

Financial Statements

Shyam Sel and Power Limited

Year ended 31 March 2025

Place: Kolkata

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Shyam Sel and Power Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Shyam Sel and Power Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and profit, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows 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 section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the Director's reports but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's 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 will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.



When we read the Director's report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information' and describe actions applicable in the applicable laws and regulations

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement 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 of the Company 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company, or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The 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.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

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 "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.



- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2 (h) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) and except that, in the absence of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we are unable to comment whether back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode, have been kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis for the period 01 January 2025 to 31 March 2025, as explained in Note 51(j) to the financial statements.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow 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.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2 (b) above on reporting under Section 143 (3) (b) and paragraph 2 (h) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g).
- (g) 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 C".
- (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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 38(c) to the financial statements;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (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 person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



(B) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(C) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (A) and (B) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used two accounting softwares for maintaining its books of accounts. One of the softwares, has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, except that no audit trail feature was enabled at the database level in respect of the said accounting software to log any direct data changes as explained in note 51 (j) to the financial statements. Further, where enabled, audit trail feature has been operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. Also, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of such accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in respective years.

In case of the second accounting software, it has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For M S K A and Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.105047W



Dipak Jaiswal
Partner

Membership No. 063682
UDIN: 25063682BMOTNY6535



Place: Kolkata
Date: 08 May 2025

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on even date on the Financial Statements of Shyam Sel and Power Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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


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

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



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

For M S K A and Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.105047W


Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No. 063682
UDIN: 25063682BMOTNY6535



Place: Kolkata
Date: 08 May 2025

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Shyam Sel and Power Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report

- i. (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Property, plant and equipment and right of use assets were physically verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of Property, plant and equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by Management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company, except for the following:

Sr. No.	Description of Property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crores)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of Company
1	Leasehold land	0.26	Mittal Corp Limited	No	2016	For certain properties acquired through amalgamation/ mergers in prior years, the Management is yet to get these transferred in the name of the Company.
2	Leasehold land	1.20	Mittal Corp Limited	No	2010	
3	Leasehold land	24.42	Platinum Minmet Private Limited	No	2021	



4	Leasehold land	0.00	Shyam Sel Limited	No	2001-2003	The Management is yet to get these transferred in the name of the Company
5	Freehold land	13.00	Shyam Metalics Private Limited	No	2006-2007	For certain properties acquired through amalgamation/ mergers in prior years, the Management is yet to get these transferred in the name of the Company.
6	Freehold land	1.86	Crongoods Supply Private Limited	No	2011-2013	
7	Freehold land	5.31	Gulmohar Complex Private Limited	No	2014-2015	
8	Freehold land	15.17	Shreepanc hami Consultan ts Private Limited	No	2010-2011	
9	Freehold land	11.01	Shyam Sel Limited	No	2006-2009	The Management is yet to get these transferred in the name of the Company.

(*) 0.00 Figure represents value less than ₹ 1 lakh

- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.



- ii. (b) During the year the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores in aggregate from Banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, quarterly returns / statements filed with such Banks/ financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company for the quarter ended 30 June 2024, 30 September 2024 and 31 December 2024. Refer note 46 to the financial statements.

The Company has not filed quarterly returns / statements with such Banks for the quarter ended March 2025 as on the date of financial statements. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the filing of returns/ statements for the said period and whether they are in agreement with books and accounts of the Company. Refer note 46 to the financial statements.

- iii. (a) According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee, and/or provided security(ies) to other entities.

(A) The details of such loans, advances and guarantees to subsidiaries, Joint Venture Entities and Associates are as follows:

	Guarantees (₹ in Crores)	Loans (₹ in Crores)
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year		
- Subsidiaries	50.00	172.56
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	115.00	116.42
- Subsidiaries		

During the year the Company has not provided security to any of its subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates

(B) During the year the Company has not stood any guarantee provided security or advances in the nature of loans to any other entity.

- iii. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the investments made, guarantees provided and terms and conditions in relation to grant of all loans are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

- iii. (c) The loans are repayable on demand. During the year, the Company has not demanded such loans or interest. Accordingly, in our opinion the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular (Refer reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) below).

- iii. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date as the loans are repayable on demand and the Company has not demanded such loans.



- iii. (e) According to the information explanation provided to us, the loans or advances in the nature of loan granted has not been demanded by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. (f) According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has granted loans/advances in the nature of loans repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. The details of the same are as follows:

	All Parties (₹ in Crores)	Promoters (₹ in Crores)	Related Parties (₹ in Crores)
Aggregate amount of loans/ advances in nature of loans			
- Repayable on demand (A)	-	-	116.42
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	-	-	-
Total (A+B)	-	-	116.42
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loans to the total loans	0%	0%	100%

- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments and guarantees made. The Company has not provided any security to which the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order to that extent is not applicable to the Company.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. Also, there are no amounts outstanding as on 31 March 2025, which are in the nature of deposits.
- vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.



- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

Undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, and other statutory dues in arrears, which were outstanding, as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount ₹ in crores	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment	Remarks, if any
The Bengal Electricity Duty Act, 1935	Electricity Duty	53.36	2017-18 to 2024-25	Multiple dates	Not paid	

- vii. (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and examination of records of the Company, details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2025, on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount Demanded ₹ in crores	Amount Paid ₹ in crores	Financial Year to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1.40	-	2010-11 to 2012-13	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal
		26.17	-	2014-15 to 2020-21	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal
		1.43	-	2023-24	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal
		0.31	-	2012-13	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		8.13	-	2016-17 to 2018-19	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal



Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	GST	1.83	-	2017-2018 & 2018-19	Show Cause Notice issued by the Department
		3.78	-	2017-2018 & 2018-19	Appeal to be filed
Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	1.54	-	2013-14 to 2016-17	The Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Central Excise	86.06	3.98	2002-03 to 2014-15	The Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		0.04	-	2006-07 to 2010-11	Before Commissioner Appeal
		7.11	-	2011-12 to 2014-15	Pending adjudication before Commissioner, Audit-II
		1.69	0.14	2011-12 to 2020-21	Before Commissioner Appeal, Siliguri
		0.45	-	2017-18	Before Commissioner Appeal, Siliguri (Revenue Appeal)
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.62	0.12	2011-12 to 2017-18	The Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
West Bengal Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Enhancement of tax & disallowance of credit	12.67	-	2005-2006 to 2008-09	West Bengal Commercial Taxes Appellate and Revision Board
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Availment of ITC without receiving goods	11.28	1.80	2017-19	Appeal to be filed

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon 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 provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised. Refer note 19 to the financial statements.
 - (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) According to the information explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures.
 - (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information explanation given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made preferential allotment of optionally convertible debentures during the year and the requirements of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, have been complied with. The amount raised has been used for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not made any private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible).
- xi. (a) Based on 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 report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.
- (b) During the year no report under Section 143 (12) of the Act, has been filed by cost auditor / secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- xi. (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit procedures.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We were unable to obtain some of the internal audit reports of the Company for the quarter ended 31 March 2025, and accordingly, the internal audit reports have been considered by us for the purpose of our audits only to the extent those were made available to us.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 in clause 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 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company (as part of its group. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 43 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation 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 period 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 period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, are applicable to the Company. The Company has made the required contributions during the year and there are no unspent amounts which are required to be transferred either to a Fund specified in schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 or to a Special Account as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has opted not to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025 (as disclosed in Note 50 to the financial statements). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W


Dipak Jaiswal
Partner

Membership No: 063682
UDIN: 25063682BMOTNY6535

Place: Kolkata
Date: 08 May 2025

Annexure C to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Shyam Sel and Power Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

Referred to in paragraph 2 (g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Shyam Sel and Power Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Shyam Sel and Power Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.


Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For M S K A and Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.105047W


Dipak Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No. 063682
UDIN: 25063682BMOTNY6535

Place: Kolkata
Date: 08 May 2025

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2A	4,305.17	2,339.10
b) Right-of-use assets	2B	41.56	42.65
c) Capital work-in-progress	3	725.26	1,894.11
d) Intangible assets	4	86.25	93.75
e) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	5	491.61	402.60
f) Financial assets			
i) Investments	6	99.15	25.79
ii) Other financial assets	7	6.99	0.02
g) Non-current tax assets (net)	8	79.50	254.55
h) Deferred tax assets (net)	23	-	32.69
i) Other non-current assets	9	85.93	112.19
Total Non-current assets (A)		5,921.42	5,197.45
Current Assets			
a) Inventories	10	1,983.99	1,382.67
b) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	6	475.13	460.20
ii) Trade receivables	11	590.34	505.47
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	28.27	7.33
iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13	3.90	8.02
v) Loans	14	116.42	96.87
vi) Other financial assets	15	57.83	73.62
c) Other current assets	16	559.20	444.74
Total Current assets (B)		3,815.08	2,978.92
Total Assets (A + B)		9,736.50	8,176.37
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	17(A)	44.13	44.13
b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	17(B)	800.00	-
c) Other equity	18	4,872.69	4,457.52
Total Equity (A)		5,716.82	4,501.65
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	19	154.00	255.16
ii) Lease liabilities	20	6.50	6.18
iii) Other financial liabilities	21A	63.98	27.36
b) Provisions	22	16.53	10.77
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	63.83	-
d) Other non-current liabilities	24	0.19	0.23
Total non-current liabilities (B)		305.03	299.70
Current Liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	19	350.88	814.14
ii) Lease liabilities	20	0.58	0.55
iii) Trade payables	25	-	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,573.75	1,776.40
iv) Other financial liabilities	21B	597.98	657.23
b) Other current liabilities	24	179.69	117.78
c) Provisions	22	6.12	5.20
d) Current tax liabilities (net)	26	5.65	3.72
Total current liabilities (C)		3,714.65	3,375.02
Total Equity and Liabilities (A + B + C)		9,736.50	8,176.37
Summary of material accounting policies	1B		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial Statements

1-53

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dipak Daiswal
Partner
Membership No. 063682



Place: Kolkata
Date: 08 May 2025



Brij Bhushan Agarwal
(Managing Director)
(DIN: 0125056)

Chandan Sharma
(Company Secretary)
(MRN: F13367)
Place: Kolkata
Date: 08 May 2025

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
(DIN: 00232938)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
INCOME			
I Revenue from operations	27	9,121.40	7,570.77
II Other income	28	97.82	86.41
III Total Income (I+II)		9,219.22	7,657.18
EXPENSES			
IV Cost of materials consumed	29	6,878.58	5,537.46
Purchases of stock-in-trade		233.26	61.05
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and by-products	30	(379.68)	(136.47)
Employee benefits expense	31	224.69	186.48
Finance cost	32	96.77	73.55
Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	485.45	426.57
Impairment loss on financial assets	34	4.14	24.69
Other expenses	35	1,097.80	953.17
Total Expenses (IV)		8,641.01	7,126.50
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		578.21	530.68
VI Profit before tax		578.21	530.68
VII Tax expense:	36		
(i) Current tax		65.15	0.03
(ii) Prior year taxes		-	(213.26)
(iii) Deferred tax charge		95.96	18.73
VIII Profit for the year (VI-VII)		417.10	725.18
IX Other comprehensive income			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(2.00)	(0.67)
(ii) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(0.49)	(0.43)
(iii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.56	0.22
Other comprehensive income for the year (Net of tax)		(1.93)	(0.88)
X Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)		415.17	724.30
XI Earnings per Equity Share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)	37		
(i) Basic (₹)		94.52	164.33
(ii) Diluted (₹)		88.40	164.33
Summary of material accounting policies	1B		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial Statements

