

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	(INR Crores) As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	38.17	41.34
Capital work in progress	4	-	0.01
Intangible assets	5	-	-
Financial assets			
Investments	6	16.28	0.02
Loans	6	-	-
Others	6	-	5.11
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	-	-
Income tax assets (net)		15.17	19.74
Other non-current assets	8	29.27	13.74
		98.89	79.96
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	35.43	1.42
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	0.02	10.61
Cash and cash equivalents	11	0.17	0.15
Others	6	34.58	32.11
Other current assets	12	15.97	3.20
		86.17	47.49
Total Assets		185.06	127.45
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1.25	1.25
Other equity			
Retained Earnings		(45.27)	(69.76)
Other Reserves		96.17	96.52
Total Equity		52.15	28.01
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	14	0.58	0.74
Other non-current liabilities	16	1.30	1.72
		1.88	2.46
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	73.79	67.74
Lease Liabilities	19(b)	1.12	0.83
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	18	0.29	0.33
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	18	8.35	3.74
Other financial liabilities	19(a)	27.22	6.44
Other current liabilities	20	16.99	15.19
Provisions	15	2.68	2.12
Current tax liabilities (net)		0.59	0.59
		131.03	96.98
Total Liabilities		132.91	99.44
Total Equity & Liabilities		185.06	127.45

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sesa Resources Limited

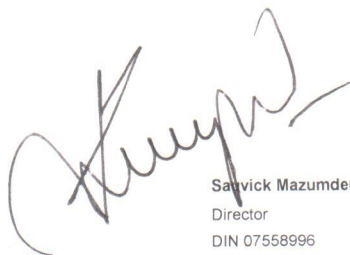
For **SRBC & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants

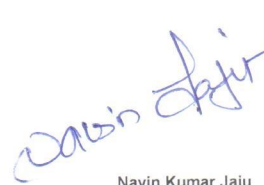
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003


per **Anant Acharya**
Partner

Membership No. 124790
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2022




Satvick Mazumder
Director
DIN 07558996
Place: Panaji-Goa
Date: April 19, 2022


Navin Kumar Jaju
Director
DIN 00669654
Place: Panaji-Goa
Date: April 19, 2022



Sesa Resources Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Notes	(INR Crores)	
		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from Operations	21	52.85	57.67
Other income	22	14.51	13.47
Total Income		67.36	71.14
Expenses			
Cost of Material Consumed		32.67	-
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods	23	(34.09)	3.96
Employee Benefits Expenses	24	7.52	8.63
Finance costs	25	4.21	5.81
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	26	3.77	4.09
Other Expenses	27	28.79	33.69
Total Expenses		42.87	56.18
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax		24.49	14.96
Exceptional (Gain)	28	-	(2.70)
Profit before Tax		24.49	17.66
Tax expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax	7	-	-
Net Tax (benefit)/expense		-	-
Profit for the year (A)		24.49	17.66
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans	29	(0.35)	(0.47)
Income tax effect		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)		(0.35)	(0.47)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (A+B)		24.14	17.19
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic & Diluted (in Rs.)	30	195.92	141.28
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

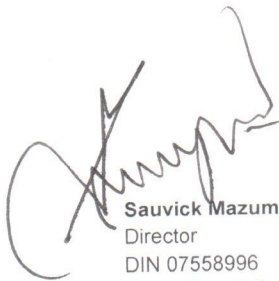
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sesa Resources Limited

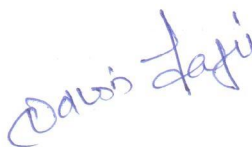
As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003


per **Anant Acharya**
Partner
Membership No. 124790
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2022




Sauvick Mazumder
Director
DIN 07558996
Place: Panaji-Goa
Date: April 19, 2022


Navin Kumar Jaju
Director
DIN 00669654
Place: Panaji-Goa
Date: April 19, 2022



Sesa Resources Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

a. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid
As at March 31, 2021
As at March 31, 2022

Numbers of shares	Amount
12,50,000	1.25
12,50,000	1.25

(INR Crores)

b. Other Equity

For the period ended March 31, 2022
Particulars

Particulars	Retained earnings	Other Reserves		Total Other Equity
		General Reserve	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(87.42)	98.00	(1.01)	9.57
Profit for the period	17.66	-	-	17.66
Cancellation of investment in Cairn India Limited	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 29)	-	-	(0.47)	(0.47)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(69.76)	98.00	(1.48)	26.76
Profit for the period	24.49	-	-	24.49
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 29)	-	-	(0.35)	(0.35)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(45.27)	98.00	(1.83)	50.90

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

3

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sesa Resources Limited

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

per **Anant Acharya**
Partner
Membership No. 124790
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2022



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Director
DIN 00669654
Place: Panaji-Goa
Date: April 19, 2022



Sesa Resources Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Year ended March 31, 2022	(INR Crores) Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	24.49	17.66
Adjustments to reconcile profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3.77	4.09
Loss On Sale Of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.08	0.02
Exceptional items	-	(2.70)
Interest income on Loan	(12.30)	(12.89)
Interest Income on Bank deposit	(0.25)	(0.16)
Interest expenses	4.21	5.81
Government Grant Income	(0.42)	(0.42)
Miscellaneous income	(0.10)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables	10.59	(0.45)
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(34.01)	3.83
Decrease / (Increase) in other current and non-current assets	(28.30)	0.46
Increase in trade and other payables	4.57	1.91
Increase in provisions and other liabilities	19.41	7.81
Cash (used in)/ generation from operation	(8.26)	24.97
Income tax paid / (net of refunds) received	4.57	(0.67)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(3.69)	24.30
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in subsidiary	(16.26)	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles) including Capital advances	(0.68)	(2.05)
Fixed Deposit with banks (original maturity of more than 3 months) (net)	5.11	(4.08)
Interest received	10.08	17.05
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(1.75)	10.92
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(0.58)	(16.19)
Proceeds from working capital loan	92.92	47.80
Repayment of working capital loan	(86.87)	(66.66)
Repayment of Lease Liability	(0.01)	(0.02)
Net cash generated from / (used in) from financing activities	5.46	(35.07)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	0.02	0.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	0.15	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 11)	0.17	0.15

