Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Neotrex Steel Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Neotrex Steel Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the statement of profit and loss, (including the statement of other comprehensive income), the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its profit and other comprehensive income, its cash flow and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are is responsible for the matters stated in sub-section (5) of Section 134 of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and financial performance including other comprehensive income, change in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

   c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including the statement of other comprehensive income), the cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.

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

   g. The Company has not paid / not provided for managerial remuneration in the books of accounts. Accordingly, provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in the financial statements – Refer Note 33(a) of the financial statements;

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

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

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

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

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall,

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

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

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

Heneel K Patel
Partner
M. No.114103
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is 23114103BGYHJS2352
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2023

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Neotrex Steel Private Limited of even date)

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

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (a) (B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company.

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

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

(ii) (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory by the Management, as compared to book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.

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

(iii) (a) The Company has made investments in one company, not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, other parties, or stood guarantee, or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, other parties.

(b) The terms and conditions of the investment made are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not given loans/advances in nature of loan. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (iii) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not given loans/advances in nature of loan. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (iii) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company has not given loans/advances in nature of loan. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (iii) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) There were no loans/advances in nature of loans which were granted during the year to promoters/related parties.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or provided guarantees under section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 186 of the Act in respect of the investments made.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

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

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of

income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a year of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purpose for which it was raised.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

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

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

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

(b) The Company has made preferential allotment of fully convertible debentures during the year. For such allotment of debentures, the Company has complied with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act and the funds raised have been prima facia applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which funds were raised. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under sub-clause (12) of Section 143 of the Act, in Form ADT-4, was not required to be filed. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3 (xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, provisions of internal audit are not applicable to the Company.

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

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

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

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

(xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) of Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (b) of Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

Heneel K Patel
Partner
M. No.114103
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is 23114103BGYHJS2352
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Neotrex Steel Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

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

Heneel K Patel
Partner
M. No.114103
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is 23114103BGYHJS2352
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2023

Neotrex Steel Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March, 2023

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2.1	19,472.06	98.98
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2.1	3,962.03	18,533.95
(c) Intangible assets under development	2.2	4.86	4.86
(d) Right-of-use assets	2.3	51.77	22.37
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	173.41	-
(ii) Other financial assets	4	713.09	680.39
(f) Income tax assets (net)	24	17.17	5.80
(g) Other non-current assets	5	86.41	122.22
Total non-current assets		**24,480.80**	**19,468.57**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	6	3,051.67	-
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	5,127.18	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,086.91	975.47
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	140.00	215.00
(iv) Other financial assets	10	22.41	8.76
(c) Other current assets	11	2,130.10	1,330.09
Total current assets		**11,558.27**	**2,529.32**
Total assets		**36,039.07**	**21,997.89**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	2.45	2.45
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	13	11,997.55	10,414.53
(c) Other equity	14	295.89	10.85
Total equity		**12,295.89**	**10,427.83**
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	13,546.94	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.3	1.64	0.74
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	-	733.71
(b) Provisions	17	6.69	0.66
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	62.16	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	18	710.29	710.29
Total non-current liabilities		**14,327.72**	**1,445.40**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	2.3	0.26	0.11
(ii) Trade payables	19		
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises		283.11	-
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		7,407.56	3.90
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	1,135.79	10,111.78
(b) Provisions	21	0.12	0.03
(c) Other current liabilities	22	588.62	8.84
Total current liabilities		**9,415.46**	**10,124.66**
Total liabilities		**23,743.18**	**11,570.06**
Total equity and liabilities		**36,039.07**	**21,997.89**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date.
For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 109574W

Heneel K Patel
Partner
M No. 114103
Place : Mumbai
Date: 25, April 2023

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09204911

Pattanasetty Rajasekar
Director
DIN: 09514548

Neotrex Steel Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
I Revenue from operations	25	10,177.75	-
II Other income	26	57.72	38.43
III Total income (I + II)		10,235.47	38.43
IV Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	27	9,474.02	-
Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress	28	(1,302.94)	-
Employee benefits expense	29	176.55	-
Finance cost	30	326.59	0.08
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	260.65	4.52
Other expenses	32	917.56	17.64
Total expenses		9,852.43	22.24
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		383.04	16.19
VI Exceptional items		-	-
VII Profit before tax (V-VI)		383.04	16.19
VIII Tax expense	43		
Current tax		1.75	1.12
Deferred tax		66.06	-
		67.81	1.12
IX Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		315.23	15.07
X Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		-	-
(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(34.09)	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		3.90	-
Total (A)		(30.19)	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total (B)		-	-
Total Other comprehensive income (A+B)		(30.19)	-
XI Total comprehensive income / (loss) (IX + X)		285.04	15.07
XII Earnings per equity share - par value ₹ 10 per share	37		
Basic (in ₹)		0.28	0.03
Diluted (in ₹)		0.28	0.03

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date.

For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 109574W

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

Heneel K Patel
Partner
M No. 114103
Place : Mumbai
Date: 25, April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09204911

Pattanaseity Rajashekar
Director
DIN: 09514548

Neotrex Steel Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	383.04	16.19
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	260.65	4.52
Interest income	(54.55)	(37.53)
Gain arising of financial instruments designated as FVTPL	(1.52)	(0.90)
Interest expense	326.59	0.08
Unrealised exchange (gain) /loss (net)	(4.62)	(1.96)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**909.59**	**(19.60)**
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(3,051.67)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(5,127.18)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in financial assets	(44.83)	(300.00)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(800.01)	(1,218.85)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	7,686.77	3.69
Increase / (Decrease) in financial liabilites	(9,689.62)	10,581.31
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilites	579.78	719.40
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	6.12	-
Cash flow from operations	**(9,531.05)**	**9,765.95**
Income taxes paid (net of refund received)	(13.12)	(5.88)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities (A)	**(9,544.17)**	**9,760.07**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets (including under development and capital advances)	(5,042.50)	(17,320.38)
Investment in equity shares	(207.50)	-
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)	75.00	25.00
Interest received	22.75	37.53
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(5,152.25)**	**(17,257.85)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	1.45
Proceeds from Issue of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	1,583.02	8,170.29
Proceeds from Issue of inter-corporate loans	200.00	-
Proceeds from non current borrowings (net)	13,346.94	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(0.10)	(0.03)
Interest paid	(322.01)	(0.08)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**14,807.85**	**8,171.63**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	111.44	673.85
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balances	975.47	301.62
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (refer note 8)	**1,086.91**	**975.47**