1-53

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For M S K A & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 105047W

Dipak Jaiswal

Partner

Membership No: 063682



Place: Kolkata

Date: 08 May 2025

Br J Bhushan Agarwal
(Managing Director)
(DIN: 01125056)

Chandan Sharma
(Company Secretary)
(MRN: F13367)

Place: Kolkata

Date: 08 May 2025

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
(DIN: 00232938)



Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit before tax	578.21	530.68
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	485.45	426.57
Dividend income	(0.86)	(1.08)
Unrealised foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	(7.47)	(3.40)
Impairment loss on financial assets	4.14	8.03
Net gain on financial assets measured at FVTPL	(41.82)	(34.12)
(Gain) / loss on forward contracts	(2.55)	2.07
Provision for employee benefit obligations	4.69	5.59
Provision for subsidy and incentive receivable	3.78	16.66
Provision for slow and non-moving items	2.08	1.86
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(25.43)	(35.49)
Finance cost	96.15	73.55
Others	1.62	0.48
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,097.99	991.40
Adjustments for :		
Increase / (Decrease) in Liabilities:		
Trade payables	807.24	1,019.62
Financial liabilities (non-current)	36.62	11.16
Financial liabilities (current)	9.70	5.65
Provisions (non-current)	(0.93)	(3.34)
Provisions (current)	0.92	3.53
Other non-current liabilities	(0.04)	(0.06)
Other current liabilities	62.99	(2.16)
(Increase) / Decrease in Assets:		
Trade receivables	(90.52)	(132.84)
Inventories	(603.40)	(345.30)
Other non-current assets	-	1.35
Other current assets	(114.46)	(112.14)
Financial assets (non current)	-	5.94
Financial assets (current)	15.29	(17.65)
Cash flow from operating activities before taxes	1,221.40	1,425.16
Direct taxes paid (net)	111.82	(83.55)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	1,333.22	1,341.61
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment including capital work-in-progress (net)	(1,320.01)	(1,370.09)
Investment made in subsidiaries	(89.01)	(389.23)
Investments (made in) / redeemed from fixed deposits with banks	(2.85)	64.44
Purchase of investments (net)	(46.96)	(18.61)
Payment made towards acquisition of entity	-	(373.23)
Dividends received	0.86	1.08
Loans and advances (given)/recovered	(19.55)	239.76
Interest received	24.70	29.99
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,452.82)	(1,815.89)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	-	250.41
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(124.01)	(40.65)
(Repayments of)/ proceeds from current borrowings	(442.95)	290.70
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(0.27)	(0.75)
Proceeds from issue of securities	800.00	-
Finance cost paid	(92.23)	(56.33)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)	140.54	443.38
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	20.94	(30.90)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer note 12)	7.33	38.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 12)	28.27	7.33

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Notes :

- (i) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".
- (ii) Purchase of Property plant & equipment (net) includes movement pertaining to capital work-in-progress, capital advances and creditors for capital goods.
- (iii) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance with banks:	27.41	5.70
Cash on hand	0.86	0.62
Fixed Deposits having original maturity of less than 3 months	-	0.02
Cheques on hand	-	0.99
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	28.27	7.33

iv) Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flow arising from financing activities:

Movement in borrowings

Particulars- Reconciliation between opening & closing balances of borrowings	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Opening balance	1,069.30	568.84
Proceeds	-	541.11
Payments	(566.96)	(40.65)
Non-cash movements	2.54	-
Closing balance	504.88	1,069.30

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 105047W

Dipak Jaiswal

Partner

Membership No. 063682



Place: Kolkata

Date: 08 May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
(Managing Director)
(DIN: 01125056)

Chandan Sharma

Chandan Sharma
(Company Secretary)
(MRN: F13367)

Place: Kolkata

Date: 08 May 2025

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
(DIN: 00232938)



Shyam Sel and Power Limited
CIN: U27109WB1991PLC052962
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in ₹ crores, unless specified otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,41,30,036	44.13	4,41,30,036	44.13
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	4,41,30,036	44.13	4,41,30,036	44.13

B. Other equity (*)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity Instruments through OCI	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General Reserve	Amalgamation Reserve	
Balance at 1 April, 2024	76.59	492.08	3,830.29	36.86	19.90	4,457.52
Profit for the year	-	-	417.10	-	-	417.10
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:	-	-	(1.50)	-	-	(1.50)
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.43)
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	76.59	492.08	4,245.89	36.86	19.90	4,872.69
Balance at 1 April, 2023	115.02	492.08	3,105.66	36.86	19.90	3,771.66
Profit for the year	-	-	725.18	-	-	725.18
Acquisitions and business combinations during the year	(38.43)	-	-	-	-	(38.43)
Other comprehensive income:	-	-	(0.54)	-	-	(0.54)
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.34)
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	76.59	492.08	3,830.29	36.86	19.90	4,457.52

(*) Refer note 18 for description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within Other Equity

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For M S K A & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 105047W



Dipak Jainwal

Partner

Membership No: 063682

Place: Kolkata

Date: 08 May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal

(Managing Director)

(DIN: 01124056)

Chandan Sharma

(Company Secretary)

(MRN: F13367)

Place: Kolkata

Date: 08 May 2025

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal

(Joint Managing Director)

(DIN: 00232938)

1A Corporate Information

Shyam Sel and Power Limited (the "Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited. The Company is a public limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated in 1991 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Its registered and principal office of business is located at Kolkata, West Bengal. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing iron and steel.

The Board of Directors approved the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 on 08 May 2025.

1B Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Basis of preparation and measurement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to 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.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, paragraph 66 and 69 of Ind AS 1 and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain class of financial assets/ liabilities, share based payments and net liability for defined benefit plans that are measured at fair value.

The accounting policies adopted are the same as those which were applied for the previous financial year.

(iii) Classification between current and non-current

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(iv) Use of estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying Financial Statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the Financial Statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.



(All amounts in ₹ crores, unless specified otherwise)

1B Material accounting policies (cont'd)**(b) Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)****Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives**

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Life
Leasehold improvement (*)	Over the contractual lease term
Buildings	5 years to 60 years
Plant and Equipment	5 years to 40 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years to 20 years
Office Equipment	3 years to 10 years

(*) Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease period, which corresponds with the useful lives of the assets.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

(c) Other Intangible Assets

Software costs are included in the balance sheet as intangible assets when it is probable that associated future economic benefits would flow to the Company. In this case they are measured initially at purchase cost and then amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Intangible assets	Useful life
Computer software	3 years- 5 Years
Technology	5 years

Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised. Such intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised.

(d) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

(e) Foreign currency transactions**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).



1B Material accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement such as derivative instrument.

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

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

(g) Revenue from contract with customer

The Company manufactures and sells a range of iron & steel and other ferro alloy products. Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of these products is recognized at a point in time when control of the product has been transferred, and there are no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products.

The Company has objective evidence that all criterion for acceptance has been satisfied.

(i) Sale of goods

The majority of the Company's revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of the goods has been transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are either dispatched or delivered to the customer, depending on the terms of the contract. However, for export sales, control might also be transferred when delivered either to the port of departure or port of arrival, depending on the specific terms of the contract with a customer. There is limited judgement needed in identifying the point control passes: once physical delivery of the products to the agreed location has occurred, the group no longer has physical possession, usually will have a present right to payment (as a single payment on delivery) and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

Variable consideration:

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods measured at the transaction price of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer.

The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Goods are often sold with volume and price discounts based on aggregate sales over a 12 months period. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume and price discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the most likely method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A liability is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term of 30-90 days, which is consistent with market practice. Any obligation to provide a refund is recognised as a provision. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Sales Return:

The Company accounts for sales returns accrual by recording an allowance for sales returns concurrent with the recognition of revenue at the time of a product sale.

(ii) Sale of services

Revenues from services are recognised as and when services are rendered and on the basis of contractual terms with the parties. The performance obligation in respect of professional services is satisfied over a period of time and acceptance of the customer.

(iii) Other operating revenue

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established.

Export Benefit

Revenue from export benefits arising from Duty entitlement pass book (DEPB scheme), duty drawback scheme, remission of duties and taxes on export products are recognised on export of goods in accordance with their respective underlying scheme at fair value of consideration received or receivable.



1B Material accounting policies (cont'd)

(iv) Contract Balances

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 that is conditional. A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liability

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.

Trade Receivable

A trade receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(h) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Monetary Government grants, whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non current assets and are recognized and disclosed as 'deferred income' under non-current liability in the Balance Sheet and transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

All Non-monetary grants received are recognized for both asset and grant at nominal value.

(i) Taxes

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

(i) Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year/period end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(j) Business combination

Business Combination has been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Company. The cost of acquisition also includes fair value of any contingent considerations. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at the fair value on the date of acquisition. Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts and no adjustments are made to reflect their fair values or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recorded in capital reserve and presented separately from capital reserves.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amount recognised at that date.



1B Material accounting policies (cont'd)**(k) Leases****The Company as a lessee**

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

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

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees,
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(l) Inventories**Basis of valuation**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Method of valuation:

Cost of raw materials has been determined by using moving weighted average cost method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes direct labour and an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads and taxes as applicable. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis. Cost of traded goods has been determined by using moving weighted average cost method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Valuation of finished goods and traded goods are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is less. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Provision of obsolescence on inventories is considered on the basis of management's estimate based on demand and market of the inventories.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

(n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

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

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



1B Material accounting policies (cont'd)

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise balance with banks, cash on hand, cheques/ draft on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include balance with banks, cash on hand, cheques/ draft on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

(p) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

(I) Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

(II) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

- a) at amortized cost; or
- b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- c) at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument- by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

(III) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 30 days past due.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as impairment loss on financial assets in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(IV) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or
- b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.



1B Material accounting policies (cont'd)

(ii) Financial liabilities

(I) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(II) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Borrowing Cost: Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(III) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

(iii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

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1B Material accounting policies (cont'd)**(q) Employee benefits****(i) Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations**(I) Defined contribution plan**

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme: Contribution towards employees' state insurance scheme is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(II) Defined benefit plans**Gratuity**

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The estimated future payments which are denominated in a currency other than INR, are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Compensated absences

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise. Leaves under defined benefit plans can be encashed only on discontinuation of service by employee.

(iii) Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Companies' best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

The Holding Company has established an Employee Stock Option Plan namely SMEL Performance Scheme ('the Plan'), which extends to the employees of the Company. The ESOP is administered by the Shyam Metals Employees Welfare Trust.

In accordance with the guidance provided under Ind AS 102 - Share-based Payment, the fair value of the stock options granted to employees of the Company is recognized as an employee compensation expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in financial liability. The expense is recognized based on the fair value of the options at the grant date as communicated by the Holding Company.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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



1B Material accounting policies (cont'd)**(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 monitors the operating results of all product segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the Summary Statements.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services. Further:

- Segment revenue includes sales and other income directly identifiable with / allocable to the segment including inter - segment revenue. Expenses that are directly identifiable with / allocable to segments are considered for determining the segment result.
- Expenses which relate to the Group as a whole and not allocable to segments are included under un-allocable expenditure.
- Income which relates to the Group as a whole and not allocable to segments is included in unallocable income.
- Segment results includes margins on inter-segment sales which are reduced in arriving at the profit before tax of the Company.
- Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Unallocable assets and liabilities represent the assets and liabilities that relate to the Group as a whole and not allocable to any segment.
- Segment revenue resulting from transactions with other business segments is accounted on the basis of transfer price agreed between the segments. Such transfer prices are either determined to yield a desired margin or agreed on a negotiated business.

