction under Income tax	(22,51,405)	(65,89,428)
Unused tax losses	-	16,71,131
MAT Credit (entitlement)/written off	(69,44,303)	65,27,547
Tax recognized for earlier years	(33,14,837)	19,36,458
Tax expense	2,10,69,896	4,33,14,133

c) Deferred tax

The significant component of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) and movement during the year are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Deferred tax Liability/(Asset) as at March 31, 2020	Recognised/ (reversed) in statement of profit & loss	Recognised/ (reversed) in OCI	Deferred tax Liability/(Asset) as at March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	4,14,06,105	(1,59,64,650)	-	2,54,41,455
Disallowances under Income tax	(89,47,338)	(61,47,057)	(62,706)	(1,51,57,100)
Total	3,24,58,767	(2,21,11,706)	(62,706)	1,02,84,355



JSL Lifestyle Limited(Consolidated)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

39 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans: -

The Company has recognized following expense in respect of the defined contribution plans :-

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Contribution to provident fund	1,18,58,798	1,26,23,380
Contribution to ESI	2,22,653	2,81,064
Total	1,20,81,451	1,29,04,444

b) Defined benefit plans: -

Below tables sets forth the changes in the projected benefit obligation and amounts recognised in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, being the respective measurement dates

(i) Movement in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Gratuity (unfunded)	Leave encashment (unfunded)
Present value of obligation as at April 1, 2019	1,43,40,071	1,30,59,015
Current service cost		
Past service cost	27,95,140	38,25,141
Interest cost	10,03,805	9,14,131
Benefits paid	(28,41,186)	(50,53,247)
Remeasurement- Actuarial loss/(gains) on obligation	7,26,985	19,55,873
Present value of obligation as at March 31, 2020	1,60,24,815	1,47,00,913
Current service cost	30,42,157	37,34,414
Interest cost	11,21,737	10,29,064
Benefits paid	(26,31,565)	(50,77,995)
Remeasurement- Actuarial loss/(gains) on obligation	(2,15,335)	3,22,276
Present value of obligation as at March 31, 2021	1,73,41,809	1,47,08,672

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit & loss

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Gratuity (unfunded)	Leave encashment (unfunded)
Current service cost	27,95,140	38,25,141
Interest cost	10,03,805	9,14,131
Remeasurement- Actuarial loss/(gains) on obligation	-	19,55,873
For the year ended March 31, 2020	37,98,945	66,95,145
Current service cost	30,42,157	37,34,414
Interest cost	11,21,737	10,29,064
Remeasurement- Actuarial loss/(gains) on obligation	-	3,22,276
For the year ended March 31, 2021	41,63,894	50,85,754

(iii) Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Remeasurement - actuarial loss/(gains) on gratuity	(2,15,335)	7,26,985



(iv) The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company's defined benefit obligations are set out below: -

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Discount rate	7.00%	7.00%
Expected rate of increase in compensation levels	5.00%	5.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	NA	NA
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Withdrawal Rate	5% p.a.	5% p.a.

(v) Experience Adjustments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)	Leave encashment (unfunded)
For the financial year 2019-20		
Experience adjustments (Gain)/Loss for plan liabilities	7,26,985	19,55,873
Experience adjustments (Gain)/Loss for plan assets	-	-
For the financial year 2020-21		
Experience adjustments (Gain)/Loss for plan liabilities	(2,15,335)	3,22,276
Experience adjustments (Gain)/Loss for plan assets	-	-

(vi) The Company's best estimate of contribution during the next year

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Expected contribution during next annual reporting period	34,85,628	35,91,817

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Change in assumption	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Discount Rate	+ 1%	1,56,09,209	1,29,46,599
	- 1%	1,84,84,302	1,53,95,208
Salary growth rate	+ 1%	1,84,99,752	1,54,08,383
	- 1%	1,55,73,308	1,29,16,285
Withdrawal rate	+ 1%	1,70,74,703	1,42,72,715
	- 1%	1,67,89,255	1,38,62,756