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sesa Resources Limited

For **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003


per Anant Acharya

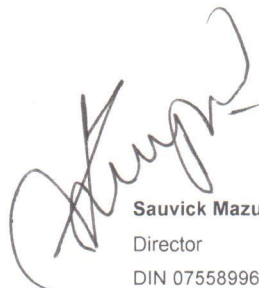
Partner

Membership No. 124790

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 19, 2022





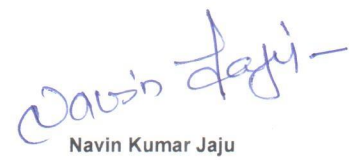
Sauvick Mazumder

Director

DIN 07558996

Place: Panaji-Goa

Date: April 19, 2022



Navin Kumar Jaju

Director

DIN 00669654

Place: Panaji-Goa

Date: April 19, 2022



1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Sesa Resources Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and has its registered office at Sesa Ghor, 20 Edc Complex, Patto, Panaji (GOA) - 403 001. The Company is engaged in the business of mining and domestic sale of iron ore, further refer Note 2b. The Company's mining operations are all situated in Goa.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as amended from time to time.

The Company has not prepared Consolidated Financial Statement applying the exemption provided under Rule 6 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time. Subsidiary of the Company is being Consolidated by the parent company Vedanta Limited in its Consolidated Financial Statement.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 19, 2022.

b) Basis of measurement

Hon. Supreme Court's vide order dated February 7, 2018 has directed all lease holders operating under a second renewal to stop all mining operations with effect from 16 March 2018 until fresh mining leases (not fresh renewals or other renewals) and fresh environmental clearances are granted in accordance with the provisions of the MMDR Act.

Consequent to the aforesaid judgment mining operations of the Company, have stopped from 16 March 2018. The Company is exploring various options available at this point of time to restart mining operations at the earliest.

Basis the projections prepared by the Company, the management believes that the net current liabilities of Rs.44.86 crores will be bridged mainly through additional funding by the holding Company and internal accruals. Further, Vedanta Limited, the parent Company has through letter of support, agreed to continue to provide financial support to the Company for its continued operations atleast for next eighteen months, if the Company is unable to meet its funding requirements.

The Company is therefore being viewed as a going concern and financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

a) Current and non-current classification

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

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

b) Revenue Recognition

Company has revenue recognition practices, wherein transfer of control happens at the same point as transfer of risk and rewards. The amount of revenue recognised reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including any expected cost of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the statements of profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improve the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.



Sesa Resources Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is deferred to the extent the current period stripping cost exceeds the average period stripping cost over the life of mine and recognised as an asset if such cost provides a benefit in terms of improved access to ore in future periods and certain criteria are met. Deferred stripping costs are included in mining properties within property, plant and equipment and disclosed as a part of mining properties. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is depreciated on a unit of production method over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income/ other expenses in profit or loss.

d) Capital work in progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life. Software is amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of software license. Amounts paid for securing mining rights are amortised over the period of the mining lease. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

f) Depreciation and Amortisation

Freehold land are not depreciated.

Other Property, Plant & Equipments

Other buildings, plant and equipment, office equipment and fixtures, and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows -

Buildings	- 30 - 60 years
River Fleet	- 28 years
Plant & Equipment	- 3-25 years
Furniture & Fixtures	- 10 years
Vehicles	- 8 years
Office Equipment	- 3-5 years
Roads	- 5-10 years
Bunders	- 30 years

Mine Closure Asset is being depreciated on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of extraction in the period to the estimated quantities of proved and probable reserves at the end of the period plus the extraction in the period.

Stamp duties and other statutory levies for renewal of owned mining leases are amortised over the operating period of lease.

Major inspection and overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from such costs. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the statements of profit or loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Intangible Assets

Amortisation is provided using the following useful life -

- Software - 3 years
- Mining Rights - Based on lease Year

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and changes in estimates, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

g) Financial instruments

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 include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, employee advances, investments in equity and debt securities;
- financial liabilities include long-term and short-term loans and borrowings and trade payables.



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Financial Assets - Recognition

Initially, a financial instrument is recognized at its fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are recognized in determining the carrying amount, if it is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

i) Financial assets at amortised cost:

A financial asset is classified as "financial asset at amortised cost" (amortised cost) under IND AS 109 Financial Instruments if it meets both the following criteria:

- (1) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- (2) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified date (the 'SPPI' contractual cash flow characteristics test).

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

All equity investment in scope of IND AS 109 Financial Instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IND AS 103 Business Combinations applies are classified as fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-to-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument through fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), then all fair value changes in the instruments excluding dividends, are recognised in OCI and is never recycled to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of the instrument.

Financial Assets - Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities – Recognition & Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

i) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities - Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when these are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amount reported in the balance sheet only if there is a current enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and intent to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Impairment of Non-financial assets

Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units. A cash-generating unit (CGU) is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

Impairment tests are carried out annually for all assets when there is an indication of impairment. The company conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. External factors, such as changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses.

If any such indication exists then an impairment review is undertaken, the recoverable amount is calculated, as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use.



Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

Fair value less costs of disposal is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants and does not reflect the effects of factors that may be specific to the entity and not applicable to entities in general. Fair value for mineral assets is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset, including any expansion prospects, and its eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. These cash flows are discounted at an appropriate post tax discount rate to arrive at the net present value.

Value in use is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the company's continued use and cannot take into account future development. These assumptions are different to those used in calculating fair value and consequently the value in use calculation is likely to give a different result to a fair value calculation.

The carrying amount of the CGU is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the CGU is determined.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

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

i) Government Grant

Government grants are not recognised until there is a reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to the statements of profit or loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to the statements of profit or loss as and when the related expenditure is incurred.

j) Inventories

Inventories (other than immaterial by-products and scrap) are stated at the lower of cost (on weighted average basis) and net realisable value, less any provision for obsolescence. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Finished goods include apportionment of fixed and variable overheads.