- (t) All amounts disclosed in Financial Statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

1C Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

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

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expense in future periods.

(b) Deferred tax assets

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

(c) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements.

(d) Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

(e) Fair value measurements of financial instruments

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

(f) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits and compensated absences)

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as gratuity and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each year end.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. For details refer Note 38.

(g) Allocation of consideration over the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination

Assets and liabilities acquired pursuant to business combination are stated at the fair values determined as of the date of acquisition. The carrying values of assets acquired are determined based on estimate of a valuation carried out by independent professional valuers appointed by the Company. The values have been assessed based on the technical estimates of useful lives of tangible assets and benefits expected from the use of intangible assets. Other assets and liabilities were recorded at values that were expected to be realised or settled respectively.

1D New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments Adopted by the Company

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year, MCA vide notification dated 9th September 2024 and 20th September 2024 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Third amendment Rule, 2024 respectively which amended / notified certain accounting standards and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2024:

-Insurance Contract - Ind AS 117 and

-Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback - Amendment to Ind AS 116.

- 1E The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendment to existing standard under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standard or amendment to existing standards applicable to the Company other than as stated above.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in ₹ crores, unless specified otherwise)

2A Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Accumulated depreciation			Net Carrying Value	
	As at 01 April 2024	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2025	Charge for the year	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Freehold Land	184.51	40.38	-	224.89	-	-	-	224.89	-
Buildings	506.41	674.72	-	1,181.13	62.10	-	245.38	935.75	-
Plant and Equipment	3,093.86	1,724.34	-	4,818.20	411.56	-	1,680.63	3,137.57	-
Furniture and Fixtures	2.28	0.01	-	2.29	0.13	-	1.42	0.87	-
Vehicles	6.61	0.55	-	7.16	1.13	-	4.15	3.01	-
Office Equipment	5.47	2.54	-	8.01	1.55	-	4.93	3.08	-
Total	3,799.14	2,442.54	-	6,241.68	476.47	-	1,936.51	4,305.17	-

Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Accumulated depreciation			Net Carrying Value	
	As at 01 April 2023	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2024	Charge for the year	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024
Freehold Land	178.78	5.73	-	184.51	-	-	-	184.51	-
Buildings	422.40	84.01	-	506.41	34.78	-	183.28	323.13	-
Plant and Equipment	2,091.90	1,001.96	-	3,093.86	337.19	-	1,269.07	1,824.79	-
Furniture and Fixtures	2.07	0.21	-	2.28	0.24	-	1.29	0.99	-
Vehicles	4.04	2.57	-	6.61	0.63	-	3.02	3.59	-
Office Equipment	3.96	1.51	-	5.47	0.78	-	3.38	2.09	-
Total	2,703.15	1,095.99	-	3,799.14	373.62	-	1,460.04	2,339.10	-

Notes:

(a) Refer note 19 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

(b) Refer note 38 for details on contractual commitments for acquiring property, plant and equipment.

(c) Freehold land and Building are in the name of company except as follows:

Description of Properties	Gross Carrying Value		Title Deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative/ employee of promoter or director	Property held (Years in Range)	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024				
Freehold Land	13.00	13.00	Shyam Metalics Private Limited	No	2006-2007	For certain properties acquired through amalgamation/mergers in prior years, the Management is yet to get these transferred in the name of the Company.
Freehold Land	1.86	1.86	Crongoods Supply Private Limited	No	2011-2013	
Freehold Land	5.31	5.31	Gulmohar Complex Private Limited	No	2014-2015	
Freehold Land	15.17	15.17	Shreepanchami Consultants Private	No	2010-2011	
Freehold Land	11.01	11.01	Shyam Sel Limited	No	2006-2009	The Management is yet to get these transferred in the name of the Company.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in ₹ crores, unless specified otherwise)

2B Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Gross carrying value			Accumulated depreciation			Net block As at
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31 March 2025	Charge for the year	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2025
Leasehold Land	46.36	-	-	46.36	1.09	-	4.80
Total	46.36	-	-	46.36	1.09	-	4.80
Particulars	Gross carrying value			Accumulated depreciation			Net block As at
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31 March 2024	Charge for the year	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2024
Leasehold Land	46.36	-	-	46.36	1.09	-	3.71
Total	46.36	-	-	46.36	1.09	-	3.71

Notes:

- (a) The Company as a lessee has obtained certain assets such as immovable properties for the purposes of carrying on various business operations. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-to-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payment which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and right-of-use assets. The Company has presented its right-of-use assets separately from other assets. Each lease generally imposes a restriction that unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sub-lease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Some lease contain an option to extend the lease for a further term.
- (b) Additional information on extension/ termination options: Extension and termination options are included in a number of property lease arrangements of the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable based on consent of the Company.
- (c) There are no leases which are yet to commence as on 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: Nil).
- (d) Lease payments, not included in measurement of liability: The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

(e) Total undiscounted future lease payments relating to underlying leases are as follows:

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025					
Lease payments	0.64	0.65	1.98	35.03	38.30
As at 31 March 2024					
Lease payments	0.63	0.64	1.96	34.90	38.13

(f) Leasehold land are in the name of Company except as follows:

Description of Properties	Gross carrying value			Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative/ employee of promoter or director	Property held (Years in Range)	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	Title Deeds held in the name of			
Leasehold Land	0.26	0.26	Mittal Corp. Limited	No	2016	For certain leases acquired through amalgamation/ mergers in prior years, the Management is yet to get these transferred in the name of the Company.
Leasehold Land	1.20	1.20	Mittal Corp. Limited	No	2010	
Leasehold Land	24.42	24.42	Platinum Minnet Private Limited	No	2021	
Leasehold Land (*)	0.00	0.00	Shyam Sel Limited	No	2001-2003	The Management is yet to get these transferred in the name of the Company.

(*) Note: 0.00 Figure represents value less than ₹ 1 Lakh.



2B Right-of-use assets (cont'd)

(g) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(i) Right-of-use assets		
Buildings	-	-
Land	41.56	42.65
	41.56	42.65
(ii) Lease liabilities		
Non-current	6.50	6.18
Current	0.58	0.55
	7.08	6.73

(h) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1.09	1.09
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	0.62	0.79
	1.71	1.88

(i) Carrying value of Right-of-use assets:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	42.65	43.74
Additions during the year	-	-
Depreciation for the year	1.09	1.09
Balance as at the end of the year	41.56	42.65

(j) Movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	6.73	6.69
Additions during the year	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	0.62	0.79
Payment of Lease liabilities for the year	0.27	0.75
Balance as at the end of the year	7.08	6.73

(k) Amount recognised in the Statement of cash flows:

Total cash outflow of leases including cash outflow for short term leases and leases of low value amounts to ₹ 25.29 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 21.05 crores)

There is no 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 due.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in ₹ crores, unless specified otherwise)

3 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at 1 April 2024	Additions during the year	Capitalisation /Adjustments	As at 31 March 2025
Capital work-in-progress	1,894.11	1,200.74	(2,369.59)	725.26
Total	1,894.11	1,200.74	(2,369.59)	725.26

Particulars	As at 1 April 2023 (Refer Note No. 48 (A))	Additions during the year	Capitalisation /Adjustments	As at 31 March 2024
Capital work-in-progress	1,155.84	1,496.20	(757.93)	1,894.11
Total	1,155.84	1,496.20	(757.93)	1,894.11

Note - Borrowing costs capitalised during the year amounted to ₹ 63.16 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹ 46.47 Crore). The average capitalisation rate was 6.36% per annum (31 March 2024: 6.23% per annum).

B. Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
As at 31 March 2025				Total
Projects in progress	439.66	213.29	72.31	725.26
Total Capital work-in-progress	439.66	213.29	72.31	725.26
As at 31 March 2024				
Projects in progress	1,469.70	402.71	21.70	1,894.11
Total Capital work-in-progress	1,469.70	402.71	21.70	1,894.11

Note - There are no projects which are overdue as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 respectively and there are no projects which have been temporarily suspended or has exceeded its budgeted cost in the current year and previous year.

4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Accumulated amortisation			Net Carrying Value
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2025	
Software	3.06	0.39	-	3.45	1.65	0.79	2.44	1.01
Technology	146.70	-	-	146.70	54.36	7.10	61.46	85.24
Total	149.76	0.39	-	150.15	56.01	7.89	63.90	86.25

Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Accumulated amortisation			Net Carrying Value
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2024	
Software	2.32	0.74	-	3.06	1.27	0.38	1.65	1.41
Technology	146.70	-	-	146.70	2.88	51.48	54.36	92.34
Total	149.02	0.74	-	149.76	4.15	51.86	56.01	93.75



5 Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures

Particulars	Face Value (₹)	Number of shares		Amount	
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Investment in equity instruments - unquoted - measured at cost					
Investment in Subsidiaries					
Shyam Energy Limited	10	16,93,750	16,93,750	1.62	1.62
Shree Venkateshwara Electrocast Private Limited	10	16,87,083	16,87,083	1.69	1.69
Meadow Housing Private Limited	10	7,50,000	7,50,000	0.75	0.75
Whispering Developers Private Limited	10	5,00,000	5,00,000	0.50	0.50
Nirjhar Commodities Private Limited	10	5,100	5,100	0.01	0.01
Shree Sikhar Iron & Steel Private Limited	10	5,75,000	5,75,000	6.33	6.33
Shyam Metals International DMCC		-	-	-	-
SS Natural Resources Private Limited	10	3,66,000	3,66,000	0.37	0.37
SMEL Steel Structural Private Limited	10	10,000	-	0.01	-
				11.28	11.27
Investments in Associates					
Kolhan Complex Private Limited	10	1,33,400	1,33,400	1.20	1.20
				1.20	1.20
Investment in Joint Venture					
Kalinga Energy & Power Limited	10	1,25,000	1,25,000	0.13	0.13
				0.13	0.13
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures - unquoted - measured at cost					
Investment in step-down subsidiary					
Ramsarup Industries Limited [refer note (a)]	10	47,90,00,000	39,00,00,000	479.00	390.00
				479.00	390.00
				491.61	402.60

Notes:

(a) The Company has made investments in its step-down subsidiary, Ramsarup Industries Limited ("Issuer Company") towards 0% Optionally Convertible Debentures. These debentures are convertible at the option of the Issuer Company in whole or part of the outstanding amount in relation to the OCDs to fully paid up equity shares of the Issuer Company after expiry of 2 years, but before completion of period of 10 years from the date of allotment. Further, if not converted, these debentures are redeemable at the option of the Issuer Company in whole or part of the outstanding amount in relation to the OCDs after expiry of 2 years, at premium of 9.11% p.a. IRR or such higher amount as the Board of the Issuer Company may decide within a period of 30 days from the date of exercise of option but before completion of period of 10 years from the date of allotment.