(viii) Estimate of expected benefit payments (in absolute terms i.e. undiscounted)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021	-	7,99,941
1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022	8,25,010	4,80,208
1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	20,99,603	17,55,136
1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024	3,65,292	3,50,438
1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025	6,07,872	5,54,776
1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	8,63,031	1,20,84,316
1 April 2026 onwards	1,21,84,392	-



JSL Lifestyle Limited (Consolidated)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

40 Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. The rental expenses for short-term leases classified under operating leases amounts to ₹ 2,81,02,827 for the year ended March 31, 2021. The following is the movement in lease liabilities for leases classified under finance lease arrangements during the year ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning	4,60,49,319	8,18,27,912
Add: Interest cost accrued	45,27,377	74,25,715
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(85,74,805)	(4,32,04,308)
Balance at the end	4,20,01,891	4,60,49,319

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021:-

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current lease liabilities	1,90,96,405	3,27,37,781
Non-Current lease liabilities	2,29,05,486	1,33,11,538
Total lease liabilities	4,20,01,891	4,60,49,319

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021 on an undiscounted basis:-

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Less than one year	2,58,59,351	3,67,42,029
One to five years	2,11,89,830	1,40,00,924
Total	4,70,49,181	5,07,42,953

41 Segment Information as required by Ind AS - 108 'Operating Segments'

An operating segment is component of the Company that engages in the business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' results are reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess their performance. For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its products and services and has following reportable segments:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021			Year ended March 31, 2020		
	Mobility	Non-Mobility	Total	Mobility	Non-Mobility	Total
I. Segment revenue						
External Customer	1,19,68,13,094	1,59,06,36,434	2,78,74,49,528	1,89,43,46,176	1,20,75,39,875	3,10,18,86,051
Inter-Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from operations	1,19,68,13,094	1,59,06,36,434	2,78,74,49,528	1,89,43,46,176	1,20,75,39,875	3,10,18,86,051
Other Income	71,55,341	65,49,140	1,37,04,481	25,02,796	1,50,88,482	1,75,91,278
Total revenue	1,20,39,68,435	1,59,71,85,574	2,80,11,54,009	1,89,68,48,972	1,22,26,28,357	3,11,94,77,329
II. Segment results						
Profit before interest, tax and exceptional items	3,38,95,233	10,25,51,505	13,64,46,738	18,60,33,973	(3,97,42,733)	14,62,91,240
Less: Finance costs	3,02,83,716	1,16,38,186	4,19,21,902	3,29,80,438	1,09,24,281	4,39,04,719
Profit before tax and exceptional items	36,11,516	9,09,13,319	9,45,24,836	15,30,53,535	(5,06,67,014)	10,23,86,521
Less: exceptional items (gain)	-	(1,31,78,010)	(1,31,78,010)	-	(1,37,74,213)	(1,37,74,213)
Profit before tax	36,11,516	10,40,91,329	10,77,02,846	15,30,53,535	(3,68,92,801)	11,61,60,734
Less: tax	-	-	2,10,69,896	-	-	4,65,91,860
Profit after tax			8,66,32,950			6,95,68,874
II. Other information						
(a) Segment assets	1,20,81,29,326	1,01,24,76,289	2,22,06,05,615	1,70,47,77,690	92,24,69,397	2,62,72,47,087
(b) Segment liabilities	54,03,45,172	52,17,39,967	1,06,20,85,139	1,05,29,67,265	50,34,14,805	1,55,63,82,069
(c) Capital expenditure	4,22,94,653	3,47,84,744	7,70,79,398	7,52,51,981	3,93,50,069	11,46,02,050
(d) Depreciation and amortisation	6,41,69,861	6,66,87,308	13,08,57,169	6,99,66,130	5,55,19,474	12,54,85,604



(ii) Details about the major customers

Revenue from four major customers of the Company is 70.98% (Previous Year: revenue from 2 major customers was 83.40%) of the total revenue, which is more than 10 percent of the Company's total revenue.