Reconciliations part of cash flows

Particulars	1 April, 2022	Cash flows(net)	New leases	Other	31 March, 2023
Non current borrowings					
Term loans	-	13,346.94	-	-	13,346.94
Inter- corporate loans	-	200.00	-	-	200.00
	-	**13,546.94**	-	-	**13,546.94**
Lease liabilities (including current)	0.85	(0.10)	1.15	-	1.90

The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our attached report of even date.
For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 109574W

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

Heneel K Patel
Partner
M No. 114103
Place : Mumbai
Date: 25, April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09204911

Pattanasetty Rajashekar
Director
DIN: 09514548

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Company overview:
Neotrex Steel Private Limited ("the Company") is incorporated on October 25,2019 under the Companies Act, 2013 The registered office of the Company is situated at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051 and is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture LRPC wire rods. The holding company of Neotrex Steel Private Limited is "JSW Steel Limited".

a) Statement of Compliance & II. Basis of preparation and presentation

I Statement of compliance

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to standalone financial statement.
Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information.

II Basis of preparation and presentation

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

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

b) Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (Rs.) which is also the Company's functional currency, and the amounts are rounded off to lakhs with two decimal places, unless otherwise stated.

c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively.

d) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.
An asset is current, when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- It is expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- It is Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle:

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. Accordingly, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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e) Revenue recognition

A. Sale of Goods

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer. In contracts where freight is arranged by the Company and recovered from the customers, the same is treated as a separate performance obligation and revenue is recognised when such freight services are rendered.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between
separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

Contract balances

i) Contract assets

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

ii) Trade receivables

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

iii) Contract liabilities

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

iv) Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer including volume rebates and discounts. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

B. Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

f) Property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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

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

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

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements on transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support etc.

Class of assets - years
Plant and equipment 20 to 30 years

Derecognition
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Gains and losses arising from derecognition of property plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

g) ***Impairment***

At each reporting date, management reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

h) Taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

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

i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of semi- finished /finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of iron ore inventory includes cost of mining, bid premium, royalties and other manufacturing overheads. Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

j) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, 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 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.

Right-of-use assets

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

Class of assets	Years
Leasehold land	15 Years

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

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 (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered

k) Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognised 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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

l) **Foreign currency transactions**

These financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and less on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

m) **Borrowing costs**

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

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

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

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

n) **Government grants**

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

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

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

o) **Employee benefits**

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

o) **Employee benefits** (continued)

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

p) **Earnings per share**

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

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

q) **Financial instruments**

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

q) Financial instruments (continued)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment) This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
– the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
– how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
– the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
– how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
– the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:
– contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
– terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
– prepayment and extension features; and
– terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non recourse features)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

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

q) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in statement of profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in statement of profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

v. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in statement of profit or loss.

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- financial assets measured at FVOCI- debt investments.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

q) Financial instruments (continued)

Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default and overdue;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:
- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Measurement and presentation of allowances for expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is not charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write- off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are accompained together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or Company of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

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

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 insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

s) Segment reporting

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

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

t) Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities.

u) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent asset are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefits is probable

v) Critical estimates and judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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 if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future year, if the revision affects current and future year

i) Useful life of depreciable assets

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expected in future periods

ii) Classification of financial instruments as equity or liability

Significant judgement is required to assess whether an instrument is Equity or financial liability. Management has exercised significant judgement to evaluate the terms and conditions of certain financial instruments with reference to the applicability of contingent settlement provisions, evaluation of whether options under the contract will be derivative or a non-derivative, assessing if certain settlement terms are within the control of the Company and if not whether the occurrence of these events are extremely rare, highly abnormal and very unlikely, clarifications between the parties to the agreement subsequent to the date of the agreement to conclude that the instruments be classified as an equity instrument.

iii) Recoverability of trade receivables

The Company analyses the historical payment patterns of customers, customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends on an ongoing basis. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional provision is made in the accounts.

iv) Contingencies

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

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

v) Fair value measurements

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

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

w) Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

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

Neotrex Steel Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March, 2023

A. Equity share capital

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2021	1.00
Movement during the year	1.45
As at 31 March 2022	2.45
Movement during the year	-
As at 31 March 2023	2.45

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2021	2,244.24
Issue of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	8,170.29
As at 31 March 2022	**10,414.53**
Issue of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	1,583.02
As at 31 March 2023	**11,997.55**

C. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive Income /(Loss) (OCI)	Total
	Retained earnings	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	
Opening balances as at 1 April, 2021	**(4.22)**	-	**(4.22)**
Profit for the year	15.07	-	15.07
Balances as at 31 March, 2022	**10.85**	-	**10.85**
Profit for the year	315.23	-	315.23
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	(30.19)	(30.19)
Closing balance as at 31 March, 2023	**326.08**	**(30.19)**	**295.89**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our attached report of even date.