(b) Details of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures in accordance with Ind AS 112 - "Disclosure of interests in other entities":

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of ownership voting rights held by the Company	
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Subsidiaries			
Shyam Energy Limited	India	86.46%	86.46%
Shree Venkateshwara Electrocast Private Limited	India	90.00%	90.00%
Meadow Housing Private Limited	India	71.43%	71.43%
Whispering Developers Private Limited	India	67.57%	67.57%
Nirjhar Commodities Private Limited	India	51.00%	51.00%
Shree Sikhar Iron & Steel Private Limited	India	99.91%	99.91%
SS Natural Resources Private Limited	India	60.00%	60.00%
SMEL Steel Structural Private Limited	India	100.00%	0.00%
Associates			
Kolhan Complex Private Limited	India	41.28%	41.28%
Joint venture			
Kalinga Energy & Power Limited	India	50.00%	50.00%



6 Investments

(a) Non-current investments

Particulars	Amount	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(i) Investments in Bonds and Debentures (Quoted, measured at amortised cost)	88.12	25.76
(ii) Investment in Mutual Funds and AIFs (Quoted, measured at fair value through profit or loss)	11.00	-
(iii) Investment in Government Securities	0.03	0.03
	99.15	25.79

Note: Details of corporate guarantees of the Company executed in favour of:

Name of the entity	Name of the Bank in whose favour guarantee has been executed	Amount	
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Shree Venkateshwara Electrocast Private Limited	IDFC First Bank Limited	25.00	25.00
Shree Venkateshwara Electrocast Private Limited	Axis Bank Limited	40.00	40.00
SMEL Steel Structural Private Limited	ICICI Bank Limited	50.00	-
Meadow Housing Private Limited	ICICI Bank Limited	-	26.00
Andhra Minmet Private Limited	ICICI Bank Limited	-	5.00
Glowing Realty Private Limited	ICICI Bank Limited	-	5.00

6 Investments (cont'd)

(b) Current investments

Particulars	Face Value (₹)	Number of units		Amount	
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(i) Investment in equity shares (Quoted, measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income)					
Bajaj Finance Limited	2	2,500	6,547	2.24	4.74
Brookfield India Real Estate Trust REIT		58,400	58,400	10.90	1.49
Powergrid Infrastructure Investment Trust		5,41,200	5,41,200	4.11	5.13
Reliance Industries Ltd	10	18,000	-	2.30	-
				19.55	11.36
(ii) Investments in Bonds and Debentures (Unquoted, measured at amortised cost)				-	53.06
(Quoted, measured at amortised cost)				5.72	-
				5.72	53.06
(iii) Investment in Mutual Funds and AIFs (Quoted, measured at fair value through profit or loss)				449.86	395.78
				475.13	460.20

Additional notes:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	574.25	485.96
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	0.03	0.03
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	574.25	485.96

Notes:

(a) Investments at fair value through OCI (fully paid) reflect investment in quoted equity securities. These equity shares are designated as FVOCI as they are not held for trading purpose and are not in similar line of business as the Company. Thus disclosing their fair value fluctuation in profit and loss will not reflect the purpose of holding.

(b) A description of the Company's financial instrument risks along with the methods used to measure the financial assets, including risk management objectives and policies are given in Note 41.

(c) There were no impairment in investments for the year ending 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024 - nil).



7 Other financial assets (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Bank deposits having remaining maturity of more than 12 months as on date	6.99	0.02
Total	6.99	0.02

Note: Fixed Deposits amounting to ₹ 6.99 Crores (31 March 2024 : ₹ 0.02 Crores) are held as margin money.

8 Non-current tax assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Advance tax [net of provisions amounting to ₹ 442.91 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹ 0.19 Crore)]	79.50	254.55
Total	79.50	254.55

9 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Capital advances	81.47	107.73
Deposits against demands under dispute	4.36	4.36
Prepaid expenses	0.10	0.10
Total	85.93	112.19

10 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<i>Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value</i>		
Raw materials	984.69	833.51
Finished goods	630.65	326.08
Stores and spares	183.28	109.20
Fuel	0.80	2.34
Stock-in-trade	5.91	4.22
By-products	182.60	109.18
Less: Provision for slow and non-moving items	(3.94)	(1.86)
Total	1,983.99	1,382.67
<i>Included above, goods-in-transit</i>		
Raw materials	50.21	82.06
Finished goods	37.37	17.93
Total	87.58	99.99

Notes:

(a) For details on inventories hypothecated to banks against working capital facilities refer note 19.

(b) During the year ended 31 March 2025, ₹ 7.77 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 0.83 crores) was recognized as expense for inventories recognized at net realizable value.

(c) The movement in allowances for slow and non moving items is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance	1.86	-
Additions	2.08	1.86
Closing Balance	3.94	1.86



11 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Trade receivables considered good (Secured)	256.29	176.00
Trade receivables considered good (Unsecured)	334.05	329.47
Trade receivables - credit impaired	8.80	8.44
Less: Allowances for expected credit losses	599.14	513.91
Total	(8.80)	(8.44)
	590.34	505.47

(a) In determining the allowances for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

(b) For trade receivable outstanding from related party refer note 40

(c) There are no trade or other receivable which are either due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

(d) The movement for provision for trade receivable is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance	8.44	0.41
Additions	0.36	8.03
Closing Balance	8.80	8.44

(e) For trade receivable ageing refer below:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2025:							
Undisputed:							
- Considered Good	-	559.53	17.65	8.48	4.68	-	590.34
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit Impaired	-	3.40	0.87	2.10	1.97	-	8.35
Disputed:							
- Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit Impaired	-	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.20	0.11	0.45
Total (A)	-	562.94	18.63	10.60	6.85	0.11	599.14
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	3.41	0.98	2.12	2.17	0.11	8.80
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	3.41	0.98	2.12	2.17	0.11	8.80
Total (A-B)	-	559.53	17.65	8.48	4.68	-	590.34
As at 31 March 2024:							
Undisputed:							
- Considered Good	-	453.80	48.29	-	-	-	502.09
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	5.15	3.29	-	8.44
Disputed:							
- Considered Good	-	0.31	0.96	0.40	1.71	-	3.38
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	-	454.11	49.25	5.55	5.00	-	513.91
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	0.44	4.16	3.84	-	8.44
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	0.44	4.16	3.84	-	8.44
Total (A-B)	-	454.11	48.81	1.39	1.16	-	505.47

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance with banks:		
Cheques on Hand	27.41	5.70
Cash on hand	-	0.99
Fixed Deposits having original maturity of less than 3 months	0.86	0.62
Total	-	0.02
	28.27	7.33

13 Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Fixed Deposits having remaining maturity of less than 3 months [refer note (a) below]	3.33	3.23
Fixed Deposits having maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months [refer note (a) below]	0.57	4.79
Total	3.90	8.02

Notes:

(a) Fixed Deposits amounting to ₹ 3.90 Crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 8.02 crores) are held as margin money



14 Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans to related parties (refer note 40)		
Total	116.42	96.87
	116.42	96.87

Note: Disclosures pursuant to regulation 34 (3) of Securities And Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	Balance outstanding as at		Maximum balance outstanding		Rate of interest (%)	Purpose of loan
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24		
SS Natural Resources Private Limited	21.57	14.65	21.57	14.65	8.50%	General corporate purpose
Shree Venkateshwara Electrocast Private Limited	25.78	25.32	31.16	25.32	9.00%	
Ramsarup Industries Limited	69.07	56.90	69.08	56.90	8.50%	

15 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(Unsecured, considered good except otherwise stated)		
Security deposits		
Earnest money deposits	5.63	18.09
Interest accrued and due on fixed deposits	0.01	0.06
Interest accrued on Bonds	0.37	0.44
Interest accrued on Loans	1.86	-
Mark-to-market impact on forward contract	14.17	15.23
Subsidy and incentive receivable [refer note (a) below]	2.55	-
Less: Provision for subsidy and incentive receivable	53.68	56.46
Total	(20.44)	(16.66)
	57.83	73.62

Notes:

(a) The Company has an outstanding litigation with respect to claims receivable from Government of West Bengal under its erstwhile subsidy schemes. In the current year, considering the lapse of time and uncertainty about the timing of the recovery of the incentive amounts, the Company, on a conservative basis has recorded a provision for time value of money amounting to ₹ 3.78 crores (31 March 2024 : ₹ 11.66 crores) determined based on the Expected Credit Loss methodology as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'.

(b) The movement for provision for subsidy and incentive receivable is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance	16.66	-
Additions	3.78	16.66
Closing Balance	20.44	16.66

16 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(Unsecured, considered good except otherwise stated)		
Advances other than capital advances:		
- Advances against goods and services		
Prepaid expenses	445.99	322.31
Advances to employees	1.56	5.85
Balances with statutory authorities	2.92	1.90
Total	108.73	114.68
	559.20	444.74



17 Equity Share Capital**A. Equity****a) Authorised**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorised Capital		
1,504,310,010 (March 31, 2024 - 1,504,310,010) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,504.31	1,504.31
Total	1,504.31	1,504.31

b) Issued, subscribed and paid-up Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up Capital		
44,130,036 (31 March 2024 - 44,130,036) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	44.13	44.13
Total	44.13	44.13

c) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of shares	₹ in Crores	No. of shares	₹ in Crores
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	4,41,30,036	44.13	4,41,30,036	44.13
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	4,41,30,036	44.13	4,41,30,036	44.13

d) Rights/preferences/restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

e) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% of shareholding	Number of shares	% of shareholding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up, held by: Shyam Metalics & Energy Limited	4,41,30,036	100.00%	4,41,30,036	100.00%

f) Particulars of shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% of shareholding	Number of shares	% of shareholding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up, held by: Shyam Metalics & Energy Limited	4,41,30,036	100.00%	4,41,30,036	100.00%

g) Shareholding of promoters are as follows:

Name of the Promoter / Promoter Group	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	No of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Promoters: Shyam Metalics & Energy Limited	4,41,30,036	100.00%	0.00%	4,41,30,036	100.00%	0.00%

(h) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

(i) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

The Company has issued 0% Optionally Convertible Debenture

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: issued during the year	800.00	-
Balance as at the end of the year	800.00	-

The Company has issued 0% Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) in two tranches—₹600 crores and ₹200 crores—in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013. These OCDs have a tenure of 10 years from their respective allotment dates. The Company has the right, at its sole discretion, to convert all or part of the outstanding amounts under the OCDs (including principal and any coupon) into fully paid-up equity shares at any time before the completion of the 10-year period, based on a pre-determined equity share value of ₹1,709.91 per share. Any OCDs not converted and remaining outstanding at the end of the tenure shall be redeemed at a premium ensuring a minimum Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 8.57% per annum or such higher amount as may be decided by the Board, with redemption to be completed within 30 days from the expiry of 10 years from the date of the last allotment.