42 Disclosures of related parties as required by Ind AS-24

(i) List of related parties

(a) Parent Entity

Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited

(b) Key Management Personnel

Mrs. Deepika Jindal	Managing Director
Mr. Mandeep Singh	Executive Director & CEO (ceased wef 28th February 2021)
Mr. Rajesh Mohata	Executive Director & CEO (appointed wef 17th March 2021)
Mr. Bhartendu Harit	Company Secretary
Mr. Rajinder Kumar Garg	Chief Financial Officer (ceased wef 20th December 2019)
Mr. Ajay Jain	Chief Financial Officer (appointed wef 29th January 2020)
Mr. Abhishek Poddar	Independent Director
Mr. Vijay Kumar Sharma	Non-executive Director
Mr. Ashok Kumar Agarwal	Independent Director

(c) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of parties listed in (a) & (b) above with whom transactions have taken place during the current and previous year

Jindal Lifestyle Limited, wholly owned subsidiary
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited
Green Delhi BQS Limited
JSL Media Limited
Jindal Stainless Limited
Jindal Stainless Corporate Management Services Pvt. Ltd.
Cinennamon Boutique Private Limited

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

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Holding Company	Associates & Other Parties	Holding Company	Associates & Other Parties
1 Sales of finished goods/scrap				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	10,43,61,063	-	12,77,26,821	-
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	88,31,912	-	57,66,155
Jindal Stainless Corporate Management Services Private Limited	-	1,34,82,715	-	2,77,96,009
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	88,31,912	-	8,28,716
2 Job work charges (Income)				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	-	-	2,46,668	-
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	-	-	1,86,651
3 Purchase of raw material				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	68,20,20,463	-	1,13,34,03,130	-
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	2,75,48,361	-	3,85,67,792
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	1,36,84,683	-	5,53,01,802
4 Reimbursement of expenses paid on our behalf				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	6,33,748	-	27,39,114	-
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	49,78,079	-	42,62,147
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	2,03,301	-	2,10,621
5 Expenses recovered				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	-	-	6,65,829	-
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	11,75,000	-	10,80,000
Green Delhi BQS Limited	-	41,250	-	-
6 Interest Paid				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	1,10,92,719	-	1,24,25,684	-
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	-	-	2,01,438
7 Job work charges (expenses)				
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	-	-	33,30,876



8 Rent & maintenance charges paid				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	1,06,93,760	-	1,13,30,920	-
Cinnamon Boutique Private Limited	-	28,82,329	-	42,38,246
9 Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	-	-	33,32,744	-
10 Bad debts				
JSL Media Limited	-	-	-	1,13,52,381
Green Delhi BQS Limited	-	-	-	1,62,274

* Transactions reported are exclusive of GST

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)			
	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Holding Company	Associates & Other Parties	Holding Company	Associates & Other Parties
1. ICD Loan (including interest accrued)				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	15,85,62,231	-	16,15,49,270	-
2. Interest and other payables				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	8,73,86,042	-	8,73,86,042	-
3. Amount receivables				
JSL Media Limited	-	-	-	-
Jindal Stainless Corporate Management Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	17,61,560	-	32,29,986
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	29,72,643	-	-
Cinnamon Boutique Private Limited	-	14,96,579	-	-
Green Delhi BQS Limited	-	41,250	-	-
4. Amount payable				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	2,34,48,769	-	47,45,63,184	-
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	-	-	2,95,74,535
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited	-	1,70,62,306	-	98,07,349
Cinnamon Boutique Private Limited	-	-	-	26,52,883
5. Guarantees issued on behalf of the Company				
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	21,73,33,258	-	17,47,05,940	-

Compensation to Key Managerial Personnel

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Short-term employee benefits	6,63,50,807	6,32,03,448
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Employee share based payment	-	-
Director's sitting fee	5,80,000	4,20,000
Total Compensation	6,69,30,807	6,36,23,448

Notes: -

- As the future liability for gratuity and leave encashment is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.