For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 109574W

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

Heneel K Patel
Partner
M No. 114103
Place : Mumbai
Date: 25, April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09204911

Pattanasetty Rajashekar
Director
DIN: 09514548

2.1 - Property, plant and equipment as at and for year ended 31 March, 2022 *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computers	Total tangible assets	Capital work-in-progress*
Gross carrying amount							
As at 1 April, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189.11
Additions / Transfer in (refer note a)	-	6.39	83.31	-	12.10	101.80	17,446.64
Transfer out	-	-	-	-	-	-	101.80
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2022	-	6.39	83.31	-	12.10	101.80	18,533.95
Accumulated depreciation							
Up to 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation charge for the year	-	0.09	1.49		1.24	2.82	
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March, 2022	-	0.09	1.49	-	1.24	2.82	
Net book value as at 31 March, 2022	-	6.30	81.82	-	10.86	98.98	

2.1 - Property, plant and equipment as at and for year ended 31 March, 2023 *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computers	Total tangible assets	Capital work-in-progress*
Gross carrying amount							
As at 1 April, 2022	-	6.39	83.31	-	12.10	101.80	18,533.95
Additions / Transfer in (refer note a)	23.17	64.18	2,204.54	17,338.31	-	19,630.20	5,058.28
Transfer out	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,630.20)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2023	23.17	70.57	2,287.85	17,338.31	12.10	19,732.00	3,962.03
Accumulated depreciation							
Up to 1 April, 2022	-	0.09	1.49	-	1.24	2.82	
Depreciation charge for the year	6.05	18.01	30.83	198.20	4.03	257.12	
Transfer out	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March, 2023	6.05	18.10	32.32	198.20	5.27	259.94	
Net book value as at 31 March, 2023	17.12	52.47	2,255.53	17,140.11	6.83	19,472.06	3,962.03

a. Included other adjustments *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment		Capital work-in-progress	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Borrowing cost	544.50	-	162.60	35.21
Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs)	-	-	-	-

Note: Details of pledge against borrowings are disclosed in note no. 15

*** CWIP ageing schedule:** *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Projects in progress		
less than 1 year	2,619.79	17,344.84
1-2 years	1,342.24	1,063.30
2-3 years	-	125.81
more than 3 years	-	-
Total	**3,962.03**	**18,533.95**

For CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
To be completed in		
Phase I - 72,000 TPA		
- Less than 1 year	-	18,533.95
Phase II - 72,000 TPA		
- Less than 1 year	3,962.03	-
Total	3,962.03	18,533.95

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

2.2. - Intangible assets under development as at and for year ended 31 March 2022 *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	Trade mark
Gross carrying amount	
As at 1 April, 2021	1 91
Additions / Transfer in	2 95
Transfer out	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2022	4.86

2.2. - Intangible assets under development as at and for period ended 31 March, 2023 *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	Trade mark
Gross carrying amount	
As at 1 April, 2022	4 86
Additions / Transfer in	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2023	4.86

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule is as below: (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Projects in progress		
less than 1 year	-	2 33
1-2 years	2 33	0 62
2-3 years	0 62	1.91
more than 3 years	1 91	-
Total	4.86	4.86

For Intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
To be completed in		
Trade mark under development		
- Less than 1 year	4 86	-
- 1 to 2 years	-	4.86
Total	4.86	4.86

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

2.3 Right-of-use assets and Lease liability

Right-of-use assets as at and for year ended 31 March, 2022	(Amount in ₹ lakhs)
Particulars	Land
Gross carrying amount	
As at 1 April, 2021	25.49
Additions / Transfer in	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2022	**25.49**
Accumulated depreciation	
Up to 1 April 2021	1.42
Depreciation charge for the year	1.70
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March, 2022	**3.12**
Net book value as at 31 March, 2022	**22.37**

Right-of-use assets as at and for year ended 31 March, 2023	(Amount in ₹ lakhs)
Particulars	**Land**
Gross carrying amount	
As at 1 April, 2022	25.49
Additions / Transfer in	32.93
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2023	**58.42**
Accumulated depreciation	
Up to 1 April, 2022	3.12
Depreciation charge for the year	3.53
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March, 2023	**6.65**
Net book value as at 31 March, 2023	**51.77**

Lease liabilities		(Amount in ₹ lakhs)
Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 31 March, 2022**
As at 01 April, 2022 ; 01 April, 2021	0.85	0.88
Additions	1.15	-
Interest accrued	0.15	0.08
lease principal payment	(0.10)	(0.03)
lease interest payment	(0.15)	(0.08)
As at 31 March, 2023 ; 31 March, 2022	**1.90**	**0.85**

Breakup of lease liabilities:		(Amount in ₹ lakhs)
Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 31 March, 2022**
Current	0.26	0.11
Non- current	1.64	0.74
Total lease liabilities	**1.90**	**0.85**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March, 2023 on an undiscounted basis:		(Amount in ₹ lakhs)
Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 31 March, 2022**
Less than 1 year	0.25	0.11
1-5 years	1.00	0.44
More than 5 years	2.14	0.88
Total lease liabilities	**3.39**	**1.43**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.
The Company has recognised Rs. 0.50 lakhs as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognised as part of right of use asset.

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
3 Investments (Non- Current)		
Investment in equity instruments		
Quoted-Others (at fair value through OCI)		
JSW Energy Limited (refer note 38)	173.41	-
72,000 (31 March 2022: Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each/-		
	173.41	-
Aggregate book value	207.50	-
Aggregate market value	173.41	-
4 Other non-current financial assets		
Unsecured and considered good		
Security deposits (refer note 38)	325.45	310.90
Interest receivable on bank deposits	27.64	9.49
Balances with banks		
- with maturity more than 12 months at inception*	360.00	360.00
	713.09	**680.39**
* Earmarked as margin money deposit agasint bank guarantees		
5 Other non-current assets		
Unsecured and considered good		
Capital advances	86.41	102.18
Other Advances		
- Prepayments	-	20.04
	86.41	**122.22**
6 Inventories		
Raw materials (at cost)	1,527.86	-
Semi finished / finished goods (at cost or net realisable value) *	1,302.94	-
Production consumables and stores & spares (at cost)	220.87	-
	3,051.67	-
* Includes finished goods stock-in-transit of Rs. 748.28 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil)		
7 Trade receivables (current) ^		
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured (refer note 38)	5,127.18	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	5,127.18	-
^ Ageing of trade receivable as at 31 March, 2023		
Undisputed trade receivablesconsidered good		
Unbilled	-	-
Not yet due	4,738.90	-
less than 6 months	388.28	-
6 months to 1 year	-	-
1 year to 2 years	-	-
2 year to 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	5,127.18	-

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an external credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed once a year

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

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 41.