18 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Reserves and surplus		
- Capital Reserve	76.59	76.59
- Securities premium	492.08	492.08
- Retained Earnings	4,245.89	3,830.29
- General reserves	36.86	36.86
- Amalgamation reserves	19.90	19.90
Other comprehensive income		
- Equity instruments through other comprehensive income ('OCI')	1.37	1.80
Total	4,872.69	4,457.52

Notes:

(a) **Capital Reserve:** Capital reserve has been created to set aside gains of capital nature from business combinations and mergers. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Movement for the year is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	76.59	115.02
Movement on account of acquisitions and business combinations during the year	-	(38.43)
Balance as at the end of the year	76.59	76.59

(b) **Security premium:** Security premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Movement for the year is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	492.08	492.08
Balance as at the end of the year	492.08	492.08

(c) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Movement for the year is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	3,830.29	3,105.66
Add: Profit for the year	417.10	725.18
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)	(1.50)	(0.54)
Balance as at the end of the year	4,245.89	3,830.29

(d) **General reserves:** General Reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits for appropriation purposes. General Reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other Comprehensive income. Movement for the year is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	36.86	36.86
Balance as at the end of the year	36.86	36.86

(e) **Amalgamation reserves:** Amalgamation reserves represents reserve created on account of Companies amalgamated during prior years.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	19.90	19.90
Balance as at the end of the year	19.90	19.90

(f) **Equity instruments through OCI:** The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1.80	2.14
Add: Fair value changes to investments in equity instruments (net of taxes)	(0.43)	(0.34)
Balance as at the end of the year	1.37	1.80



19 Borrowings

(A) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Secured		
Indian Rupee loan [refer note (a) below]	125.00	229.17
Foreign currency loan [refer note (b) below]	111.18	128.41
Hire purchase finance [refer note (c) below]	0.91	0.98
	237.09	358.56
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings	(83.09)	(103.40)
Total	154.00	255.16

(B) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Secured		
From Banks:		
(Repayable on demand)		
- Cash Credit [refer note (d) & (f) below]	2.37	3.74
- Working capital - Demand Loan [refer note (e) & (f) below]	265.42	110.00
Unsecured loans	-	597.00
Current maturities of non-current borrowings	83.09	103.40
Total	350.88	814.14

Notes:

Repayment terms and security disclosure for the outstanding borrowings (including current maturities) as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024:

(a) Indian Rupee Loan from banks:

Name of Bank	Type of Loan	Outstanding amounts		Repayment Schedule	Security
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024		
HDFC Bank	Term Loan	125.00	229.17	HDFC Term Loan of ₹ 250 crores is repayable in equal quarterly instalments starting from 31 January 2024 and ending on 31 October 2026. It carries a rate of interest of 7.39% p.a. which is repayable on a monthly basis.	Immovable PPE - Factory Land & Building situated at Industrial Growth Centre, Pithampur, District Dhar Plant, Madhya Pradesh. Movable PPE - Plant and Machinery situated at Industrial Growth Centre, Pithampur, District Dhar Plant, Madhya Pradesh.
Total		125.00	229.17		

(b) Foreign Currency Loan from banks:

Name of Bank	Type of Loan	Loan Amount		Repayment Schedule	Security, Pre-payment and Penalty
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024		
Oldenburgische Landesbank AG, Germany ("OLB Bank")	External commercial borrowings	111.18	128.41	External Commercial Borrowings of EURO 18,571,830.2 has been sanctioned out of which Euro 18,571,830.2 has been disbursed until 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: EURO 16,428,660.20). The loan is repayable in 15 (equal) half-yearly instalments, commencing from 30 June 2023 till 30 June 2030	Exclusive charge on the property, plant & equipments imported by utilising this loan.
Total		111.18	128.41		



19 Borrowings (Cont'd)

Notes (Cont'd)

(c) Hire Purchase loans are repayable in monthly instalments and secured by assets purchased there again.

(d) Cash credit facilities from banks carry interest ranging between 6.68% p.a. - 8.65% p.a. (31 March 2024 : 6.70% p.a. - 9.08% p.a.), computed on a daily basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand. These are secured by way of hypothecation of the Company's entire current assets (excluding investments) and further secured by second charge on property, plant and equipments of the Company.

(e) Working capital demand loan has been availed from banks for financing of the working capital requirement for a period of 60 - 90 days. The rate of interest on these facilities ranges between 6.70% p.a. - 7.30% p.a. (31 March 2024: 7.00% p.a. - 7.35% p.a.), fixed and shall be payable at monthly rest on the first day of the subsequent month/maturity, wherever applicable. These are secured by way of hypothecation of the Company's entire current assets (excluding investments) and further secured by second charge on fixed assets of the Company.

(f) Security details:

Primary security

Charge on inventories and trade receivables of the Company along with other current assets (excluding investments) on pari passu basis with working capital bankers.

Collateral security

(i) Hypothecation of the entire movable property, plant and equipments of the Company at Mangalpur unit ranking pari-passu for charge basis with other working capital lenders.

(ii) First pari passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of factory Land & Building of Mangalpur unit admeasuring 10 acres.

(iii) Second pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage of factory Land & Building of Jamuria unit admeasuring 309.19 acres.

(iv) Hypothecation of the entire moveable property, plant & equipment of the Company at Jamuria unit ranking pari-passu second charge basis with other working capitals lenders.

(v) Hypothecation of the entire movable property, plant & equipment of the Company at the Aluminium Foil unit at Pakuria (except assets specifically charged to equipment financier, i.e., OLB Bank) ranking pari-passu second charge basis with other working capital lenders.

(vi) Mortgage of factory land and building of the Company measuring about 5.405 acres at Pakuria Aluminium Foil unit ranking pari-passu second charge basis with other working capital lenders.



20 Lease liabilities

(A) Non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Lease liabilities (refer note 2B)	6.50	6.18
Total	6.50	6.18

(B) Current lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Lease liabilities (refer note 2B)	0.58	0.55
Total	0.58	0.55

21 Other Financial Liabilities

(A) Non-current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Retention money	63.98	27.36
Total	63.98	27.36

(B) Current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	24.56	21.26
Creditors for capital goods	537.41	609.66
Mark-to-market on forward contract	-	2.07
Receivable from subsidiary against employee stock option plan	8.78	3.59
Employee related payables	27.23	20.65
Total	597.98	657.23

22 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current :		
Provision for employee benefits - Gratuity (refer note 39)	16.53	10.77
Total	16.53	10.77
Current :		
Provision for employee benefits - Gratuity (refer note 39)	0.64	0.73
Provision for employee benefits - Leave encashment	5.48	4.47
Total	6.12	5.20

23 Deferred tax Assets/Liability (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of:		
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	73.35	50.89
Right-of-use assets	10.48	10.73
Fair valuation of financial instruments	9.28	8.59
Others	1.11	2.03
	94.22	72.24
Deferred tax assets arising on account of:		
Lease liabilities	1.78	1.69
Impairment loss on financial assets	2.21	2.12
Provision for employee benefits	5.76	3.80
Provision for slow and non-moving items	0.99	0.47
Provision for subsidy and incentive receivable	5.15	4.19
Unabsorbed business losses and depreciation	-	82.50
Others	14.50	10.16
	30.39	104.93
Deferred Tax Assets/ liability (net)	(63.83)	32.69



23 Deferred tax Assets/Liability (net) (cont'd)

(a) Movement in of deferred tax (assets) / liabilities (net):

Particulars	Balance as at the beginning of the year	Recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at the end of the year
Year ended 31 March 2025:				
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of:				
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	50.89	22.46	-	73.35
Right-of-use assets	10.73	(0.25)	-	10.48
Fair valuation of financial instruments	8.59	0.63	0.06	9.28
Others	2.03	(0.92)	-	1.11
Deferred tax assets arising on account of:				
Lease liabilities	1.69	0.09	-	1.78
Impairment loss on financial assets	2.12	0.09	-	2.21
Provision for employee benefits	3.80	2.46	(0.50)	5.76
Provision for slow and non-moving items	0.47	0.52	-	0.99
Provision for subsidy and incentive receivable	4.19	0.96	-	5.15
Unabsorbed business losses and depreciation	82.50	(82.50)	-	-
Others	10.16	4.34	-	14.50
	32.69	(95.96)	(0.56)	(63.83)
Year ended 31 March 2024:				
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of:				
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	72.59	(21.70)	-	50.89
Right-of-use assets	6.00	4.73	-	10.73
Fair valuation of financial instruments	-	8.54	0.05	8.59
Others	2.03	-	-	2.03
Deferred tax assets arising on account of:				
Lease liabilities	1.68	0.01	-	1.69
Impairment loss on financial assets	0.10	2.02	-	2.12
Provision for employee benefits	2.46	1.56	(0.17)	3.80
Provision for slow and non-moving items	-	0.47	-	0.47
Provision for subsidy and incentive receivable	-	4.19	-	4.19
Unabsorbed business losses and depreciation	120.38	(37.88)	-	82.50
Others	7.64	2.52	-	10.16
	51.64	(18.68)	(0.22)	32.69

24 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current:		
Deferred revenue grant	0.19	0.23
Total	0.19	0.23
Current:		
Statutory dues payable	9.02	9.19
Advance from customers	75.66	36.79
Other payables	94.95	71.74
Deferred revenue grant	0.06	0.06
Total	179.69	117.78



25 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total outstanding due of micro enterprise and small enterprise (refer note below)	-	-
Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	2,573.75	1,776.40
Total	2,573.75	1,776.40

Note:

The amount due to the Micro and Small Enterprise as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to micro and small enterprises is as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(a) Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier at the year end		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest on the above	-	-
(b) Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		
- Principal beyond the appointed date	-	-
- Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act	-	-
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(e) Further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

(b) Trade Payable ageing schedule:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025:						
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	1,273.43	1,242.68	37.03	4.33	16.28	2,573.75
- Disputed dues - Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Payables	1,273.43	1,242.68	37.03	4.33	16.28	2,573.75
As at 31 March 2024:						
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	763.94	983.64	13.35	6.98	8.49	1,776.40
- Disputed dues - Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Payables	763.94	983.64	13.35	6.98	8.49	1,776.40

26 Current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for tax	5.65	3.72
(net of advance tax and taxes deducted at source amounting to ₹ 343.33 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 0.37 crores))		
Total	5.65	3.72



27 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Sale of goods and services		
- Sale of manufactured goods	8,723.73	7,416.87
- Sale of services	31.83	27.51
- Sale of traded goods	243.27	62.92
- Sale of miscellaneous items	47.20	37.77
	9,046.03	7,545.07
Other operating revenues		
Export incentives	13.03	9.39
Other incentive & subsidies	2.24	0.22
Others operating revenue	60.10	16.09
	75.37	25.70
Total	9,121.40	7,570.77

Notes:

(a) Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contract with customers, are as follows:

(i) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Sale of goods and services	9,052.37	7,564.45
Less: Variable consideration (Discounts etc.,)	6.34	19.38
Total	9,046.03	7,545.07

(ii) Disaggregated revenue information:

- Revenue by product lines and others:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Wire rod	2,721.98	1,511.92
Sponge iron	1,056.93	1,290.43
TMT bars	1,046.35	801.40
Aluminium foil	630.05	500.01
Iron pellets	182.70	313.22
Billets	290.63	244.30
Others	3,117.39	2,883.79
Total	9,046.03	7,545.07

- Revenue by geography:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
India	7,519.59	6,415.98
Outside India	1,526.44	1,129.09
Total	9,046.03	7,545.07

(b) The following table provides information about receivables, contract asset and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:-

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Receivable which are included in Trade and other receivables (Refer Note no. 11)	590.34	505.47
Contract liabilities (Advance from customers) (Refer Note no. 24)	75.66	36.79

(c) Performance Obligation

The Company recognises revenue from sale of goods at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the goods and the performance obligation of the company is satisfied upon delivery of the goods to the customers. The performance obligation in respect of professional services is satisfied over a period of time and acceptance of the customer.

28 Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Interest received on financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss:		
- Alternative investment funds/ Bond	21.80	13.89
Interest received on financial assets carried at amortised cost:		
- Deposits	0.63	2.17
- Others	24.80	19.43
Net Gain on financial asset measured at fair value through profit and loss	41.82	34.12
Dividend income	0.86	1.08
Insurance claim received	0.99	7.89
Miscellaneous income	6.92	7.83
Total	97.82	86.41



29 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Opening stock		
Add: Purchases	833.51	682.83
	7,029.76	5,688.14
Less: Closing Stock	7,863.27	6,370.97
Total	984.69	833.51
	6,878.58	5,537.46

30 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and by-products

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods		
Stock-in-trade	326.08	276.71
By-Products	4.22	2.90
	109.18	23.40
Closing Stock	439.48	303.01
Finished goods		
Stock-in-trade	630.65	326.08
By-Products	5.91	4.22
	182.60	109.18
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	819.16	439.48
	(379.68)	(136.47)

31 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus		
Employee share-based compensation expense (refer note 39C)	207.20	172.19
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.19	3.59
Staff welfare expenses	10.03	8.02
Total	2.27	2.68
	224.69	186.48

Notes:

(a) During the year the Company recognised an amount of ₹ 6.66 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 6.21 crores) as remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below:

Payment to Key Managerial Personnel

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Short-term employee benefits		
Post-employment benefits	6.66	6.21
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Total	6.66	6.21

(b) For disclosures pertaining to defined benefit obligations refer note 39.