43 Financial risk management**Financial risk factors**

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

III. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. As a risk management exercise, working capital borrowing in foreign currency is used as a natural hedge to certain extent against foreign currency receivables.

I. Market Risk

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Statement of Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps of varying maturity depending upon the underlying contract and risk management strategy to manage its exposures to foreign exchange fluctuations and interest rate.

(a) Foreign exchange risk sensitivity

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (INR). The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in international markets. The Company has obtained foreign currency working capital loans and has foreign currency receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019: -

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	USD	42,25,726	25,82,417
Financial liabilities			
Working capital loans	USD	29,04,118	17,78,602
Net assets/ (liabilities)		13,21,608	8,03,814

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in the USD to the Indian Rupee with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities are given below:

Particulars	Change in currency exchange rate	(Amount in ₹)	
		Effect on profit before tax for the year ended March 31, 2021	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended March 31, 2020
USD	5%	48,57,220	29,08,242
	-5%	(48,57,220)	(29,08,242)

(b) Interest rate risk and sensitivity

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings are linked to EBLR/LIBOR rate which is fixed for the borrowing period, hence the company is not exposed to interest rate sensitivity.



(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Total borrowings	Floating rate borrowings	Fixed rate borrowings	Weighted Average Rate (%)
For the year ended March 31, 2021				
INR	28,46,54,954	-	28,46,54,954	7.64%
USD (Equivalent INR)	21,34,81,714	21,34,81,714	-	1.29%
Total	49,81,36,668	21,34,81,714	28,46,54,954	
For the year ended March 31, 2020				
INR	30,98,38,542	-	30,98,38,542	8.64%
USD (Equivalent INR)	12,86,99,657	12,86,99,657	-	0.63%
Total	43,85,38,199	12,86,99,657	30,98,38,542	

(c)Commodity price risk and sensitivity

The Company is exposed to the movement in price of key raw materials in domestic markets. The Company enters into contracts for procurement of material, most of the transactions are short term fixed price contract.

II. Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in overseas/domestic jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets. The Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent.

The ageing of trade receivable is as below:

(Amount in ₹)

	Neither due nor impaired	Past due		Total
		Up to 6 Months	Above 6 Months	
As at March 31, 2021				
Secured	-	-	-	-
Unsecured	54,59,73,934	6,90,24,823	7,34,86,233	68,84,84,990
Total trade receivables	54,59,73,934	6,90,24,823	7,34,86,233	68,84,84,990
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-	1,60,00,000	1,60,00,000
Net Total	54,59,73,934	6,90,24,823	5,74,86,233	67,24,84,990
As at March 31, 2020				
Secured	-	-	-	-
Unsecured	48,39,78,630	27,46,28,030	5,35,30,618	81,21,37,278
Total trade receivables	48,39,78,630	27,46,28,030	5,35,30,618	81,21,37,278
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-	-	-
Net Total	48,39,78,630	27,46,28,030	5,35,30,618	81,21,37,278

Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. The bank balances are maintained with the institutions with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company does not maintain significant cash and deposit balances other than those required for its day to day operations.

III. Liquidity Risk

The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, capital infusion and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	< 1 Years	1 - 3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2021					
Interest rate borrowings	49,81,36,668	29,77,52,967	1,59,87,333	18,43,96,367	49,81,36,668
Other financial liabilities	22,29,34,349	22,29,34,349	-	-	22,29,34,349
Trade and other payables	20,93,26,814	20,93,26,814	-	-	20,93,26,814
Lease liabilities	4,20,01,891	1,90,96,405	2,29,05,486	-	4,20,01,891
Total	97,23,99,722	74,91,10,536	3,88,92,819	18,43,96,367	97,23,99,722
As at March 31, 2020					
Interest rate borrowings	43,55,51,160	27,40,01,890	-	16,15,49,270	43,55,51,160
Other liabilities	18,50,44,140	18,50,44,140	-	-	18,50,44,140
Trade and other payables	80,03,25,578	80,03,25,578	-	-	80,03,25,578
Lease liabilities	4,60,49,319	3,27,37,781	1,33,11,538	-	4,60,49,319
Total	1,46,69,70,197	1,29,21,09,389	1,33,11,538	16,15,49,270	1,46,69,70,197

Competition and price risk

The Company faces competition from local and foreign competitors. Nevertheless, it believes that it has competitive advantage in terms of high quality products and by continuously upgrading its expertise and range of products to meet the needs of its customers.