Net realisable value is determined based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

k) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized in equity or in OCI.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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



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l) Retirement benefit schemes

Defined benefit plan

In accordance with applicable laws in India, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ("the Gratuity Plan") for every employee who has completed 5 years or more of service on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Gratuity Plan provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment based on last drawn salary and tenure of employment with the Company. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on the reporting date using projected unit credit method. The gratuity scheme is funded with Insurance Company.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contributions to the Pension and Superannuation scheme, a defined contribution benefit scheme. These contributions are deposited with Government administered fund and recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed. There is no further obligation on the Company on this defined contribution plan.

Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to the employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

m) Provision for liabilities and charges, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.

Provisions represent liabilities to the Company for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statements of profit or loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The Company has capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

n) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

o) Functional and presentation currency

Management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity resides in and operates as the functional currency. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (INR). The financial statements have been presented in INR, as it best represents the operating business performance and underlying transactions.

p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company using the weighted-average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and weighted average number of dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive. Dilutive potential shares are deemed converted at the beginning of the period, unless issued at later date.



q) Segment Reporting

The Company primarily operates in the business segment of mining and sale of Iron Ore. As per the management's perspective, the risks and returns from its sales do not materially vary geographically. Accordingly, there are no other reportable segments as required to be reported under Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

s) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the Year in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following accounting policies and/or notes.

t) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date when the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (and, in some instances, in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Land- Freehold	Buildings	River Fleet	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Road and Bundlers	Mine Closure Asset	ROU asset	CWIP	Total
As at April 1, 2020	13.77	7.51	6.43	170.42	1.86	3.34	1.43	5.00	8.83	1.35	0.97	220.91
Additions	-	-	-	1.95	-	0.10	0.01	-	-	-	1.10	3.16
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(0.14)	-	-	-	-	(2.06)	(0.14)
Transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.06)
As at March 31, 2021	13.77	7.51	6.43	172.37	1.86	3.30	1.44	5.00	8.83	1.35	0.01	221.87
Additions	-	-	0.58	0.04	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.05	0.62	1.30
Disposals	-	-	-	(1.52)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.52)
Transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.63)	(0.63)
As at March 31, 2022	13.77	7.51	7.01	170.89	1.86	3.30	1.45	5.00	8.83	1.40	-	221.02
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at April 1, 2020	-	3.84	5.97	147.37	1.55	3.09	1.13	3.76	8.83	1.00	-	176.54
Charge for the year	-	0.16	0.01	3.17	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.38	-	0.18	-	4.09
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(0.11)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.11)
As at March 31, 2021	-	4.00	5.98	150.54	1.62	3.02	1.21	4.14	8.83	1.18	-	180.52
Charge for the year	-	0.16	0.03	3.21	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05	-	0.18	-	3.77
Disposals	-	-	-	(1.44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.44)
As at March 31, 2022	-	4.16	6.01	152.31	1.67	3.05	1.27	4.19	8.83	1.36	-	182.85
Net Book Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	13.77	3.51	0.45	21.83	0.24	0.28	0.23	0.86	-	0.17	0.01	41.35
As at March 31, 2022	13.77	3.35	1.00	18.58	0.19	0.25	0.18	0.81	-	0.04	-	38.17

CWIP Ageing Schedule

CWIP	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01

(INR in crores)



5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software	Mining Rights	Total
Cost			
As at April 1, 2020	2.20	44.10	46.30
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	2.20	44.10	46.30
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	2.20	44.10	46.30
Amortization			
As at April 1, 2020	2.20	44.10	46.30
Charge for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	2.20	44.10	46.30
Charge for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	2.20	44.10	46.30
Net Book Value			
As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) INVESTMENTS

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investments at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
Investments in Unquoted Equity Shares	0.01	0.01
5000 (March 31, 2021: 5000) equity shares of Goa Infrastructure Development Company Private Limited.		
Total FVTPL Investments (A)	0.01	0.01
Investments at Cost		
Unquoted Equity Shares		
In Subsidiary		
11,50,000 (March 31, 2021: 11,50,000) equity shares of Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	80.01	80.01
2,50,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) Equity shares of Sterlite Port Limited	16.26	-
10,000 (March 31, 2021: Nil) Equity Shares Paradip Maritime Cargo Berth Private Limited	0.00	-
In Joint Venture		
5,000 (March 31, 2021: 5,000) equity shares of Goa Maritime Private Limited	0.01	0.01
Total Investment at Cost (B)	96.28	80.02
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments (C)	(80.01)	(80.01)
Total Investments (A + B + C)	16.28	0.02
Non-Current	16.28	0.02

(ii) LOANS (Unsecured)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Considered Good		
Loan to Subsidiary (Note 40)	-	-
Considered Doubtful		
Loan to Subsidiary (Note 40)	172.19	172.19
Less: Impairment	(172.19)	(172.19)
Total Loans	-	-
Current	-	-
Non-Current	-	-

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Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Others

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Considered Good		
Interest receivables (Note 40)	28.13	32.11
Others	0.51	-
Bank Deposits	5.94	5.11
Considered Doubtful		
Advance to Jointly controlled entity (Note 40)	1.00	1.00
Interest receivables (Note 40)	61.23	61.23
Less: Provision for Doubtful advance	(62.23)	(62.23)
	34.58	37.22
Total Others	34.58	37.22
Current	34.58	32.11
Non-Current	-	5.11
Total Financial Assets	50.86	37.24

7 Deferred tax assets (net)

The major components of income tax expense for the period ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 are:

Statement of profit and loss:
Profit or loss section:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred Tax	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-

OCI section:

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before income tax	24.49	17.66
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2021: 29.12%)	6.16	5.14
Non deductible expenditure	0.57	1.12
Utilisation of Carry Forward Losses	(6.73)	(6.26)
Annual ETR	-	-
Tax Expense / (benefit)	-	-

The Company has past accumulated losses and hence has not recognised any Current Tax as well as Deferred Tax during the year. Hence effective tax rate is Nil.