32 Finance cost

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Interest expense:		
- On borrowings		
- Interest expenses on lease liability	81.04	60.04
Other borrowing cost	0.62	0.79
Total	15.11	12.72
	96.77	73.55

33 Depreciation and amortisation

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 2A)		
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 2B)	476.47	373.62
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	1.09	1.09
Total	7.89	51.86
	485.45	426.57



34 Impairment (gain)/ loss on financial assets

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Allowance for expected credit loss on Trade Receivables		
Provision for subsidy and incentive receivable	0.36	8.03
Total	3.78	16.66

35 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Rent and hire charges		
Rates and taxes	25.29	21.05
Power, fuel and electricity expenses	4.75	8.92
Consumption of stores and spares parts	337.23	372.00
Repairs and maintenance charges:	335.35	218.19
- Building		
- Machinery	15.02	26.52
- Other repair charges	4.71	4.61
Insurance	7.31	7.35
Commission and brokerage on sales	4.99	9.43
Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	7.40	4.96
Legal and professional fees	2.72	8.78
Charity and donations	19.52	15.22
Labour charges	1.62	0.22
Freight and forwarding expenses	165.39	114.17
Payment to auditor [refer note (a) below]	102.19	89.33
Corporate social responsibility (refer note 44)	0.50	0.31
Bad debts written off	22.87	16.53
Miscellaneous expenses	1.62	0.48
Total	39.32	35.10

(a) Payment to statutory Auditor

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Statutory audit fees (including limited reviews)		
Tax audit fees	0.42	0.28
Other fees	0.03	0.03
Total	0.05	-

36 Tax expense

(a) Income tax expense charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Current tax		
Prior year taxes	65.15	0.03
Deferred tax charge / (credit)	-	(213.26)
Total	95.96	18.73

(b) Income tax expense charged to OCI

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Fair valuation of financial instruments through OCI		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(0.06)	(0.05)
	(0.50)	(0.17)
	(0.56)	(0.22)

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Profit before tax		
Tax rate	578.21	530.68
Tax using the applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax effect of:	145.52	133.56
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		
Impact due to unabsorbed business losses and depreciation including prior year taxes	1.47	4.22
Income exempted from tax	-	(324.34)
Income charged under Capital Gain	(0.36)	(0.83)
Other adjustments	1.97	1.75
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	12.51	(8.86)

36 Tax expense (cont'd)

(d) The following tables provides the details of income-tax assets and current tax liabilities:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Non-current tax assets (refer note 8)		
Current tax liabilities (refer note 26)	79.50	254.55
Net position	(5.65)	(3.72)



37 Earnings per Equity Share

The Company's Earnings Per Share (EPS) is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders of the company. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during that particular years including share options, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	417.10	725.18
Nominal value of equity shares (₹)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	4,41,30,036	4,41,30,036
Effects of dilution :		
-0% Optionally convertible debentures	30,57,118	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	4,71,87,154	4,41,30,036
Basic earnings per equity share (₹)	94.52	164.33
Diluted earnings per equity share (₹)	88.40	164.33

38 Commitments and contingent liabilities**(a) Capital commitments**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	180.39	180.58

(b) As at 31 March 2025 the Company has commitments of ₹ 141.48 crores (31 March 2024 ₹ 221.88 crores) relating to further investments into various AIFs.

(c) Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Claim against the liabilities not acknowledged as debt:-		
- Excise Duty, Service Tax and Goods and service tax	111.39	103.94
- Custom Duty	1.54	1.55
- Central Sales Tax/Value added tax	13.41	1.43
- Income Tax	15.35	47.58
- Others	0.14	0.14
Other money for which the company is contingently liable:		
- Bills discounted with banks	6.04	21.17
- Other unredeemed bank guarantees	261.82	228.59
Total	409.69	404.40

Notes:

(i) Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practical for the company to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any in respect of the above as it is determinable only in receipt of judgements/decisions pending with various forums/authorities.

(ii) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect to the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings. The management of the Company remains fairly confident of a favorable outcome and therefore, does not foresee any material financial liability devolving on the Company and accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statement.

(iii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated February 28, 2019, in the case of Surya Roshani Limited vs EPFO, set out the principles based on which allowances paid to the employees should be identified for inclusion in basic wages for the purposes of computation of Provident Fund contribution. Subsequently, a review petition against this decision has been filed and is pending before the SC for disposal.

The Company is awaiting the outcome of the review petition, and also directions from EPFO, if any, to assess any potential impact on the Company and consequently no adjustments have been made in the books of account.



39 Employee benefits**(A) Defined contribution plans**

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident and Pension Fund for the year aggregated to ₹ 8.26 crores. (31 March 2024: ₹ 6.30 crores)

(B) Defined benefit plans

The Company operates one post-employment defined benefit plan (i.e., gratuity). The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered atleast five years of continuous service, to receive 15 days basic salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. Gratuity scheme is not funded by any plan assets.

Inherent risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in co of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

(a) Changes in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	11.50	8.53
Interest cost	1.36	0.63
Current service cost	3.56	2.29
Benefits paid	(0.68)	(0.62)
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations	2.00	0.67
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	17.74	11.50

(b) Breakup of Actuarial gain/loss:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption	1.36	0.63
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience adjustment	0.64	0.04

(c) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	17.74	11.50
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	17.74	11.50

(d) Changes in fair value of Plan Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Employer Direct Benefit Payments	0.68	0.62
Benefit Payments from Employer	(0.68)	(0.62)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-

(This place has been intentionally left blank).



39 Employee benefits (cont'd)

(e) Amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current service cost		
Interest cost	3.56	2.29
Amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1.36	0.63
	4.92	2.92

(f) Amount recognized in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year on planned benefit obligations	2.00	0.67
Amount recognised in the OCI	2.00	0.67

(g) Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Discount rate		
Future salary growth (%)	6.63%	7.10%
Retirement age (years)	6.00%	6.00%
Expected average remaining working life of employee (years)	58	58
	21.76 Years	21.74 Years

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to each year end by reference to government bonds of relevant economic markets and that have terms of maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on Management's historical experience.

(h) Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would change the defined benefit obligation to the amounts shown below:

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	15.48	19.16	10.48	12.75
Future salary growth (1% movement)	19.10	15.49	12.73	10.47

(i) Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):		
- 1 year		
- Between 2-5 years	0.64	0.73
- Between 6-10 years	3.75	0.83
	3.86	1.60

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligations at the end of the reporting period is 5.34 years (31 March 2024 - 5.31 years)

Description of risk exposures

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follows:

- **Market risk (interest rate):** Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.
- **Longevity risk:** The impact of longevity risk will depend on whether the benefits are paid before retirement age or after. Typically for the benefits paid on or before the retirement age, the longevity risk is not very material.
- **Future salary increase risk:** Actual Salary increase that are higher than the assumed salary escalation, will result in increase to the obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.
- **Demographic risk:** If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rates, the benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Similarly if the actual withdrawal rates are lower than assumed, the benefits will be paid later than expected. The impact of this will depend on the demography of the Company and the financials assumptions.
- **Regulatory risk:** Any changes to the current Regulations by the Government, will increase (in most cases) or decrease the obligation which is not anticipated. Sometimes, the increase is many fold which will impact the financials quite significantly.



39 Employee benefits (cont'd)

(C) Share Based Payments

During the current year, Shyam Metalics & Energy Limited ('Holding Company') implemented its Employee Stock Option Scheme namely the SMEL Performance Scheme ('the Plan') and SMEL Loyalty Scheme ('the Plan'). The Plan was approved by the members of the Holding Company on 25 September 2023 & 27 September 2023. The Plan enables grant of stock options to the eligible employees of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries. Further, the stock options to any single employee under the Plan shall not exceed 1% of the issued capital of the Holding Company, at the time of grant of options, during the tenure of the Plan, subject to compliance with applicable law. The options granted under the Plan have a maximum vesting period of 4 years. The cost of options granted to the employees of the Company are recorded in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-Based Payments, and recorded as a financial liability which is subsequently reimbursed to the Holding Company.

(a) Details of stock options and fair value of stock options granted:

Particulars	Tranche 1	Tranche 2
Grant date	25 September 2023	27 September 2023
Vesting conditions	Over a four-year period, with 20.0%, 23.0%, 23.0% and 34.0% of the grants vesting in each year, respectively.	Over a three-year period, with 40.0%, 30.0% and 30.0% of the grants vesting in each year, respectively.
Fair value (₹ per option)	243.08	236.68
Exercise price (₹ per option)	326.00	221.00
Method of valuation	Black-Scholes Model	Black-Scholes Model
Expected life (years)	4	3
Expected volatility (%)	44.90%	26.50%
Dividend yield (%)	0.41%	0.41%
Risk free rate of return (%)	7.05%	7.05%

(b) Movement of stock options granted:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,42,041	-
Options granted during the year	-	5,42,041
Options exercised during the year	(89,158)	-
Options lapsed during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	4,52,883	5,42,041

(c) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognised an expense of ₹ 5.19 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 3.59 crores) and a financial liability of ₹ 8.78 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 3.59 crores), pursuant to the amount reimbursed to the Holding company.



40 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures) (*)

A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of related parties
(i) Holding Company	Shyam Metals & Energy Limited (SMEL)
(ii) Subsidiary Companies	Shyam Energy Limited Shree Sikhar Iron & Steel Private Limited Shree Venkateshwara Electrocast Private Limited Whispering Developers Private Limited Meadow Housing Private Limited Nirjhar Commodities Private Limited SS Natural Resources Private Limited Shyam Metals International DMCC SMEL Steel Structural Private Limited (incorporated on 05 April 2023)
(iii) Step-down Subsidiaries	Ramsarup Industries Limited (w.e.f. 23 May 2022)
(iv) Associate Entity	Kolhan Complex Private Limited
(v) Joint Venture Entity	Kalinga Energy & Power Limited
(vi) Key management personnel	Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal (Managing Director & Vice Chairman) Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal (Non Executive Director & Chairman of SMEL) Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal (Jt. Managing Director) Mr. Bajrang Lal Agarwal (Whole Time Director) Mr. Bikram Munka (Whole Time Director) Mr. Ajay Choudhury (Independent Director) Mr. Yudhvir Singh Jain (Independent Director) Mrs. Kiran Vimal Agarwal (Non Executive Director) Mr. Susmit Changia (Chief Financial Officer)(upto 08 November 2023) Mr. Ashok Kumar Jaiswal (Independent Director) (w.e.f. 27 July 2023) Mr. Rahul Gadodia (Whole Time Director) Mr. Sumit Chakraborty (Whole Time Director) Mr. Chandan Sharma (Company Secretary) Mr. Abhishek Jalan(Chief Financial Officer)(up to 09 January 2025) Mr. Malay Kumar De (Independent Director) (w.e.f. 27 July 2023)

(vii) Relatives of Key Management Personnel:

Mrs. Sumitra Devi Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal
 Mrs. Anita Jhunjhunwala - Daughter of Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal
 Mrs. Sangeeta Agarwal - Daughter of Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal
 Mrs. Kiran Vimal Agarwal - Daughter of Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal
 Mr. Pawan Kumar Agarwal - Brother of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
 Mr. Subham Agarwal - Son of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
 Mr. Sheetij Agarwal - Son of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
 Mrs. Tanishi Agarwal - Daughter of Brij Bhushan Agarwal
 Mrs. Mittu Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
 Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal - Father of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
 Mrs. Shilpa Jain - Daughter of Bajrang Lal Agarwal
 Mr. Bajrang Lal Agarwal - Father of Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
 Mrs. Bina Devi Agarwal - Mother of Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
 Mrs. Pooja Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
 Mr. Divyansh Agarwal - Son of Mr. Sanjay Agarwal
 Mrs. Aadhya Agarwal - Daughter of Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
 Mrs. Bina Devi Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Bajrang Lal Agarwal
 Mrs. Varsha Kejriwal - Daughter of Bajrang Lal Agarwal
 Mrs. Vanshika Agarwal - Wife of Sheetij Agarwal
 Mrs. Sarika Munka wife of Mr. Bikram Munka
 Mrs. Savitri Devi Munka mother of Mr. Bikram Munka
 Mrs. Pallavi Julasaria wife of Mr. Abhishek Jalan
 Mr. Kishori Lal Jalan father of Mr. Abhishek Jalan
 Mrs. Sharda Jalan mother of Mr. Abhishek Jalan
 Mrs. Nupur Gadodia wife of Mr. Rahul Gadodia
 Mr. Vimal Gadodia father of Mr. Rahul Gadodia
 Ms. Sauni Gadodia Daughter of Mr. Rahul Gadodia
 Mrs. Sangeeta Tiwari - Wife of Mr. Dev Kumar Tiwari
 Mr. Suman Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Deepak Agarwal
 Mrs. Binu Jain - Wife of Mr. Birendra Kumar Jain
 Mrs. Sanchita Chakraborty wife of Mr. Sumit Chakraborty
 Mr. Rahul Kumar Son of Mr. Shashi Kumar
 Mr. Rakesh Kumar Son of Mr. Shashi Kumar
 Mr. Arvind Kumar Son of Mr. Shashi Kumar
 Mrs. Shashi Sharma mother of Mr. Chandan Sharma
 Mrs. Kajal Sharma wife of Mr. Chandan Sharma



40 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures) (*)

A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of related parties
(viii) Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel (KMP) are able to exercise control /significant influence with whom there were transactions/ balance during the year:	Dorite Tracon Private Limited Essel Plywood Private Limited Improved Realtors Private Limited Kalinga Infra-Projects Limited Kalpataru Housefin & Trading Private Limited Meghana Vyapaar Private Limited Narantak Dealcomm Limited Nirjhar Commodities Private Limited Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited Subham Buildwell Private Limited Subham Capital Private Limited Suhag Overseas Trading Private Limited Shyam Metalics Foundation Shyam Minmet Private Limited SMEL Security Services Private Limited SMEL Industrial Park Private Limited Gajrup Commodities Private Limited Toplight Mercantile Private Limited Star Metal Works Private Limited Goodlook Infracon Private limited Gumla Aluminium Private Limited Elysian Beautification Private limited Sumitra Devi Agarwal Family Trust Brij Bhushan Agarwal & Sons HUF Brij Bhushan Agarwal Family Trust Mahabir Prasad Agarwal & Sons HUF Mahabir Prasad Agarwal Family Trust Sygma Tubes & Pipes Private Limited Star Cement Limited Salagram Power and Steel Private Limited

(*) Names of related parties and description of relationship with the Company (where transactions have taken place during the year, except for control relationships where parties are disclosed irrespective of transactions)

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



40 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures) (cont'd)

B. Transaction with related parties

SL. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiaries and step-down subsidiaries		Associate and Joint Venture entities		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP are able to exercise control / significant influence with whom there were transactions/ balance during the year:		TOTAL
		For the year ended / As at 31 March 2025	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2024	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2025	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2024	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2025	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2024	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2025	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2024	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2025	For the year ended / As at 31 March 2024	
1	Transactions											
2	1 Sale of goods	318.27	353.20	36.64	12.03	-	-	-	-	27.14	31.28	396.51
3	2 Purchase of goods	479.09	706.31	14.47	7.97	-	-	-	-	8.54	5.61	719.89
4	3 Purchase of licences	-	6.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.39
5	4 Sale of licences	0.53	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.49
6	5 Office maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
7	6 Security and Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.42	2.42	-
8	7 Rent paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09	0.09
9	8 Rent income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
10	9 Purchase of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	10 Issue of Debentures	800.00	-	89.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	11 Sale of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	12 Corporate social responsibility expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	13 Loans received	-	597.00	170.30	407.27	-	-	-	-	9.75	105.77	105.77
15	14 Loans Paid	597.00	-	182.67	163.32	-	-	-	-	246.92	8.70	8.70
16	15 Advances given	1,818.88	1,095.29	33.97	6.12	-	-	-	-	246.38	-	1,004.27
17	16 Advances recovered	-	-	2.50	5.81	0.26	0.05	2.61	2.48	6.92	727.80	1,026.05
18	17 Interest expense	8.33	7.90	-	-	0.15	-	2.58	-	1.89	727.11	1,831.74
19	18 Interest income	-	-	6.44	16.87	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	735.39
20	19 Advances received	1,828.19	1,768.92	11.10	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.90
21	20 Advances repaid	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.87
22	21 Guarantee given	-	-	115.00	91.00	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.54	16.87
23	22 Key Managerial Personnel Compensation (Short Term Employee Benefits)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	1,769.59
24	23 Directors Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.66	6.21	-	-	0.69
25	24 Balance outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.05	-	-	-
26	25 Borrowings	-	604.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	26 Loans receivable	-	-	130.60	112.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.21
	27 Trade payables	722.24	696.68	5.54	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
	28 Trade receivables	-	-	25.56	3.51	0.11	-	0.03	-	31.24	25.11	604.11
												112.11
												698.19
												28.62

*This does not include amounts in respect of gratuity and compensated absences as the same are determined on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.



41 Financial Instruments - Fair values and risk management**A. Accounting classification and fair values**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value hierarchy			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2025									
Financial Assets									
Investment in equity shares	6	-	19.55	-	19.55	19.55	-	-	19.55
Investment in Mutual Funds and AIFs	6	460.86	-	-	460.86	460.86	-	-	460.86
Investment in Bonds and Debentures	6	-	-	93.84	93.84	-	-	-	-
Investment in Government Securities	6	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	11	-	-	590.34	590.34	-	-	-	-
Loans	14	-	-	116.42	116.42	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12	-	-	28.27	28.27	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	15	-	-	64.82	64.82	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	13	-	-	3.90	3.90	-	-	-	-
		460.86	19.55	897.62	1,378.03	480.41	-	-	480.41
Financial Liabilities									
Borrowings	19	-	-	504.88	504.88	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	7.08	7.08	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	25	-	-	2,573.75	2,573.75	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	21B	-	-	661.96	661.96	-	-	-	-
		-	-	3,747.67	3,747.67	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024									
Financial Assets									
Investment in equity shares	6	-	11.36	-	11.36	11.36	-	-	11.36
Investment in Mutual Funds and AIFs	6	395.78	-	-	395.78	395.78	-	-	395.78
Investment in Bonds and Debentures	6	-	-	78.82	78.82	-	-	-	-
Investment in Government Securities	6	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	11	-	-	505.47	505.47	-	-	-	-
Loans	14	-	-	96.87	96.87	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12	-	-	7.33	7.33	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	15	-	-	73.64	73.64	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	13	-	-	8.02	8.02	-	-	-	-
		395.78	11.36	770.18	1,177.32	407.14	-	-	407.14
Financial Liabilities									
Borrowings	19	-	-	1,069.30	1,069.30	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	6.73	6.73	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	25	-	-	1,776.40	1,776.40	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	21B	-	-	684.59	684.59	-	-	-	-
		-	-	3,537.02	3,537.02	-	-	-	-

B. Fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3 : If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in Level 3.

C. Fair value measurements

(i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Investments carried at fair value are generally based on market price quotations. Costs of unquoted equity instruments has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and co represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

(iii) Fair value of borrowings which have a quoted market price in an active market is based on its market price which is categorized as level 1. Fair value of borrowings which do not have an active market or are unquoted is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate equivalent to the risk-free rate of return adjusted for credit spread considered by lenders for instruments of similar maturities which is categorized as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

(iv) Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(v) There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year ended 31 March 2025 and year ended 31 March 2024.



41 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (cont'd)

D. Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade and other payables and lease liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's financial assets include investments, loans, trade and other receivables, and cash & cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below. The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings in foreign currencies.

a) 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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Company expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Company is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Variable rate borrowings	503.97	1,068.32
Fixed rate borrowings	0.91	0.98

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Company's profit/(loss) before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Effect on Profit before tax	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Increase by 50 basis points (31 March 2024: 50 bps)	(2.52)	(5.34)
Decrease by 50 basis points (31 March 2024: 50 bps)	2.52	5.34

b) Foreign currency risks

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue from export markets and the cos of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio. Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivables in foreign currency.

Nature of Item	Currency	Year ended 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2024	
		Value In Foreign Currency (Absolute)	Value In INR	Value In Foreign Currency (Absolute)	Value In INR
<u>Naturally hedged foreign currency exposure</u>					
Financial assets:					
Trade receivables	USD (\$)	2,39,43,091	204.91	1,83,30,277	152.84
Trade receivables	EURO (€)	49,35,094	45.07	8,43,681	7.75
Financial liabilities:					
Trade payables	USD (\$)	2,39,43,091	204.91	1,83,30,277	152.84
Trade payables	EURO (€)	2,31,455	2.13	7,00,000	6.55
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	EURO (€)	18,907	0.17	-	-
Foreign Currency Loan from banks	EURO (€)	27,79,963	25.67	1,43,681	1.20
Creditors for capital goods	EURO (€)	19,04,768	17.10	-	-
Net exposure in naturally hedged foreign currency (*)		-	-	-	-
<u>Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure</u>					
Financial assets:					
Trade receivables	EURO (€)	7,47,126	7.39	-	-
Financial liabilities:					
Trade payables	USD (\$)	7,48,61,159	643.27	5,87,69,723	489.98
Trade payables	Chinese Yuan	-	-	1,61,00,000	18.62
Trade payables	AED	2,33,45,728	54.60	-	-
Trade payables	SGD	33,834	0.21	-	-
Foreign Currency Loan from banks	EURO (€)	92,63,160	85.52	1,40,56,319	127.21
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	USD (\$)	20,67,406	17.69	11,00,000	9.50
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	EURO (€)	-	-	1,000	0.19
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	Chinese Yuan	5,46,235	0.64	5,00,000	0.59
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	AED	1,14,128	0.27	-	-
Creditors for capital goods	USD (\$)	4,72,24,570	404.22	-	-
Creditors for capital goods	Chinese Yuan	2,29,84,888	27.05	-	-
Net exposure in unhedged foreign currency (*)			1,226.09		646.09

(*) In accordance with Reserve Bank of India (Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure) Directions, 2022, natural hedge shall mean a hedge arising out of the operations of the Company when cash flows offset the risk arising out of the Foreign Currency exposure (FCE). An exposure shall be considered as naturally hedged only if the offsetting exposure has the maturity / cash flow within the same accounting year.



