

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive income (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.



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Price Waterhouse (a Partnership Firm) converted into Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Identity no: LLPIN AAC-5001) with effect from July 25, 2014. Post its conversion to Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP, its ICAI registration number is 012754N/N500016 (ICAI registration number before conversion was 012754N)

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

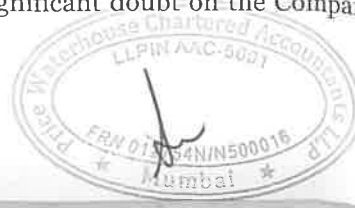
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Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

7. 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.
8. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's



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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.
9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
11. 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 paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 11(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.
 - (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 A".
 - (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:



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- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any long term derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.
- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 43(vii) to the financial statements, 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 43(vii) to the financial statements, 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, that the Company shall, whether, 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; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except for changes made through specific access and for direct database changes. Further, during the course of performing our procedures, except the aforesaid instances, we did not notice any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.



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12. The Company has not paid / provided for managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016



Ali Akbar
Partner
Membership Number: 117839
UDIN: 24117839BKEKVK7923

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. 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 deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. 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.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls 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 controls 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



Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. 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 controls 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.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016



Ali Akbar
Partner

Membership Number: 117839
UDIN: 24117839BKEKVK7923

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

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

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment are physically verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 3 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 the property, plant and equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Notes 3(a) and 3(b) to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a registered valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.
- ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory [excluding stocks with third parties] has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. 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.
- (b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are in agreement with the unaudited books of account. Also, refer Note 43(ii) to the financial statements.
- iii. (a) The Company has made investment in one mutual fund scheme. The Company has not granted secured / unsecured loans / advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties.
- (b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.



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- (c) The Company has not granted secured / unsecured loans / advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made. The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.
- 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 Act 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) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.
- (b) 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) The Company has not obtained any term loans during the year ended March 31, 2024. In our opinion, the unutilised balance of term loan as on April 1, 2023 have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. Also, refer Note 43(xiii) 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 utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clauses 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause. As explained by the management, there was one complaint in respect of which investigations are ongoing as on the date of our report and our consideration of the complaints having any bearing on our audit is based on the information furnished to us by the management.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under 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. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has three CICs as part of the Group as detailed in Note 46 to the financial statements. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 18.40 crores in the financial year and of Rs. 11.43 crores in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, 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 the 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. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016



Ali Akbar
Partner
Membership Number: 117839
UDIN: 24117839BKEKVK7923

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited
Financial statements - March 31, 2024

Financial statements

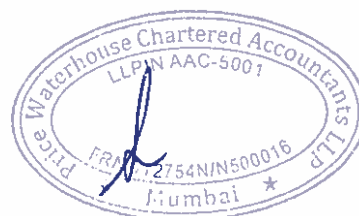
- Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
- Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
- Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
- Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024
- Notes comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information

Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Balance sheet

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	154.90	158.29
Capital work-in-progress	3(a)	0.03	0.91
Right-of-use assets	3(b)	4.77	3.69
Intangible assets	4	0.47	0.59
Financial assets			
Investments	5(a)	1.19	1.89
Other financial assets	6(a)	2.57	2.68
Deferred tax asset	7	2.88	2.88
Income tax assets (net)	13	6.66	1.25
Other non-current assets	8(a)	-	0.04
Total non-current assets		173.47	172.22
Current assets			
Inventories	9	90.77	64.56
Financial assets			
Investments	5(b)	-	38.57
Trade receivables	10	43.77	28.76
Cash and cash equivalents	11	4.99	4.68
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	1.73	3.63
Other financial assets	6(b)	0.37	-
Other current assets	8(b)	65.06	40.40
Total current assets		206.69	180.60
Total assets		380.16	352.82



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Balance sheet

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14(a)	20.01	20.01
Instrument entirely equity in nature	14(b)	44.99	44.99
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	14(c)	(39.46)	(14.36)
Other reserves	14(d)	0.09	(0.03)
Total equity		25.63	50.61
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15(a)	101.32	123.12
Lease liabilities	3(b)	5.28	3.92
Other financial liabilities	16(a)	-	0.12
Provisions	17(a)	0.16	0.07
Government grants	18	5.31	-
Total non-current liabilities		112.07	127.23
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15(b)	20.63	8.25
Lease liabilities	3(b)	0.24	0.22
Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	20	0.84	1.05
- total outstanding dues other than above	20	212.44	147.59
Other financial liabilities	16(b)	3.16	7.01
Provisions	17(b)	0.15	0.10
Other current liabilities	19	5.00	10.76
Total current liabilities		242.46	174.98
Total liabilities		354.53	302.21
Total equity and liabilities		380.16	352.82