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet		Statement of profit and loss	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Property, Plant and Equipment	(4.66)	(5.36)	4.66	5.36
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	4.19	2.81	(4.19)	(2.81)
Employee benefits	0.87	0.88	(0.87)	(0.88)
Voluntary retirement scheme	0.04	0.04	(0.04)	(0.04)
Provision for doubtful advances	0.97	1.13	(0.97)	(1.13)
Expenses allowed under Income Tax on payment basis	(1.84)	(0.12)	1.84	0.12
Others	0.43	0.62	(0.43)	(0.62)
Deferred tax expense/(income)	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	-	-	-	-



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Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Reflected in balance sheet as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	4.66	5.36
Deferred tax liabilities	(4.66)	(5.36)
Deferred tax assets, net	(0.00)	-

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets, net

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance as of 1 April	-	-
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March	-	-

Unused tax losses/ unused tax credit for which deferred tax asset is not recognized amount to Rs.13.86 crores (ie Unabsorbed Business Loss Rs. 5.47 crores and Unabsorbed Depreciation Rs.8.39 crores) and Rs.30.69 crores (ie Unabsorbed Business Loss Rs. 21.93 crores and Unabsorbed Depreciation Rs.8.76 crores) as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively. The below are unabsorbed business losses and unabsorbed depreciation indicates the ageing analysis:

	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
March 31, 2022					
Unabsorbed Business Loss	-	1.20	4.27	-	5.47
Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	-	-	8.39	8.39
	-	1.20	4.27	8.39	13.86
March 31, 2021					
Unabsorbed Business Loss	-	2.33	19.60	-	21.93
Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	-	-	8.76	8.76
	-	2.33	19.60	8.76	30.69

As there is no reasonable certainty about the realisation of the deferred tax assets against the future taxable profits, the same is not been recognised.

New Tax Regime

The Company elected to exercise the option permitted under 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the taxation laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019. The Company has accordingly recognised its provision for income tax and remeasured its deferred tax assets basis the rate prescribed in the said section.

8 Other Non-Current Assets

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Balance with government authorities	29.27	13.74
	29.27	13.74
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful		
Capital Advances	2.24	2.24
Prepaid Expenses	1.99	1.99
Claims and Other Receivables	102.63	102.86
Less: Impairment	(106.86)	(107.09)
	-	-
	29.27	13.74

9 INVENTORIES

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	34.13	0.04
Stores and spare parts (at cost)	1.30	1.38
	35.43	1.42

10 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Trade Receivables	0.00	0.26
Receivables from Related Parties (Note 40)	0.02	10.35
	0.02	10.61
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Unsecured Considered Doubtful	2.76	2.60
Provision for Doubtful Receivables	(2.76)	(2.60)
Total Trade Receivables	0.02	10.61

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Particulars		
Unsecured, Undisputed		
Unbilled dues	-	-
Not due	-	0.26
Less than 6 months	-	0.19
6 months -1 year	0.02	10.15
1-2 Years	-	0.01
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	0.02	10.61



Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
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No trade receivables are due from Directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 40.

11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	0.17	0.15
- On Current Accounts	0.17	0.15

Changes in liabilities arising from Financing Activities Particulars	March 31, 2021	Cash Flows	Accrual of Interest	Other*	March 31, 2022
Current:	0.39	(0.58)	4.21	-	4.02
Interest (Other Financial Liabilities)	67.74	6.05	-	-	73.79
Borrowings	0.83	(0.01)	-	0.30	1.12
Lease Liability					
Non Current:	0.74	-	-	(0.16)	0.58
Lease Liability	69.70	5.46	-	0.14	79.51

*Others majorly include transfer from non current to current lease liability.

12 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, Considered Good	8.45	0.05
Advance to suppliers	0.23	0.25
Prepaid Expenses	7.28	2.62
Balance with central excise and government authorities	-	0.28
Others		
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	11.08	11.13
Advance to suppliers	0.64	0.64
Prepaid Expenses	(11.71)	(11.77)
Less: Impairment	15.97	3.20

13 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised equity share capital

	Equity Shares	
	No. of	Amount
At April 1, 2020	1,49,50,000	14.95
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2021	1,49,50,000	14.95
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2022	1,49,50,000	14.95

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

Issued equity share capital

	Equity Shares	
	No. of	Amount
Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	12,50,000	1.25
At April 1, 2020	-	-
Change during the year	12,50,000	1.25
At March 31, 2021	-	-
Change during the year	12,50,000	1.25
At March 31, 2022	12,50,000	1.25

Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Vedanta Limited, Holding Company	1.25	1.25
12,50,000 (March 31, 2021: 12,50,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each fully paid up		

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares Held	% of Holding	No. of Shares Held	% of Holding
Equity Shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	12,50,000	100%	12,50,000	100%
Vedanta Limited, Holding Company				



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Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

14 Lease liabilities	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Lease liabilities	0.58	0.74
	0.58	0.74

15 PROVISIONS	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 33)		
- Retirement benefits	0.97	0.55
- Compensated absences	1.71	1.57
	2.68	2.12

a) The movement in provision for compensated absences is as follows:

	Compensated Absences
As at April 1, 2020	1.40
Additions	0.17
Utilised	-
As at March 31, 2021	1.57
Current	1.57
Non-Current	-

	Compensated Absences
As at April 01, 2021	1.57
Additions	0.14
Utilised	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.71
Current	1.71
Non-Current	-

16 Other Non-Current Liabilities	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deferred Government Grant	1.30	1.72
	1.30	1.72

Represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipments accounted for as government grant and being amortised over the useful life of such assets.

17 BORROWINGS	Effective Interest Rate (%)	Maturity	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current Borrowings				
Unsecured				
Short Term borrowings from related parties (Note 40)	7.15%	1 year	73.79	67.74
Total			73.79	67.74

18 TRADE PAYABLES	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Amount due to MSME (Note 39)	0.29	0.33
Trade Payables other than MSME	8.35	3.74
	8.64	4.07
Undisputed dues – MSME		
Unbilled dues	-	-
Not due	0.29	0.33
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	0.29	0.33
Sub-total		
Undisputed dues - Others	4.15	3.23
Unbilled dues	-	-
Not due	4.15	0.51
Less than 1 year	0.05	-
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Sub-total	8.35	3.74



Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

19 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND LEASE LIABILITY

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
a) Deposits from Vendors and others	0.36	0.06
Interest payable to related parties (Note 40)	4.02	0.39
Payable to related parties (Note 40)	16.25	-
Other liabilities	6.59	5.99
Total	27.22	6.44
b) Lease liabilities	1.12	0.83
	28.34	7.27

20 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Statutory Liabilities	14.73	13.28
Deferred Government Grant *	0.42	0.42
Advance from customers	0.17	0.01
Amount payable to employee provident fund	1.51	1.35
Other Liabilities	0.16	0.13
Total	16.99	15.19

* Represents current portion of government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipments accounted for as government grant and being amortised over the useful life of such assets.