Trade receivables from related parties' details has been described in note 38

Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the company.

8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	737.71	875.47
- In term deposit accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception	349.20	100.00
	1,086.91	**975.47**

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

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
9 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Banks In term deposit accounts		
- with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	140.00	215.00
	140.00	**215.00**
10 Other current financial assets		
Interest receivable		
- on bank deposits	12.87	8.76
- on security deposits (accrued but not due) (refer note 38)	9.54	-
	22.41	**8.76**
11 Other current assets		
Unsecured and considered good		
Other Advances		
- Advance to suppliers	114.50	-
- Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	1,998.46	1,326.67
- Prepayments and others	17.14	3.42
	2,130.10	**1,330.09**
12 Equity share capital		
Authorised capital		
50,000 (31 March 2022: 50,000) Equity shares of the par value of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00
	5.00	**5.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
24,500 (31 March 2022: 24,500) Equity shares of the par value of ₹ 10 each	2.45	2.45
	2.45	**2.45**

i **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:**

The Company has a single class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii **Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount in Rs. Lakhs	Number of shares	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	24,500	2.45	10,000	1.00
Issue of shares during the year	-	-	14,500	1.45
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**24,500**	**2.45**	**24,500**	**2.45**

iii **Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
JSW Steel Limited	19,600	80%	19,600	80%
Jayant Padgilwar	2,450	10%	2,450	10%
Dilip Pagariya	2,450	10%	2,450	10%

iv **Details of shares held by the Holding Company and / or its subsidiaries / associates**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
JSW Steel Limited	19,600	80%	19,600	80%

v **Details of shares held by promoters**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
JSW Steel Limited	19,600	80%	19,600	80%
Jayant Padgilwar	2,450	10%	2,450	10%
Dilip Pagariya	2,450	10%	2,450	10%

vi Shares alloted as fully paid-up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the year of five years immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet - "Nil"

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

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
13 Instruments entirely equity in nature		
Zero Coupon Compulsory convertible debentures (refer note i)	11,997.55	10,414.53
	11,997.55	10,414.53
14 Other equity		
Retained earnings (refer note ii)	326.08	10.85
Other Comprehensive Income:		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income (refer note iii)	(30.19)	-
	295.89	10.85

i **Zero Coupon Compulsory convertible debentures (CCDs)**
The Company has issued 119,975,500 (31 March 2022: 104,145,250) unsecured, Zero coupon compulsorily convertible debentues ("CCDs") of Rs 10 /- each, Convertible into equity shares of the company in the ratio of 1:1 at any time after 3 months but before expiry of 120 months from the date of allotment. The said CCDs are interest free and non redeemable in nature.

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

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

15 Long term borrowings		
Secured		
i. Term loans from banks (refer below) #	13,346.94	-
Un secured		
ii Inter corporate loans from related parties (refer note 38 & refer ii below)	200.00	-
	13,546.94	-

Borrowings are presented net of upfont finannce and processing fees 31 March 2023: Rs. 152.93 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Nil)

i. **Security and terms of term loan borrowings**

A. Rupee term loan of Rs. 5,500 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil)
1. Repayable after 12 months from scheduled commercial operation date in 28 quarterly installments and ROI - 9% p.a
2. First paripassu charge on immovable property,plant and equipment both present and future including mortgage of leasehold land rights related to project
3. First paripassu charge on all the project / borrower's movable property,plant and equipment / properties including plant and machinery, machine spares, tools, and accessories, furnitures, fixtures, vehicles and other movable assets both (current and future)

B. Rupee term loan of Rs. 5,500 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil)
1. Repayable after 12 months from scheduled commercial operation date in 28 quarterly installments and ROI - 9% p.a
2. First paripassu charge on all property,plant and equipment both present and future assets of the company

C. Rupee term loan of Rs. 2,500 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil)
1. Repayable after 12 months from commencement of commercial operation in 26 quarterly installments and ROI - 9.65% p.a
2. First paripassu charge on immovable property,plant and equipment both present and future including mortgage of leasehold land rights related to project
3. First paripassu charge on all the project / borrower's movable property,plant and equipment / properties including plant and machinery, machine spares, tools, and accessories, furnitures, fixtures, vehicles and other movable assets both (current and future)

ii. **Terms of Inter corporate loans from related parties**
1. Unsecured - Inter corporate loan from related parties carries an interest rate of 10.10% p.a (subject to annul reset) and compounded annualy
2. The said Inter corporate loan is repayable after 3 years from the first draw down date or such other date as may be agreed by the both parties

16 Other non-current financial liabilities (at amortised cost)		
Retention money for capital projects	-	733.71
	-	733.71
17 Provisions (Non- Current)		
Employee benefit obligations (refer note 39)		
- Gratuity	2.31	0.06
- Compensated absences	4.38	0.60
	6.69	0.66

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 109... CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
18 Other non-current liabilities		
Export obligation deferred income (refer note 33) *	710.29	710.29
	710.29	**710.29**

* Export obligation deferred income represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and accounted in revenue on fulfillment of export obligation.