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016




Ali Akbar
Partner
Membership No. 117839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024


For and on behalf of the Board



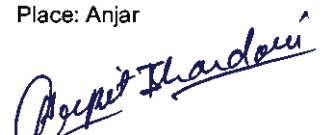
Harish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 07559832
Place: Mumbai



Sandip Chottara
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024



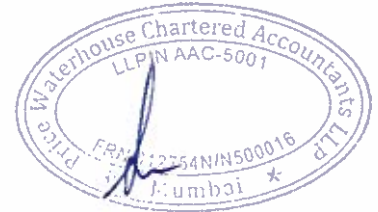
Debashish Majumdar
Whole time director
DIN: 10496111
Place: Anjar



Arpit Bhandari
Company Secretary
ACS-43644
Place: Mumbai

Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited**Statement of profit and loss***(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	648.09	138.88
Other income	22	5.07	0.49
Total income		653.16	139.37
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	23	611.51	114.62
Purchases of stock-in-trade	24	20.68	33.94
Changes in inventories of finished goods	25	(52.29)	(26.57)
Employee benefit expense	26	10.71	4.04
Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	9.59	4.27
Other expenses	28	56.18	16.46
Finance costs	29	21.89	8.69
Total expenses		678.27	155.45
Loss before tax		(25.11)	(16.08)
Income tax expense			
Current tax	30	-	-
Deferred tax	31	-	(2.87)
Total income tax expense		-	(2.87)
Loss for the year (A)		(25.11)	(13.21)



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited**Statement of profit and loss***(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Deferred gains/ (losses) on cash flow hedges (net)	14(d)	0.12	(0.04)
Income tax relating to this item	14(d)	-	0.01
		<u>0.12</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	32	0.01	0.02
Income tax relating to this item	32	-	-*
		<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.02</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)		<u>0.13</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year (A+B)		<u>(24.98)</u>	<u>(13.22)</u>
Earnings / (loss) per equity share			
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (in Rupees)	45	(12.55)	(6.60)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (in Rupees)	45	(12.55)	(6.60)

* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016

Ali Akbar

Partner

Membership No. 117839

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board**Hariish Chandra Gupta**

Director

DIN: 07559832

Place: Mumbai

Sandip Ghottara

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2024

Debashish Majumdar

Whole time director

DIN: 10496111

Place: Anjar

Arpit Bhandari

Company Secretary

ACS-43644

Place: Mumbai

Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Statement of cash flows

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
A) Cash flow (used in)/ from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(25.11)	(16.08)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9.59	4.27
Net gain on sale of current investments	(0.39)	(0.01)
Fair valuation (gain) / loss on investment (net)	0.70	(0.32)
Loss allowance on trade receivables	0.11	-
Dividend income	(0.06)	-
Interest income	(0.33)	(0.16)
Interest expenses	11.33	8.69
Unrealised net exchange differences	(0.10)	0.70
(Gain) / loss on modification of term borrowings	(3.59)	-
	17.26	13.17
Operating loss before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(7.85)	(2.91)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (bracket figures represents increase in asset and decrease in liabilities)		
Movement in other non-current financial assets	-	(0.09)
Movement in other non-current assets	-	9.47
Movement in inventories	(26.21)	(64.56)
Movement in trade receivables	(15.12)	(28.76)
Movement in other current financial assets	0.04	-
Movement in other current assets	(24.66)	(40.40)
Movement in other non-current financial liabilities	(0.12)	0.12
Movement in trade payables	64.64	148.48
Movement in other current financial liabilities	0.25	-
Movement in other current liabilities	(5.76)	10.60
Movement in provisions	0.13	0.13
Movement in government grants	5.31	-
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(1.50)	34.99
Cash flow from / (used in) operations	(9.35)	32.08
Income taxes paid (net of refund received)	(5.41)	(1.22)
Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities (A)	(14.76)	30.86
B) Cash flow (used in)/ from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets (including capital work-in-progress and intangible)	(9.59)	(53.61)
Purchase of long term investments	-	(1.68)
Purchase of current investments	(105.40)	(42.45)
Proceeds from sale/redemption of current investments	144.37	4.01
(Investments in)/ Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposit (net)	2.01	(4.73)
Interest received	0.04	0.16
Dividend received	0.06	-
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	31.49	(98.30)