21 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Sale of products		
Sale of goods	34.07	24.58
Sale of services		
Services of barges and jetties	18.78	33.07
Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	-	0.02
Total	52.85	57.67

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Disclosure as per INDAS 115		
Contract assets		
Trade Receivable	0.02	10.61
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers	0.17	0.01

22 OTHER INCOME

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit on sale of current Investments	-	-
Interest on Loans	12.30	12.89
Government Grant Income	0.42	0.42
Interest on Bank deposit	0.25	0.16
Scrap Sales	1.44	-
Miscellaneous income	0.10	-
Total	14.51	13.47

23 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Inventory at the end of the year		
Finished Goods	34.13	0.04
Impairment/reversal during the year	0.00	(2.70)
	34.13	(2.66)
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Finished Goods	0.04	1.30
	0.04	1.30
Total	(34.09)	3.96

24 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSE

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries and Wages	6.41	7.80
Contribution to provident & other funds	0.72	0.69
Staff welfare expenses	0.39	0.14
Total	7.52	8.63



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Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

25 FINANCE COSTS

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest on debts and borrowings	4.04	5.67
Interest on lease liability	0.13	0.12
Net Interest on defined benefit obligations	0.04	0.02
Total	4.21	5.81

26 DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Depreciation (refer note 4)	3.77	4.09
	3.77	4.09

27 OTHER EXPENSES

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Royalty*	0.40	10.72
Consumption of stores and spare parts	6.37	4.79
Mine Expense	11.86	5.05
Power & Fuel	0.71	1.57
Rent	1.15	1.12
Repairs to Machinery	1.93	1.91
Repairs to Building	0.05	-
Repairs Others	0.31	1.51
Rates And Taxes	0.18	0.13
Insurance	0.48	0.42
Payment to Auditors (refer note below)	0.10	0.11
Loss On Sale Of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.08	0.02
Directors Sitting Fees and Commission	0.04	-
Donations (refer note 40)	2.26	3.86
General Expenses	2.87	2.48
Total	28.79	33.69

Payment to Auditors

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
As auditor		
Audit Fees	0.10	0.10
Other services (Certification fees)	0.00	0.01
	0.10	0.11

*Royalty expense as at 31st March 2021 includes provision created of Rs 6.72 Cr on basis of DMG order dated April 5, 2021.
(Refer note 34)

28 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impairment of assets (Refer Note below)	-	(2.70)
Total	-	(2.70)

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has recognised a net impairment reversal of Rs. Nil Crores (March 31, 2021: Rs. 2.70 Crores) in relation to the following assets.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Inventories	-	(2.70)
Total	-	(2.70)

Note :-

Pursuant to an order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on January 30, 2020, transportation of royalty paid on mineral/iron ore is permitted which is mined prior to March 15, 2018 from the jetties/stockyard or pitheads on the basis of the valid transit permits issued to them by the competent authority of the State Government. Such transportation shall be completed within a period of six months from date of order. Company based on estimated movement plan considered reversal of impairment of Rs. 2.70 crores during the year ended 31st March 2021, which was recognised in FY 2017-18 based on an order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on February 7, 2018.

29 COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Re-measurement losses of the net defined benefit obligation- Gratuity	(0.17)	(0.14)
Remeasurement losses on fair value of plan assets- Provident Fund	(0.18)	(0.33)
Total	(0.35)	(0.47)

30 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit attributable to equity share holders	24.49	17.66
Weighted average number of equity shares for EPS	Nos 12,50,000	12,50,000
EPS - Basic & Diluted (Rs. per share)	195.92	141.28
Nominal Value of Shares (Rs. per share)	10	10



31 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSE

The average profit of last 3 years is negative, hence company is not required to spend on CSR activities. The Company has incurred an amount of Rs. 2.26 crore (March 31, 2021: Rs. 3.86 crore) towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is included in other expenses.

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	In-cash	Yet to be paid in cash	In-cash	Yet to be paid in cash
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-	-	-
(b) Amount spent on:				
i) For CSR projects as defined in schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 *	2.26	-	3.86	-
Total	2.26	-	3.86	-

* represents amounts paid to related party (Refer Note 40)

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Employees' Salaries & Other Benefits		0.96	
Players & coaches fees (Vendor payments)		0.53		0.48
Other Vendor Payments		0.77		2.22
Total		2.26		3.86

32 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the property, plant and equipment's estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment in line with useful lives specified in schedule II of Companies Act. These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 4 to financial statements.

(b) Employees benefits plan

The cost of defined benefit gratuity plan as well as the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, expected rates of return of assets, future salary increase and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Further details about gratuity obligation has been mentioned in Note 33.

(c) Income Taxes

The Company has exposure to income taxes in Indian jurisdiction. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant managements judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(d) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

(e) Impairment of assets

Pursuant to an order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on February 07, 2018, the second renewal of the mining leases granted by the State of Goa in 2014-15 to all miners including Sesa Resources Limited were cancelled. Consequentially all mining operations stopped with effect from March 16, 2018 until fresh mining leases (not fresh renewals or other renewals) and fresh environmental clearances are granted in accordance with the provisions of The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act. Significant uncertainty exists over the resumption of mining at Goa under the current leases. The Company has assessed the recoverable value of all its assets and liabilities associated with existing mining leases and wherever appropriate has impaired its assets. (Refer Note 28)



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33 GRATUITY & OTHER POST EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

A DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The Company offers its employees benefits under defined contribution plans in the form of family pension and superannuation fund. Family pension fund and superannuation fund cover substantially all regular employees. Contributions are paid during the year into separate funds under certain statutory/ fiduciary type arrangements. While both the employees and the Company pay predetermined contributions into the pension fund, the contribution to superannuation fund are made only by the Company. The contributions are based on a fixed percentage of the employee's salary prescribed in respective scheme.