19 Trade payables (refer note 36 & 38)		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	283.11	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	7,407.56	3.90
	7,690.67	**3.90**
20 Other current financial liabilities		
Payables for capital projects		
- Other than Acceptances	281.44	10,109.19
Retention money for capital projects	784.85	-
Interest accrued but not due on inter corporate loans (refer note 38)	4.58	-
Refund liabilities / provision for rebates, discounts to customer	51.80	-
Others	13.12	2.59
	1,135.79	**10,111.78**
21 Provisions (Current)		
Employee benefit obligations (refer note 39)		
- Gratuity	-	-
- Compensated absences	0.12	0.03
	0.12	**0.03**
22 Other current liabilities		
Advances from Customers	563.90	-
Other payables		
- Statutory liabilities	24.72	8.84
	588.62	**8.84**
23 Deferred tax asset / (liabilities) (refer note 44)		
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities), net recognised in the balance sheet comprises the following:		
Deferred tax assets:		
- Timing difference on brought forward business losses	133.05	-
- Fair valuation adjustments	13.04	-
- Other timing differences	0.33	-
Deferred tax liabilities:		
- Excess depreciation allowable under income-tax law over depreciation recognised in the financial statements	(199.69)	-
- Other timing differences	(8.88)	-
Deferred tax asset / (liabilities), net	**(62.16)**	**-**
24 Income Tax Asset / (liabilities), net		
Advance tax	17.17	6.92
Provision for tax	-	(1.12)
Income tax asset / (liabilities), net	**17.17**	**5.80**

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

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
25 Revenue from operations (refer note 42)		
Sale of products		
Domestic turnover	12,186.12	-
Other operating income		
Sale of scrap (refer note 38)	84.28	-
Less: capitalized	(2,092.65)	-
	10,177.75	-
26 Other income		
Interest Income earned on financial assets designated as amortised cost		
On security deposits - from related parties (refer note 38)	10.60	-
On bank deposits	43.95	37.50
Interest Income earned on financial assets that are designated as FVTPL	1.52	0.90
liability no longer required written back	1.50	-
Miscellaneous income	0.15	0.03
	57.72	38.43
27 Cost of materials consumed		
Cost of materials consumed	11,424.53	-
Less: capitalized	(1,950.51)	-
	9,474.02	-
28 Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stockin-trade		
A. Opening Stock:		
Semi finished /finished goods	-	-
Work-in-progress	-	-
	-	-
B. Closing Stock:		
Semi finished /finished goods	1,302.94	-
Work-in-progress	-	-
	1,302.94	-
Changes in inventories (A-B)	(1,302.94)	-
29 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages (net)	167.16	-
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 39)	9.39	-
	176.55	-
30 Finance cost		
Interest on loans *	300.36	-
Interest on lease liability	0.15	0.08
Interest on inter-corporate loans from related parties (refer note 38)	5.09	-
Other borrowing costs	20.99	-
	326.59	0.08

* Interest capitalized during the year is Rs. 671.89 Lakhs (31 March 2022: 35.21 lakhs)

31 Depreciation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	257.12	2.82
Depreciation of Right of use assets	3.53	1.70
	260.65	4.52
32 Other expenses		
Rent	0.50	-
Rates and taxes	0.16	-
Power and fuel	390.74	-
Packing charges	93.10	-
Carriage and freight	358.71	-
Insurance	12.53	-
Travelling and conveyance	3.28	-
Communication	1.32	-
Repairs and maintenance		
- Machinery	2.34	-
- Others	12.13	-
Professional and consultancy charges (refer note 34)	28.83	4.61
Net loss/ (gain) on foreign currency transactions and translation	1.80	12.90
Security charges	8.03	-
Miscellaneous expenses	4.09	0.13
	917.56	17.64

MUMBAI FRN 574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

33 (a) Contingent liabilites

Disputed claims/levies (excluding interest, if any) - Nil (31 March, 2022 - Nil)

33 (b) Financial guarantees

Bank guarantee issued in favor of Custom's Department against export obligation is amounting to Rs. 360 lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil)

33 (c) Commitments

Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) Rs 9,763.59 lakhs (31 March 2022: 12,802 lakhs).

33 (d) Other commitments

The company has imported capital goods under the export promotion capital goods scheme to utilize benefit of a zero customs duty rate. These benefits are subject to future exports within the stipulated year and such export obligation at year end 31 March 2023 aggregate to Rs. 14,322.59 lakhs (31 March 2022: 14,322.59 lakhs).

34. Auditors' remuneration

Audit fees and certification charges included in professional fees (excluding taxes)

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Statutory audit fees including certification charges	3.00	2.50
Total	**3.00**	**2.50**

35. Corporate social responsibility (CSR):

Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and the Rules made thereunder prescribe that every company having a net worth of Rs 500 crore or more, or turnover of Rs 1,000 crore or more or a net profit of Rs 5 crore or more during any financial year shall ensure that the Company spends in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy. The provisions pertaining to CSR as prescribed under the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the Company for the current year.

36. Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	283.11	-

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

Description	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Principal amount outstanding as at end of year (refer note i)	318.61	380.86
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	-	-
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

i. It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 20 relating to payable for capital projects amounting to Rs. 35.51 Lakhs in 31 March, 2023 (Rs. 380.86 Lakhs in 31 March, 2022).