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited**Statement of cash flows***(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)*

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
C) Cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of preference share capital	-	20.17
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	60.71
Repayment of long term borrowings	(5.73)	-
Interest paid	(10.24)	(10.75)
Principal elements of lease payments	(0.45)	(0.42)
Share issue expenses	-	(0.11)
Net cash (used in)/ from financing activities (C)	(16.42)	69.60
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.31	2.16
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.68	2.52
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11)	4.99	4.68
Non-cash investing activities:		
- Acquisition of right-of-use assets		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:		
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	4.99	4.68
Balance per statement of cash flows	4.99	4.68

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016


Ali Akbar

Partner

Membership No. 117839

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Hariish Chandra Gupta

Director

DIN: 07559832

Place: Mumbai

Sandip Chottara

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 29, 2024


Debashish Majumdar

Whole time director

DIN: 10496111

Place: Anjar


Arpit Bhandari

Company Secretary

ACS-43644

Place: Mumbai

Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity
(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Notes	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2022		20.01
Changes during the year	14(a)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023		20.01
Changes during the year	14(a)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024		20.01

B. Instrument entirely equity in nature

7.75% Convertible Non-cumulative Optionally Redeemable Preference Shares ('CORPS')

Particulars	Notes	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2022		24.82
Changes during the year	14(b)	20.17
Balance as at March 31, 2023		44.99
Changes during the year	14(b)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024		44.99


C. Other equity [refer note 14(c) and (d)]

	Reserves and surplus	Other reserves	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Cash flow hedging reserve	
Balance as at April 01, 2022	(1.06)	-	(1.06)
Loss for the year	(13.21)	-	(13.21)
Other comprehensive income	0.02	(0.03)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(13.19)	(0.03)	(13.22)
Share issue expenses	(0.11)	-	(0.11)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(14.36)	(0.03)	(14.39)
Loss for the year	(25.11)	-	(25.11)
Other comprehensive income	0.01	0.12	0.13
Total comprehensive income for the year	(25.10)	0.12	(24.98)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(39.46)	0.09	(39.37)


The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.


For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016

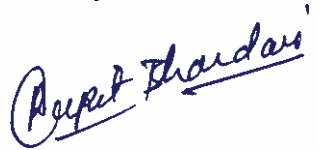

Ali Akbar
Partner
Membership No. 117839

For and on behalf of the Board


Harish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 07559832
Place: Mumbai


Debashish Majumdar
Whole time director
DIN: 10496111
Place: Anjar


Sandip Chottara
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024


Arpit Bhandari
Company Secretary
ACS-43644
Place: Mumbai

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

General Information

Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited (the "Company") is a Company limited by shares incorporated on April 23, 2021 and domiciled in India. Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited is engaged in manufacturing of TMT Bars. The registered office of the Company and its principal place of business is at Survey No. 650, Welspun City, Village Versamedi, Taluka Anjar, Kutch, Gujarat – 370110. The company has commenced its commercial operations from July 21, 2022. These financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of directors on May 29, 2024.

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest two decimals of crore unless otherwise stated.

Note 1. Material Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments)	Fair value

c) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (i.e. 12 months) and other criteria set out in Schedule III (Division II) to the Act.

d) New and amended standards adopted by the company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies — amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates — amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction — amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications. These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

e) Use of Going Concern assumption

The Holding Company has approved a funding plan for investment in the Company. The management has made an assessment on the basis of the financial ratios ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and has not noted any material uncertainty that the 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. Basis this, the Company has prepared its financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.2 Revenue recognition

a) Sale of goods

The Company derives revenue principally from sale of TMT Bar.

The Company recognises revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation in accordance with the provisions of contract with the customer. This is achieved when control of the product has been transferred to the customer, which is generally determined when title, ownership, risk of obsolescence and loss pass to the customer and the Company has the present right to payment, all of which occurs at a point in time upon shipment or delivery of the product. The Company considers freight activities as costs to fulfil the promise to transfer the related products and the payments by the customers for freight costs are recorded as a component of revenue.