44 Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, security premium reserve and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and short term deposits. The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital.

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Loans and borrowings	49,81,36,668	43,55,51,160
Less : cash and cash equivalents	5,13,950	15,84,411
Net debt (a)	49,76,22,718	43,39,66,749
Total capital (b)	1,15,85,20,476	1,07,17,34,897
Capital and net debt (c= a+b)	1,65,61,43,194	1,50,57,01,646
Gearing ratio	30.05%	28.82%

45 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities and hierarchy

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

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

- The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.
- The fair value of security deposit given was calculated based on cash flows discounted using the discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. They are classified as Level 2 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.
- For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's financial asset and financial liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

Level 1- Quoted price/ NAV for identical instruments in an active market

Level 2- Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3- Inputs which are not based observable market data

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	(Amount in ₹)			
Measured at Other Comprehensive Income				
(a) Financial assets				
Investments	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	-
Measured at amortised cost				
(b) Financial assets				
Other financial assets	4,22,51,516	4,22,51,516	3,95,06,022	3,95,06,022
Trade receivables	67,24,84,990	67,24,84,990	80,57,71,022	80,57,71,022
Cash & cash equivalents	5,13,950	5,13,950	15,84,411	15,84,411
Bank balances other than cash and	4,98,83,500	4,98,83,500	7,49,90,691	7,49,90,691
Total financial assets	76,51,33,956	76,51,33,956	92,18,52,146	92,18,52,146
(c) Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	49,81,36,668	49,81,36,668	43,55,51,160	43,55,51,160
Trade payables	20,93,26,814	20,93,26,814	80,03,25,578	80,03,25,578
Other financial liabilities	22,29,34,349	22,29,34,349	18,50,44,140	18,50,44,140
Lease liabilities	4,20,01,891	4,20,01,891	4,60,49,319	4,60,49,319
Total financial assets	97,23,99,722	97,23,99,722	1,46,69,70,197	1,46,69,70,197




- 46 Amount spent towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 for the year amounting to ₹ 74,19,263 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 67,87,373)
- 47 Exceptional items represents gain (net) of ₹ 1,31,78,010 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,37,74,213) on translation of currency monetary items i.e. working capital loans, trade receivables and trade payables at the date of Balance sheet.
- 48 On 29 December 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company had approved a Composite Scheme of Arrangement (the 'Scheme') under Section 230 to 232 (read with Section 66 and other applicable provisions) of Companies Act, 2013 amongst the Company, Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited, Jindal Stainless Limited, Jindal Lifestyle Limited, JSL Media Limited and Jindal Stainless Corporate Management Services Private Limited. The Scheme having appointed date of 01 April 2020 is subject to the approval of shareholders, regulatory and other necessary approvals including approval of National Company Law Tribunal.
- 49 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to conform to current year's classification.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date

For Doogar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 000561N


Vardhman Doogar
Partner
M. No 517347

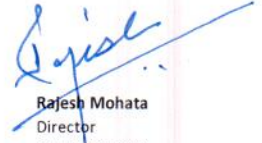


Place : Gurugram
Dated : 7th May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Deepika Jindal
Managing Director
DIN No. 00015188


Ajay Jain
Chief Financial Officer


Rajesh Mohata
Director
DIN: 09095479


Bhartendu Harit
Company Secretary
M. No. A15123

1. Corporate Information

JSL Lifestyle Limited ("the Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 48th k.m. Stone, Delhi Rohtak Road, Village Rohad, Tehsil Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar (Haryana).