41 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (cont'd)**Foreign currency sensitivity analysis**

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit/(loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

Particulars	Effect on Profit/(Loss) before tax	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
USD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	(53.26)	(24.97)
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	53.26	24.97
EUR Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	(3.91)	(6.37)
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	3.91	6.37
CNY Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	(1.38)	(0.96)
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	1.38	0.96
SGD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	(0.01)	-
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	0.01	-
AED Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	(2.74)	-
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2024 - 5%)	2.74	-

B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counter-party failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Company has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Company. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 1378.03 Crores and ₹ 1177.32 Crores as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments in debt securities and other financial assets.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business location subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to Customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a Customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with the assessment both in terms of number of days and amount. Any Credit risk is curtailed with arrangements with third parties.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 11. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amount as illustrated in Note 41.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company has access to funds from debt markets through commercial paper programs, non-convertible debentures and other debt instruments. The Company invest its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and in mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025					
Contractual maturities of borrowings	350.88	83.00	60.89	10.12	504.89
Contractual maturities of lease obligations	0.64	0.65	1.98	35.03	38.30
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	597.98	6.73	57.25	-	661.96
Contractual maturities of trade payables	2,573.75	-	-	-	2,573.75
Total	3,523.25	90.38	120.12	45.15	3,778.90
As at 31 March 2024					
Contractual maturities of borrowings	814.14	103.39	122.22	29.55	1,069.30
Contractual maturities of lease obligations	0.63	0.64	1.96	34.90	38.13
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	653.64	7.18	20.18	-	681.00
Contractual maturities of trade payables	1,776.40	-	-	-	1,776.40
Total	3,244.81	111.21	144.36	64.45	3,564.83



42 Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long term and short term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible debt securities. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Borrowings (Note 19)	504.88	1,069.30
Lease liabilities (refer note 20)	7.08	6.73
Trade payables (refer note 25)	2,573.75	1,776.40
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)	28.27	7.33
Net debt (A)	3,057.44	2,845.10
Equity share capital (refer note 17(A))	44.13	44.13
Instruments entirely equity in nature (refer note 17(B))	800.00	
Other equity (refer note 18)	4,872.69	4,457.52
Total (B)	5,716.82	4,501.65
Capital to net debt (Times) [(B)/(A)]	1.87	1.58

Notes:

In order to achieve this overall objective, the company capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2025 and year ended March 31, 2024.

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43 Ratios disclosed as per requirement of Schedule III to the Act

Ratio	Formulae	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance (%)	Reason for variance
Current Ratio (in times)	Current assets ⁽ⁱ⁾ / Current liabilities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1.03	0.88	16%	Refer note (a)
Debt - Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debt ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ / Shareholder's equity	0.09	0.24	-63%	Refer note (b)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt Service ^(iv) / Debt Service ^(v)	5.37	10.63	-50%	Refer note (b)
Return on Equity (in %)	Profit after tax x 100 / Average Shareholder's Equity	8.16%	17.44%	-53%	Refer note (c)
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales / Average Inventory	5.37	6.23	-14%	Refer note (a)
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales / Average Trade Receivables	16.51	17.06	-3%	Refer note (a)
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Purchases / Average Trade Payables	3.34	4.54	-26%	Refer note (d)
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales / Working Capital ^(vi)	90.07	(19.05)	-573%	Refer note (e)
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Net Profit / Net Sales	4.61%	9.61%	-52%	Refer note (f)
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	EBIT ^(vii) / Capital Employed ^(viii)	8.32%	9.51%	-13%	Refer note (a)
Return on Investment (in %)	Time Weighted Rate of Return (TWRR) ^(ix)	12.00%	10.44%	15%	Refer note (a)

Notes:

(a) Explanations have been furnished only in case when change in ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year as stipulated in Schedule III to the Act.

(b) Variance is primarily due to repayments of unsecured loans availed during the previous year for planned capital expenditures and working capital requirements.

(c) Variance is primarily due to increase in tax liability of the company in the current year.

(d) Movement is primarily due to increase in operations of the company.

(e) Increase is primarily due to increase in revenue from operation of the company during the year.

(f) Decrease is primarily due to increase in tax liability of the company as the revenue of the company has increased in the current year.

(g) Definitions:

(i) Current Assets = Inventories + current investments + trade receivable + cash & cash equivalents + other current assets

(ii) Current Liabilities = Current borrowings + trade payables + other financial liability + current tax liabilities + provisions + other current liability

(iii) Debt = Non-current borrowings and current maturities of non-current borrowings

(iv) Earning for available for debt service = Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of property, plant and equipment's etc.

(v) Debt service = Interest & lease payments + principal repayments

(vi) Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities.

(vii) Earning before interest and taxes (EBIT) = Profit before exceptional items and tax + Finance costs - Other Income

(viii) Capital employed = Tangible net-worth (*) + debt + deferred tax liabilities (net)

(*) Net worth means the aggregate of equity share capital and other equity inclusive of net gain consequent to fair valuation of certain financial assets but excluding intangible assets.

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44 Details of CSR Expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	17.33	17.81
ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	22.87	16.53
iii) Amount of CSR expenditure brought forward for set off	0.65	1.93
iv) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
v) Total of previous years shortfall (cumulative)	-	-
vi) Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
vii) Amount of CSR expenditure carried forward for set off	6.19	0.65
viii) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	-	-
ix) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision	NA	NA

Nature of CSR activities:

Eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects.

45 Long-term and derivative contract

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

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46 Details related to borrowings secured against current assets

The Company has given current assets as security for borrowings obtained from banks. The Company duly submitted the required information with the banks on regular basis and the required reconciliation is presented below:

Quarter ended	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return / statement	Amount of difference
For the year ended 31 March 2025				
31 December 2024	- Trade receivables	627.53	627.53	-
	- Inventories	1,848.16	1,848.16	-
30 September 2024	- Trade receivables	549.61	549.61	-
	- Inventories	1,670.86	1,670.86	-
30 June 2024	- Trade receivables	564.10	564.10	-
	- Inventories	1,585.28	1,585.28	-
For the year ended 31 March 2024				
31 March 2024	- Trade receivables	551.48	551.48	-
	- Inventories	1,382.67	1,382.67	-
31 December 2023	- Trade receivables	442.87	442.87	-
	- Inventories	1,339.65	1,339.65	-
30 September 2023	- Trade receivables	397.24	397.24	-
	- Inventories	1,285.22	1,285.22	-
30 June 2023	- Trade receivables	385.37	385.37	-
	- Inventories	1,219.08	1,219.08	-

Note: The Management of the Company is in process of submitting the quarterly statements with the banks for the quarter ended 31 March 2025.

47 Relationship with struck-off companies

The Company did not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

48 Acquisitions and business combinations during the year

- (a) The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on August 23, 2024, had considered and approved the merger of its wholly owned subsidiary, namely, Shyam Metals Flat Products Private Limited ('SMFPPL') into the Company by way of a composite scheme of amalgamation ('the Scheme'). The Kolkata Bench of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') approved the scheme, vide its order dated March 17, 2025. The accounting treatment pursuant to the Scheme has been given effect from April 1, 2023, in accordance with Appendix C to Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations ('Ind AS 103'). As per guidance on accounting for common control transactions contained in Ind AS 103, the merger has been accounted for using the pooling of interest method. Accordingly, the financial statements for the previous year and quarter ended March 31, 2023 have been restated to include the impact of the merger.



48 Acquisitions and business combinations during the year (cont'd)

- (b) Consequent to the above schemes, the Company has restated the reported financial statements of previous year ended 31 March 2024. The Summarised reconciliation of the reported and restated financial statements pursuant to the above schemes are as below:-

Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	
	Reported	Restated
Revenue from operations	7,609.00	7,570.77
Profit before tax	530.54	530.68
Profit for the year	725.07	725.18
Total comprehensive income for the year	724.19	724.30

Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	
	Reported	Restated
Total non-current assets	4,910.15	5,197.45
Total current assets	3,207.12	2,978.92
Total Assets	8,117.27	8,176.37
Total equity	4,501.54	4,501.65
Total non-current liabilities	299.70	299.70
Total current liabilities	3,316.03	3,375.02
	8,117.27	8,176.37

Statement of Cash Flows

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	
	Reported	Restated
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	1,108.70	1,341.61
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,584.52)	(1,815.89)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)	444.80	443.38

- (e) The book value of the identifiable assets and liabilities as at the date of acquisition (1 April 2023) were:

Particulars	Book value as on date of acquisition
	Shyam Metalics Flat Products Private Limited
Non-current assets	
Capital Work in Progress	7.65
Other Non-Current Assets	14.33
Current Assets	
Inventories	0.04
Other Current Assets	0.92
Total assets (A)	22.94
Current liabilities	
Borrowings	0.22
Trade Payables	0.00
Other financial liabilities	22.70
Other Current Liabilities	0.01
Total liabilities (B)	22.93
Equity	
Equity Share Capital	0.01
Other Equity	(0.00)
Total Equity (C)	0.01
Total identifiable net Assets at fair value / book value (C)	0.01
Purchase Consideration paid / Investment in Subsidiary (D)	0.01
Capital reserve arising on acquisition/merger (D-C)	0.00

49 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) i.e., Brij Bhushan Agarwal (Managing Director) and Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal (Joint Managing Director), to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company is primarily engaged in business of manufacture and sale of Ferro Alloys, Iron & Steel products and power generation. The Company's manufacturing facilities are located in West Bengal and products sold in the domestic and overseas market are manufactured in these here. Based on the dominant source and nature of risk and returns of the Company, its internal organisation and management structure and its system of internal financial reporting, business segment has been identified as the primary segment. The Company has only one business segment, viz., iron and steel.



50 In accordance with the first proviso to Rule 6 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company has opted not to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statement ('CFS'), considering that the Company is a subsidiary of another Indian Company which files its CFS with the Registrar of Companies, which are prepared in compliance with the applicable Accounting Standards.

51 Other statutory information

- (a) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- (b) The Company does not hold any Benami Property and hence there were no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and the Rules made there under, hence no disclosure is required to be given as such.
- (c) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter as at the date of the balance sheet or on the date of approval of the financial statements, hence no disclosure is required as such.
- (d) There are no charges against the companies which are yet to be registered or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period, hence no disclosures are required as such.
- (e) The Company does not have any investment in any downstream companies for which it has to comply with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017, hence no disclosure is required as such.
- (f) Borrowings taken by the company have been utilized only for the purpose for which it was obtained.
- (g) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year, hence disclosure requirements for the same is not applicable.
- (h) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (i) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Company 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (j) The Company has used two accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account during the year ended 31 March 2025. One of the softwares has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software except that no audit trail feature was enabled at the database level in respect of an accounting softwares to log any direct data changes. Further, audit trail feature has not been tampered during the year in respect of the accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in respective years. Further the management is unable to determine whether back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode, have been kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis for the period 01 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 in absence of relevant service organization reports from the third party vendors, for the aforesaid period.

The second accounting software has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further the audit trail feature has not been tampered during the year. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year(s) has been preserved by the management as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

52 Code of Social Security, 2020

The Code of Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment received Presidential assent in September 2020. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour and Employment had released the draft rules on the aforementioned Code. However, the same is yet to be notified. The Company will evaluate the impact and make necessary adjustments to the financial Statements in the year when the Code will come into effect.

53 Figures of previous years have been regrouped / rearranged / rectified wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current periods figures.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For M S K & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 105047W

Dipak Jalani

Partner

Membership No: 063682

Place: Kolkata

Date: 08 May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
(Managing Director)
(DIN: 01125056)

Chandan Sharma

Chandan Sharma
(Company Secretary)
(MRN: F13367)

Place: Kolkata

Date: 08 May 2025

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
(DIN: 0022938)