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Acceptances	-	-
Other than acceptances	7,407.57	3.90
Total	**7,407.57**	**3.90**

Ageing of trade payables

As at 31 March, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than acceptances:							-
MSME	141.53	136.63	4.95				283.11
Others	292.26	82.50	7,032.81	-	-	-	7,407.57
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than acceptances:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	3.83	-	0.07	-	-	-	3.90
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Payables Other than acceptances are normally settled within 180 days.
Trade payables from related parties' details has been described in note 38

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

37. Earnings per share ('EPS')

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Earnings for calculation of Basic EPS		
Profit available for equity shareholders	315.23	**15.07**
Earnings for calculation of Diluted EPS		
Profit available for equity shareholders	315.23	15.07
Net profit for the year for calculation of Diluted EPS	315.23	15.07
Nominal value per share (in Rs.)	10	10
Shares:		
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	24,500
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (a)	10,000	17,230
Equity shares upon conversion of compulsory convertible debentures (CCDs)	119,975,500	104,145,250
Weighted average number of CCDs outstanding during the year (b)	111,653,401	43,238,948
Weighted average number of equity and CCDs outstanding during the year - for Basic and Diluted (a+b)	111,663,401	43,256,179
Earnings per share in Rs. – Par value of Rs.10 per share		
Basic EPS (Rs.)	0.28	**0.03**
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	0.28	**0.03**

38. Related party disclosures

I. Holding Company

a. JSW Steel Limited

II. Other Related Parties

a. Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited
b. JSW Cement Limited
c. JSW Energy Limited
d. JSW Project Limited
e. Jindal Saw Limited
f. Shalimar Paints Limited
g. Acon Measurements Private Limited
h. Everbest Consultancy Services Private Ltd
i. Neotrex Steel Wires Private Limited
j. Dilip Kapurchand Pagariya.
k. Jayant Suryakant Padgilwar.
l. Sheela Pagariya.
m. Rushabh Pagariya
n. Anup Rajiv Nilawar
o. Siddarth Kunkulol

A. Transaction with related parties for the year ended

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company		Other related parties	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Issue of equity share capital				
JSW Steel Ltd	-	1.45	-	-
Total	-	1.45	-	-
Issue of Zero coupon compulsory convertible debentures (CCDs)				
JSW Steel Ltd	1,266.42	7,187.06	-	-
Dilip Pagariya	-	-	88.30	190.00
Sheela Pagariya	-	-	-	176.61
Rushabh Pagariya	-	-	20.00	-
Anup Rajiv Nilawar	-	-	79.15	320.79
Jayant Suryakant Padgilwar	-	-	79.15	170.83
Siddharth Kunkulol	-	-	50.00	125.00
Total	**1,266.42**	**7,187.06**	**316.60**	**983.23**
Purchase of Goods / Services				
Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited.	-	-	10.01	27.13
JSW Cement Limited.	-	-	98.57	200.65
Jindal Saw Limited.	-	-	23.30	225.33
Shalimar Paints Limited	-	-	-	5.83
JSW Energy Limted	-	-	663.61	-
JSW Steel Limted	12,676.81	492.11	-	-
Total	**12,676.81**	**492.11**	**795.49**	**458.94**
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment				
JSW Steel Limted	-	7,331.93	-	-
Total	-	**7,331.93**	-	-
Sale of scrap				
JSW Steel Limted	84.28	-	-	-
Total	**84.28**	-	-	-
Advances Given				
JSW Steel Limted	-	528.42	-	-
Total	-	**528.42**	-	-
Loans Taken				
JSW Steel Limted	200.00	-	-	-
Everbest Consultancy Services Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	650.00
Mr. Anup Rajiv Nilawar	-	-	-	200.00
Mr. Dilip Pagariya	-	-	-	100.00
Mrs. Sheela Pagariya	-	-	-	100.00
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	800.00
Total	**200.00**	-	-	**1,850.00**

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

38. Related party disclosures (continued)
A. Transaction with related parties for the year ended

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company		Other related parties	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Loans repaid				
Everbest Consultancy Services Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	650.00
Mr. Anup Rajiv Nilawar	-	-	-	200.00
Mr. Dilip Pagariya	-	-	-	100.00
Mrs. Sheela Pagariya	-	-	-	100.00
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	800.00
Total	-	-	-	**1,850.00**
Interest Expenses				
JSW Steel Limted	5.09	-	-	-
Everbest Consultancy Services Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	18.99
Mr. Anup Rajiv Nilawar	-	-	-	6.21
Mr. Dilip Pagariya	-	-	-	3.07
Mrs. Sheela Pagariya	-	-	-	3.07
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	3.86
Total	5.09	-	-	35.20
Interest Income				
JSW Energy Limted	-	-	10.60	-
Total	-	-	10.60	-
Security Deposits Given				
JSW Steel Limted	43.83	-	-	-
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	300.00
Total	-	-	-	300.00
Lease rentals				
JSW Steel Limted	0.26	0.11	-	-
Total	0.26	0.11	-	-

B. Amount due to/from related parties

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company		Other related parties	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Trade / Capex Payables				
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	30.48	7.29
JSW Steel Limted	6,821.93	7,270.64	-	-
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	348.42	-
Total	6,821.93	7,270.64	378.90	7.29
Trade Receivable				
JSW Steel Limted	75.55	-	-	-
Total	75.55	-	-	-
Interest payable on loans				
JSW Steel Limted	4.58	-	-	-
Total	4.58	-	-	-
Interest receivable on Security deposits				
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	9.54	-
Total	-	-	9.54	-
Security Deposits Given				
JSW Steel Limted	77.70	33.87	-	-
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	300.00	300.00
Total	77.70	33.87	300.00	300.00

Terms and conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March, 2023 & 31 March, 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

Purchases:

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

Lease:

Company has taken lease hold land from related party by giving a security deposit equivalent to guideline market value and nominal lease rents which represents its arms length price in the ordinary course of business

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

39. Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plan

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. Under these plans, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs.

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company has unfunded defined benefit plans for all qualifying employees. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The gratuity plan is covered by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days' salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 58 and 60, without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for gratuity as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years.

The plans in India typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: longevity risk and salary risk.