A sum of Rs. 0.25 crore (March 31, 2021 Rs. 0.19 crore) have been charged to the statement of profit and loss in this respect, the components of which are tabulated below.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Family Pension Fund	0.24	0.18
Superannuation Fund	0.01	0.01
	0.25	0.19

B DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Insurance Company in the form of a qualifying Insurance Policy.

The Company has constituted a trust recognized by Income tax authorities for gratuity of employees. The Company contributes funds to Life Insurance Corporation of India which are irrevocable. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the company. Based on actuarial valuations conducted as at year end, a provision is recognised in full for the benefit obligation over and above the funds held in the Gratuity Plan.

Principal actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount Rate	7.14%	6.90%
Future Salary Increases	4% - 7.5%	4% - 7.5%
Withdrawal Rate	2.00%	1.00%
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

The estimate of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

Amount recognised in Balance Sheet consists of:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Fair Value of plan assets	1.98	2.06
Present Value of defined benefit obligations	(2.95)	(2.61)
Net Liability arising from defined benefit obligations	(0.97)	(0.55)

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss in respect of defined benefit plan are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current Service Cost	0.19	0.18
Net Interest Cost	0.04	0.02
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	0.23	0.20

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of defined benefit plan are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit obligation:		
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographical assumptions	(0.03)	0.02
Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.05	0.07
Actuarial gains arising from experience adjustments	(0.20)	(0.42)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Other comprehensive income	(0.18)	(0.33)

Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	2.61	2.02
Current service cost	0.19	0.18
Benefits paid	(0.21)	(0.06)
Interest Cost	0.18	0.14
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographical assumptions	0.03	(0.02)
Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.05)	(0.07)
Actuarial gains arising from experience adjustments	0.20	0.42
Closing Balance	2.95	2.61

Movement in fair value of plan assets:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	2.06	1.77
Contributions made	-	0.28
Benefits Paid	(0.21)	(0.06)
Re-measurement gains arising from return on plan assets	(0.03)	(0.02)
Interest Income	0.16	0.10
Closing Balance	1.98	2.06



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A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below:
Impact on defined benefit obligation

Sensitivity Level	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Increase Rs. Crore	Decrease Rs. Crore	Increase Rs. Crore	Decrease Rs. Crore
Discount Rate (+ / - 0.5%)	0.10	(0.10)	0.10	(0.10)
Future Salary Increase (+ / - 0.5%)	(0.10)	0.10	(0.11)	0.10

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change has not been calculated by the Actuary. The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

In absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India, the composition of each major category of plan assets and the percentage or amount for each major category to the fair value of total plan assets has not been disclosed.

The contribution expected to be made by the company during the financial year 2021-22 as ascertained by the management is Rs. 0.24 crores (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0.24 crores)

iii) Contribution to provident fund trust (the "trust")

The provident fund of the Company is exempted under section 17 of The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Conditions for grant of exemption stipulates that the employer shall make good deficiency, if any, between the return guaranteed by the statute and actual earning of the Fund. Based on actuarial valuation in accordance with Ind AS 19 and Guidance note issued by Institute of Actuaries of India for interest rate guarantee of exempted provident fund liability of employees, there is Rs (0.24) Cr shortfall in the funds managed by the trust as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: NIL). Having regard to the assets of the Fund and the return on the investments, the Company does not expect any further deficiency in the foreseeable future.

The Company contributed a total of Rs. 0.37 crore for the year ended March 31, 2022 and Rs. 0.33 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021. The present value of obligation and the fair value of plan assets of the trust are summarized below.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets	20.03	18.76
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(20.27)	(18.61)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation of trust	(0.24)	-

Percentage allocation of plan assets of trust	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Assets by category		
Government Securities	45.48%	65.50%
Debentures / bonds	42.37%	32.50%
Equity	12.06%	2.00%
Money market instruments	0.10%	0.00%

34 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

Capital commitments

The Company had Nil capital commitments as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 - Rs. Nil crore), related primarily to capacity expansion projects.

(ii) Contingent liabilities

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Demand raised by income tax authorities against which company has filed appeals*	41.62	41.62
2	Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt: Cess on transportation of ore within Goa levied by Government of Goa under the Goa Rural Development and Welfare Cess Act 2000 (Goa Act 29 of 2000)	22.52	22.52
3	Demand raised by DMG**	17.41	17.41
4	Other claims	13.63	13.56
	Total	95.18	95.11

* Includes the claims of Rs. 30.76 crores (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 30.76 crores), if finally determined as payable will be reimbursed by the erstwhile shareholders pursuant to Share Purchase Agreement dt. 11-Jun-2009.

**Company had received an order dated April 5, 2021 from Directorate of Mines and Geology (DMG) on certain matters for the audit conducted by the team of chartered accountant empanelled by the State Government for verifying and auditing Company's production data vis -a- vis export/sales filled by the Company for period of 5 years from 2007-08 to 2011-12, directing the Company to pay 24.12 Crores including interest of Rs.8.60 crores on account of short payment of Royalty on various matters including differences in reported sales as against published in the returns files by the Company, physical verification differences and sale of sub grade ore. However, Company has deposited principal amount of Rs.15.53 crores post adjustment of past deposits with DMG, without prejudiced to its rights. Out of the above demand, Company has created provision of Rs 6.72 cr during the year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer note 27). For the balance demand, Company believes that DMG has not considered actual dispatch from mines on which Royalty has been paid by the Company. Further there are certain matters which are yet to be concluded by DMG and there will be separate panel of experts to determine these matters. The Company has obtained legal advise which suggests that the Company has a strong case basis which it can challenge the captioned order by way of revision and hence no provision has been made in the books at this point in time and the exposure has been treated as contingent liability. Company has challenged the order of DMG before the mines tribunal, the matter is yet to be listed for hearing.

35 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The company primarily operates in the segment of mining and sale of iron ore. As per the company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), the risks and returns from its sales do not materially vary geographically. Accordingly, there are no other reportable segments as required to be reported under Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments.