The Company is engaged in selling stainless steel modular kitchen, cookware and tableware products & operates through its premium brand 'Artdinox' and manufactures and sells architectural products through its brand 'Arc'. The professionally qualified in-house design team is dedicated in exploring the frontiers of design and the product range is a celebration of both form and function.

2. a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Financial Statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind-AS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements).

The significant accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements are set out in Note No. 2 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Actual results could vary from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future years (refer Note No. 4 on critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements).

b) Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest rupees (except otherwise stated).

2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

a) For transition to IND AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of previous GAAP for all its tangible assets as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) and use that carrying value as its deemed cost on transition date.

b) Depreciation on Property, plant & equipment is provided on Straight Line Method over their useful lives and in the manner specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. However, in respect of certain plant & machinery and electric installations, depreciation is provided as per their useful lives assessed on the basis of technical evaluation by the external valuer.



2.3 Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised:

- a) When the Company controls the asset,
- b) It is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and
- c) The cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Computer Software, Trade Mark and Patents are capitalised at the amounts paid to acquire the respective license for use and are amortised over the period of license, generally not exceeding five years on straight line basis. The assets' useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end.

2.4 Research and development cost:

Research Cost:

Revenue expenditure on research is expensed under the respective heads of accounts in the period in which it is incurred.

Development Cost:

Development expenditure on new product is capitalized as intangible asset, if technical and commercial feasibility as per IND AS 38 demonstrated.

2.5 Impairment of non-current assets

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of Balance Sheet there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the net asset selling price and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes Cash on hand and at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap, which is valued at net realizable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. Cost is computed on the weighted average basis.



2.8 Employee benefits

- a) Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.
- b) Leave encashment being a short term benefit is accounted for using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to profit and loss in the period in which they arise.
- c) Contribution to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan, is made in accordance with the statute, and is recognised as an expense in the year in which employees have rendered services.
- d) The cost of providing gratuity, a defined benefit plans, is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise. Other costs are accounted in statement of profit and loss.
- e) The Company's liability towards employee benefits such as gratuity, leave encashment etc. is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation. Company does not operate any defined plan for Gratuity; hence, the liability is recognised in the books.

2.9 Foreign currency reinstatement and translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Subsequently monetary items are translated at closing exchange rates of balance sheet date and the resulting exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss. Differences arising on settlement of monetary items are also recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange component of the gain or loss arising on fair valuation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to such exchange difference.

2.10 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

A 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 liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities (Other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss account) are added to or deducted from fair value measured initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Financial Assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through Profit or Loss, depending on its business model for managing those financial assets and liabilities and the assets and liabilities contractual cash flow characteristics.



Financial Assets at amortised cost:

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest amount outstanding.

Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liability at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities including interest bearing loans and borrowings and trade payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR) except those designated in an effective hedging relationship.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized (net of income on temporarily deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.12 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax (including MAT). Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or



other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income, such change could be for change in tax rate.

Current tax provision is computed for Income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is applicable to the Company. Credit of MAT is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the profit and loss account and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.13 Revenue recognition and other income

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents the net invoice value of goods supplied to third parties after deducting discounts, volume rebates and outgoing sales tax and are recognized either on delivery or on transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods. Revenue is inclusive of excise duty.

Sale of Services

Revenue from services is accounted for on the basis of work performed and rendering of services as per the terms of the specific contract.

Other Operating Income

Incentives on export as per the policy of government are recognized in books after due consideration of certainty of utilization.

Other Income

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.



2.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends, if any and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

2.15 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed 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 will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

2.16 Current /non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by MCA.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) Cash or cash equivalent 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:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,



- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

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

2.17 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgements, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statement:

(a) Income taxes

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

(b) Contingencies

Management judgment is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(c) Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Impairment is made on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets.

(d) Liquidated damages

Liquidated damages payable are estimated and recorded as per contractual terms; estimate may vary from actuals as levy by customer.

(e) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair value. Judgements include consideration of input such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(f) Defined benefit plan

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 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.



2.18 Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount.

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