Longevity risk:	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk:	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March, 2023 by Independent, Qualified Actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Provisions	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Employee benefits:				
Provision for accumulating paid absences	4.38	0.60	0.12	0.03
Provision for Gratuity (Unfunded)	2.31	0.06	-	-
Total	6.69	0.66	**0.12**	**0.03**

Employee benefits:	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Disclosure as per IND AS-19 - Employees benefits are categorised as follows:		
A. Defined Contribution Plans:		
Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Pension Fund	8.16	1.47
B. Defined Benefit Plans:		
i) Gratuity		
a) Liability recognised in Balance Sheet		
i) Present value of obligation		
Opening Balance	0.06	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Current service cost	2.23	0.06
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	0.02	-
Closing Balance	2.31	0.06
b) Expenses during the year		
Service Cost	2.23	0.06
Interest Cost	-	-
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in statement of profit and loss	**2.23**	**0.06**

c) Principal actuarial assumptions :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Discount rate	7.51%	7.29%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	6.00%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	NA	NA
Attrition rate	2.00%	4.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

d) Sensitivity Analysis:

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(0.36)	0.45	(0.01)	0.01
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.46	(0.37)	0.01	(0.01)
Employee turnover (1% movement)	(0.04)	0.03	-	-

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

e) Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation:

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 March, 2023				
Projected benefit payable	-	0.10	10.92	-
As at 31 March, 2022				
Projected benefit payable	-	-	0.28	-

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
ii) Privilege leave liability		
a) Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of obligation		
Opening balance	0.06	-
Paid during the year	-	-
Service cost	4.44	0.06
Closing balance	4.50	0.06
b) Expense during the year		
Service cost	4.44	0.06

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

Neotrex Steel Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (continued)

40. Financial ratios

Particulars	Methodology	For the year ended 31 March, 2023 (a)	For the year ended 31 March, 2022 (b)	%Variance c=(a-b)/b	Reason for the variance (if >25%) (d)
1) Current ratio	(Current Assets/Current Liablities)	1.23	0.29	329%	Increase in current ratio is on account of commencement and increase in operations in current year
2) Debt - Equity Ratio	(Total Debt/Shareholders Equity)	1.10	-	NA	Increase is on account of inflow of borrowings during the year
3) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	(Earnings available for debt service/Debt Service)	3.11	NA	NA	Increase is on account of inflow of borrowings during the year and interest threon
4) Return on Equity	(PAT / Average shareholders Equity)	2.77%	0.24%	1066%	Increase in ROE is on account of commencement and increase in operations in current year
5) Inventory Turnover Ratio	(Sales /Average Inventory)	6.67	-	NA	Increase in inventory turnover ratio is on account of commencement and increase in operations in current year
6) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	(Net Credit Sales /Average Accounts Receivables)	3.97	NA	NA	Increase in trade recevable turnover ratio is on account of commencement and increase in operations in current year
7) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	(Purchases / Average Trade Payables)	2.70	NA	NA	Increase in trade payable turnover ratio is on account of commencement and increase in operations in current year
8) Net Capital Turnover Ratio,	(Net sales / Working Capital)	4.75	NA	NA	Increase in net capital turnover ratio is on account of commencement and increase in operations in current year
9) Net Profit margin,	(Net Profit / Net sales)	3.10%	NA	NA	Increase in net profit ratio is on account of increase in operations
10) Return on Capital Employed,	(EBIT / Capital Employed)	2.59%	0.14%	1787.59%	Increase in Return on capital employed is on account of increase in operations
11) Return on Investment,	(Profit on sale of investment / Cost of investments)	NA	NA	NA	

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

41 Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

The fair value of financial instruments in the table below has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, mutual funds, bonds and debentures, that have quoted price / NAV. The fair value of all equity instruments, mutual funds, bonds and debentures are valued using the closing price / NAV as at the reporting period. None of the financial assets or financial liabilities qualifies for Level 1 classification.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is considered here. Foreign exchange forward contracts are being classified as Level 2 financial assets and financial liabilities.

Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments that are measured on the basis of company specific valuations using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Financial assets and financial liabilities like security deposits, trade receivables, cash and bank balances, loans given, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are classified as Level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
As at 31 March,2023					
Investments	173.41	-	173.41	-	173.41
Trade receivables	5,127.18	5,127.18	-	-	5,127.18
Cash and cash equivalents	1,086.91	1,086.91	-	-	1,086.91
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	140.00	140.00	-	-	140.00
Other financial assets	735.50	410.05	-	325.45	735.50
	7,263.00	6,764.14	173.41	325.45	7,263.00
As at 31 March, 2022					
Cash and cash equivalents	975.47	975.47	-	-	975.47
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	215.00	215.00	-	-	215.00
Other financial assets	689.15	378.25	-	310.90	689.15
	1,879.62	1,568.72	-	310.90	1,879.62

Financial liabilities

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
As at 31 March,2023					
Borrowings	13,546.94	13,546.94	-	-	13,546.94
Lease liabilities	1.90	-	-	1.90	1.90
Trade payables	7,690.67	7,690.67	-	-	7,690.67
Other financial liabilities	1,135.79	1,135.79	-	-	1,135.79
	22,375.30	22,373.40	-	1.90	22,375.30
As at 31 March, 2022					
Lease liabilities	0.85	-	-	0.85	0.85
Trade payables	3.90	3.90	-	-	3.90
Other financial liabilities	10,845.49	10,845.49	-	-	10,845.49
	10,850.24	10,849.39	-	0.85	10,850.24

Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

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

Some of the Company's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	Fair value hierarchy
Quoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	173.41		Level 1

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

41. Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

The Company has a Risk Management Committee established by its Board of Directors for overseeing the Risk Managanent Framework and developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company. The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

(A) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank balance and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due . Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(i) Financing arrangements

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period: (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
- Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (other facilities)	-	-
	-	-

(ii) Maturities of financial assets

The tables below analyse the Company's financial assets into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

As at 31 March, 2023 (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Investments	-	-	173.41	173.41
Trade receivables	5,127.18	-	-	5,127.18
Cash and cash equivalents	1,086.91	-	-	1,086.91
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	140.00	-	-	140.00
Other financial assets	22.41	387.64	325.45	735.50
Total	6,376.50	387.64	498.86	7,263.00