A) Information about products	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Iron ore	34.07	24.58
	34.07	24.58

B) All revenue and non-current assets of the Company is situated in India, hence, disclosure pertaining to geographical areas has not been updated.
C) Company primarily sells entire output to its holding company.



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36 Financial ratios are as follows:

	Ratio	Formula	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	% Change	Remarks
(a)	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	0.66	0.49	34%	The ratio is increased due to increase in inventory (around 34 crores) of iron ore purchased through e-auction during the year which is also further compensated by increase in current liabilities on account of acquisition of shares in Sterlite Port Limited & Paradip Maritime Cargo Berth private limited by Rs.16 crores.
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Gross Debt/ Equity	1.45	2.47	-42%	The change in the ratio is because of increase in the equity on account of profit by Rs 24 crores.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings before interest, depreciation, tax and exceptional items/ (interest expense + principal payments of long term loans)	0.42	0.34	23%	
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit before exceptional and DDT/Average Net Worth	61%	77%	-21%	
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations less EBITDA/ Average Inventory	1.11	16.52	-93%	There is a change in the closing inventory by Rs 34 crores because of purchase of iron ore through e-auction where as no such purchase was made in previous year.
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations/ Average Trade Receivables	9.95	5.55	79%	The change in ratio is mainly due to decrease in the trade receivables in current year.
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Total Purchases/Average Trade Payables	5.14	-	100%	The change in ratio is due to purchases made by the Company during current year 2021-22 where as no such purchases have been during previous year 2020-21
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales / Working capital	-1.18	-1.17	1%	
(i)	Net profit ratio (%)	Net Profit after tax before exceptional items/Revenue from operations	46%	26%	79%	Net Profit ratio has increased due to savings in expense in current year as Company has paid royalty in previous year towards movement of extracted raw material.
(j)	Return on Capital employed (in times)	Earnings net of taxes/ Average Capital Employed	0.23	0.19	23%	
(k)	Return on investment	Income from investment measured at FVTPL/ Average current investment	NA	NA	0%	The ratio is not calculated as there are no investments which are measured at FVTPL



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37 Financial instruments

Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 3.

Financial assets and liabilities:

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

March 31, 2022

	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets			
Non-current investments	0.02	16.26	16.28
Trade receivables	-	0.02	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.17	0.17
Other current financial assets	-	34.58	34.58
Total	0.02	51.03	51.05
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	-	73.79	73.79
Trade payables	-	8.64	8.64
Other current financial liabilities	-	27.22	27.22
Lease liabilities- Current	-	1.12	1.12
Lease liabilities- Non Current	-	0.58	0.58
Total	-	111.35	111.35

March 31, 2021

	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets			
Non-current investments	0.02	-	0.02
Trade receivables	-	10.61	10.61
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.15	0.15
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	5.11	5.11
Other current financial assets	-	32.11	32.11
Total	0.02	47.98	48.00
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	-	67.74	67.74
Trade payables	-	4.07	4.07
Other current financial liabilities	-	6.44	6.44
Lease liabilities- Current	-	0.83	0.83
Lease liabilities- Non Current	-	0.74	0.74
Total	-	79.82	79.82

Risk management

The Company's Board approved financial risk policies comprise liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty credit risk. The company does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimize interest and foreign currency through proven financial instruments.

Treasury management

The company's treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the company through internal risk reports which analyses exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Treasury management focuses on capital protection, liquidity maintenance and yield maximization. The treasury policies are approved by the Board and adherence to these policies is strictly monitored at the Finance Standing Committee. A monthly reporting system exists to inform senior management of investments, debt and currency. The company has a strong system of internal control which enables effective monitoring of adherence to company's policies. The internal control measures are effectively supplemented by regular internal audits.

Financial risk

The Company's Board approved financial risk policies comprise liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. The Company does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimize foreign exchange impact through proven financial instruments.



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Sesa Resources Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Liquidity Risk:

The company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flows from the current operations which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investments provide liquidity both in the short-term as well as in the long term.

The company remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening our balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the company.

As at March 31, 2022

	<1 year	2 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	73.79	-	-	-	73.79
Trade payables	8.64	-	-	-	8.64
Interest accrued but not due	0.52	-	-	-	0.52
Lease liability	1.12	0.19	0.30	0.08	1.69
Other financial liabilities	27.22	-	-	-	27.22
Total Financial Liabilities	111.29	0.19	0.30	0.08	111.86

As at March 31, 2021

	<1 year	2 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	67.74	-	-	-	67.74
Trade payables	4.07	-	-	-	4.07
Interest accrued but not due	0.85	-	-	-	0.85
Lease liability	0.83	0.19	0.51	0.04	1.57
Other financial liabilities-current	6.43	-	-	-	6.43
Total Financial Liabilities	79.92	0.19	0.51	0.04	80.66

Interest rate risk:

Borrowings of the company are principally denominated in Indian Rupees with fixed rate of interest. The company invests cash and liquid investments in short-term deposits and debt mutual funds, some of which generate a tax free return, to achieve the Company's goal.

The exposure of the company's financial assets as at March 31, 2022 to interest rate risk is as follows:

As at March 31, 2022

	Fixed rate financial assets	Non interest bearing financial assets	Total financial assets
Financial assets			
Investment	-	16.28	16.28
Trade receivables	-	0.02	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.17	0.17
Other financial assets	-	34.58	34.58
Total financial assets	-	51.05	51.05

As at March 31, 2021

	Fixed rate financial assets	Non interest bearing financial assets	Total financial assets
Financial assets			
Investments	-	0.02	0.02
Trade receivables	-	10.61	10.61
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.15	0.15
Other financial assets	-	32.11	32.11
Fixed Deposit	5.11	-	5.11
Total financial assets	5.11	42.89	48.00

As at March 31, 2022

	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non interest bearing financial liabilities	Total financial liabilities
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	73.79	-	73.79
Trade payables	-	8.64	8.64
Other financial liabilities	-	27.22	27.22
Lease liabilities- Current	-	1.12	1.12
Lease liabilities- Non Current	-	0.58	0.58
Total financial liabilities	73.79	37.56	111.35

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Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2021

	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non interest bearing financial liabilities	Total financial liabilities
Financial liabilities-current			
Borrowings	67.74	-	67.74
Trade payables	-	4.07	4.07
Other financial liabilities	-	6.44	6.44
Lease liabilities- Current	-	0.83	0.83
Lease liabilities- Non Current	-	0.74	0.74
Total financial liabilities	67.74	12.08	79.82

Credit Risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Since Company's Trade Receivables and loans are from the related parties and Company has taken letter of support from Vedanta limited, hence there is no risk on the trade receivables and loans to related parties. Therefore, the company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the company's counterparties.