As at 31 March, 2022 (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	975.47	-	-	975.47
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	215.00	-	-	215.00
Other financial assets	8.76	369.49	310.90	689.15
Total	1,199.23	369.49	310.90	1,879.62

(iii) Maturities of financial Liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

As at 31 March, 2023 (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	11,778.50	1,721.50	13,500.00
Inter corporate deposit	-	200.00	-	200.00
Trade payable	7,690.67	-	-	7,690.67
Other financial liabilities	1,135.79	-	-	1,135.79
Lease liabilities	0.26	1.04	0.60	1.90
Total	8,826.72	11,979.54	1,722.10	22,528.36

As at 31 March, 2022 (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payable	3.90	-	-	3.90
Other financial liabilities (current)	10,111.78	733.71	-	10,845.49
Lease liabilities	0.11	0.44	0.30	0.85
Total	10,115.79	734.15	0.30	10,850.24

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

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

41. Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

(B) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as equity price risk and commodity risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the EURO. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the INR cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

Net exposure to foreign currency risk

31 March, 2023 (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	AED	EURO	Total
Advances	1.25	128.55	129.80
Payables	-	(49.60)	(49.60)
	1.25	78.95	80.20

Net exposure to foreign currency risk

31 March, 2022 (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	AED	EURO	Total
Advances	-	-	-
Payables	-	(113.24)	(113.24)
	-	(113.24)	(113.24)

Sensitivity Analysis :

Sensitivity of profit on a possible change in foreign exchange rates of +/-5% : (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Impact on Profit or Loss 31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Foreign exchange rate increased by 5%	4.01	(5.66)
Foreign exchange rate decreased by 5%	(4.01)	5.66

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees with mix of fixed and floating rates of interest.

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings: (Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Fixed rate borrowings	200.00	-
Floating rate borrowings	13,499.87	-
Less: Upfront fees	(152.93)	
Total borrowings	13,546.94	-

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate liabilities, after the impact of hedge accounting, assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the year-end was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March, 2023 would decrease / increase by Rs. 135 lakhs (for the year ended 31 March, 2022: decrease / increase by Rs. Nil). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings

(C) 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.

The Company is exposed to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, other bank balances, loans, other financial assets, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Company's business trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. This is the first year of operations. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of nonperformance by any of the Company's counterparties. The assessment is carried out considering the segment of customer, impact seen in the demand outlook of these segments and the financial strength of the customers in respect of whom amounts are receivable.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk as at 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Company is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

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

42. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products	12,186.12	-
Other operating revenue	84.28	-
Total revenue from operations*	**12,270.40**	-
India	12,270.40	-
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from operations	**12,270.40**	-
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	12,270.40	-
Total revenue from operations	**12,270.40**	-

* Out of which Rs. 2,092.65 Lakhs (31 March, 2022: Nil) is capitalized.

Contract Balances

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Trade Receivables (refer note 7)	5,127.18	-
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customes (refer note 22) ^	563.90	-

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security.

^ Contract liabilities include short term advances received for sale of goods.

Out of the total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March, 2023, Rs. 563.90 lakhs (31 March, 2022: Nil) will be recognised by 31 March, 2024 and remaining thereafter.

Refund liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Arising from volume rebates and discount (included in other financial liabilities- note 20)	51.80	-

The Company does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the

43. Income tax expense

Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Current tax		
Current tax (including earlier years reversals / adjustments)	1.75	1.12
Deferred tax	66.06	-
	67.81	**1.12**
Deferred tax		

Reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated as follows:

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Profit before tax	383.04	16.1900
Enacted tax rate in india (Section 115BAB of Income-tax Act,1961)	17.16%	17.16%
Enacted Income tax expense at statutory tax rate	**65.73**	**2.78**
Tax on expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.79	0.65
Tax on depreciation and other allowance	(0.91)	(2.31)
Tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	1.75	-
Other timing differences	0.45	-
Income tax expense for the year	**67.81**	**1.12**

44. Deferred tax asset / (liabilities)

Significant components of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March, 2022	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March, 2023
Excess depreciation allowable under income-tax law over depreciation recognised in the financial statements	-	(199.69)	-	(199.69)
Timing difference on brought forward business losses	-	133.05	-	133.05
Lease liabilities	-	0.33	-	0.33
Fair value of financial instruments	-	9.14	3.90	13.04
Other timing differences	-	(8.88)	-	(8.88)
	-	(66.06)	3.90	(62.16)

45. Segment reporting

The Company is in the business of manufacturing steel products having similar economic characteristics, primarily with operations in India and regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') for assessment of Company's performance and resource allocation. The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed as below

a) Revenue from operations

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Domestic	12,270.40	-
Export	-	-
Total	12,270.40	-

b) Non current assets

All non-current assets of the Company are located in India.

c) Customer contributing more than 10% of Revenue

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Larsen & Toubro Limited	4,165.14	-
Total	4,165.14	-

46. Events occurring after balance sheet

The Company performed a review of events subsequent to the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements were issued and determined that there were no such events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

47. Additional information

a) C.I.F value of imports

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Capital goods	-	1,151.97
Raw materials	-	-
Stores & spare parts	4.96	-

b) Expenditure in foreign currency - Nil

c) Earnings in foreign currency - Nil

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

48. Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(iii) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company do not have any subsidiary as at the balance sheet date, accordingly compliance with section 2(89) of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 does not arise.

(iv) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(v) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

(1) The Company has 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.

(2) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(vi) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(vii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(viii) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

The company does not hold any immovable property.

(ix) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(x) Revaluation of Property, plant and equipment (including Rightof-Use Assets)

The Company has not revalued it's Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956

49. Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

As per our attached report of even date.
For SHAH GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Heneel K Patel
Partner
M No. 114103
Place : Mumbai
Date: 25, April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09204911

Pattanasetty Rajashekar
Director
DIN: 09514548