Of the year ended March 31, 2022, Trade and other receivables balance, the following were past due but not impaired:

As at March 31, 2022

	Not past due	Due less than 1 months	Due between 1-3 months	Due between 3-12 months	Due greater than 12 months
Trade receivables	-	0.02	-	-	-
Total	-	0.02	-	-	-

As on March 31, 2021

	Not past due	Due less than 1 months	Due between 1-3 months	Due between 3-12 months	Due greater than 12 months
Trade receivables	-	0.44	-	-	10.17
Total	-	0.44	-	-	10.17

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is not exposed to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates, hence foreign currency risk is not applicable.

38 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of internal fund generation and other long term and short term borrowings.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to equity ratio. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Debt are long term and short term debts and lease liability as reduced by cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash and cash equivalents) and short-term investments. Equity comprises all components excluding other components of equity (which comprises the cash flow hedges, translation of foreign operations and available-for-sale financial investments).

The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

As at	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Equity	52.15	28.01
Total Equity (a)	52.15	28.01
Short-term borrowings (Note 17)	73.79	67.74
Lease Liability (Note 14 and Note 19)	1.70	1.57
Total debt (b)	75.49	69.31
Total capital (equity + debt)	127.64	97.32
Debt to equity ratio	1.45	2.47

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Sesa Resources Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

39 DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers		
i) Principal	0.29	0.33
ii) Interest due thereon	-	-
b) i) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the entire accounting year/period	-	-
ii) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
c) i) Normal Interest accrued during the period, for all the delayed payments, as per the agreed terms	-	-
ii) Normal Interest payable for the period of delay in making payment, as per the agreed terms	-	-
d) i) Total Interest accrued during the year	-	-
ii) Total Interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) Included in (d) above being interest on amounts outstanding as at the beginning of the accounting Year.	-	-

The above information has been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

40 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A List of related parties and relationships:

Entity Controlling the Company (Holding Company)

· Vedanta Limited (formerly known as Sesa Sterlite Limited)

Ultimate Holding Company

· Volcan Investments Limited ('Volcan')

Subsidiary of the Company

· Sesa Mining Corporation Limited

Fellow subsidiaries (with whom transactions have taken place during the year)

· Vizag General Cargo Berth Private limited

· Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited

Jointly controlled entity

· Goa Maritime Private Limited

Post retirement benefit plan

· Sesa Resources Limited Employees Provident Fund

· Sesa Resources Limited Employees Gratuity Fund

· Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Superannuation Fund

Others

· Sesa Community Development fund

B Transactions during the year:

	For the year ended As at March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations		
Vedanta Limited	52.85	57.65
Interest Income on Inter corporate deposit		
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	12.30	12.89
Recovery of expenses		
Vedanta Limited	1.71	1.79
Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited	0.12	-
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	0.02	0.21
Expenses reimbursed		
Vedanta Limited	8.46	3.84
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	0.01	0.02
Interest Expense on Inter corporate deposit		
Vedanta Limited	4.04	5.65
Short Terms Borrowing - Inter corporate deposit Taken during the year		
Vedanta Limited	73.79	67.74



Sesa Resources Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Donation		
Sesa Community Development fund	2.26	3.86
Details of transactions with post retirement employee benefit plan		
Sesa Resources Limited Employees Provident Fund	0.37	0.36
Sesa Resources Limited Employees Gratuity Fund	-	0.28
Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Superannuation Fund	0.04	0.03

C Outstanding Balance at the period ending

	As at March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade Receivable		
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited	0.02	10.35
Advances Receivable		
Goa Maritime Private Limited (Prov for doubtful advances Rs. 1.00 crore (March 31, 2021 Rs. 1.00 crore))	1.00	1.00
Loans given		
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited (Impairment amounting to Rs. 172.19 crore (March 31, 2021 Rs. 172.19)) (Refer Note 6)	172.19	172.19
Interest receivable		
Sesa Mining Corporation Limited (Impairment amounting to Rs. 61.23 crore (March 31, 2021 Rs. 61.23)) (Refer Note 6)	89.36	93.34
Short-term borrowings		
Vedanta Limited	73.79	67.74
Interest payable		
Vedanta Limited	4.02	0.39
Other Payable		
Vedanta Limited Corporate	16.25	-
Other payables		
Sesa Resources Limited Employees Provident Fund	0.12	0.11
Sesa Resources Limited Employees Gratuity Fund	0.97	0.55
Sesa Resources Limited and Sesa Mining Corporation Limited Employees Superannuation Fund	0.00	0.00

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantee provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had recorded impairment of receivables amounting to Rs.61.23 Crores relating to amounts owed by related parties.

41 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Since there were no standard issued but not effective at the time of signing of financial statement, the disclosure is not applicable.

42 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company has evaluated subsequent event from the balance sheet date through April 19, 2022 date at which the financials statement were available to be issued and determined that there are no material item to disclose other than those disclose above.



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43 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company has purchased equity shares from Vedanta Limited of Paradip Mutlicargo Berth Limited and Sterlite Port Limited for Rs. 16.26 crores, this amount is payable as at 31st March 2022.
- (vii) The company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sesa Resources Limited


For SRBC & COLLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003



per Anant Acharya
Partner
Membership No. 124790
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2022



Sauvick Mazumder
Director
DIN 07558996
Place: Panaji-Goa
Date: April 19, 2022



Navin Kumar Jaju
Director
DIN 00669654
Place: Panaji-Goa
Date: April 19, 2022