Whether the customer has obtained control over the asset depends on when the goods are made available to the carrier or the buyer takes possession of the goods, depending on the delivery terms. For the Company's operations, generally the criteria to recognize revenue has been met when its products are delivered to its customers or to a carrier who will transport the goods to its customers, this is the point in time when the Company has completed its performance obligations.

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.

The Company considers the terms of the contract in determining the transaction price. The transaction price is based upon the amount the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring of promised goods and services to the customer after deducting incentive programs, included but not limited to discounts, volume rebates, etc.

Revenue is recognized at a determined transaction price when identified performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

A refund liability (included in other current liabilities) is recognised for expected discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

Revenue excludes any taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government.

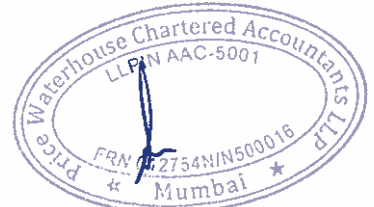
The Company's payment terms range from 0 to 30 days from date of delivery, depending on the market and product sold.

1.3 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Export incentives and subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions and the incentive will be received.

Grants related to assets are government grants whose primary condition is that an entity qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Grants related to income are government grants other than those related to assets.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Grants related to income are presented under Other Operating Revenue or Other Income in the statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of the underlying grant. This presentation approach is applied consistently to all similar grants.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in liabilities as "Government grants" and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within "Other operating income" (Revenue from operations). In case of disposal of such property, plant and equipment, related Government Grants included in the liabilities are written back to the statement of profit and loss.

Company is following the net basis of accounting of government grants. As per this method, the balance sheet would reflect the cumulative net amount of grant that has been amortised to date and the cash that has been received / reasonably assured to be received under the terms of the grant and corresponding government grant is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

1.4 Income tax and deferred tax

The Income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

a) Current income tax

Current tax charge is based on taxable profit for the year. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date where the Company operates and generates taxable income. 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.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset at assessment year level where the Company 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.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax assets is realized or deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax are recognised for all deductible temporary difference and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect changes in probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or 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.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.5 Leases

a) As a lessee

The Company leases leasehold land and buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of thirty years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments, as applicable:

- 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 Company under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payment to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

- 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, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

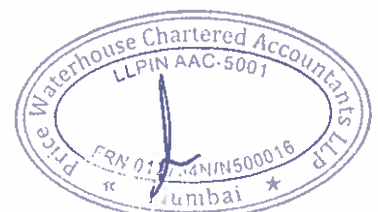
Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term (including extension considering reasonable certainty), on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over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

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, without a purchase option.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised 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 derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

Cost of Capital Work in Progress ('CWIP') comprises amount paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each balance sheet date and construction expenditures, other expenditures necessary for the purpose of preparing the CWIP for its intended use and borrowing cost incurred before the qualifying asset is ready for intended use. CWIP is not depreciated until such time as the relevant asset is completed and ready for its intended use.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold improvements and lease hold land are amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life or the related lease term. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives (in years)	Useful Life as per Companies Act, 2013
Buildings		
Building	30 years	30 years
Office and Other Equipment		
Office equipment	3 - 6 years	5 years
Computer	3 years	Ranging between 3 to 6 years
Plant and Machinery	5 - 20 years	Ranging between 8 to 40 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years	Ranging between 6 to 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	Ranging between 8 to 10 years

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by management's expert which may differ from those specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 (as indicated in table above) in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets.

The estimated useful lives of plant and machinery, determined based on internal technical advice, considers the nature of the asset, the usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, etc.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed annually, taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income or other expenses, as applicable.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.7 Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

The Company tests whether assets have suffered any impairment on an annual basis. The company computes the recoverable amount of the cash generating units (CGUs) based on assumptions in respect to growth, margins, discount rates to calculate value-in-use. The company ensures reasonableness of the assumptions used in cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management for next five-year period.

1.8 Inventories

Raw materials, stores and spares, traded goods and finished goods.

Raw materials, stores and spares, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases on moving weighted average basis. Cost of work-in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also includes all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on moving weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.9 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.

a) Financial assets

(I) Classification

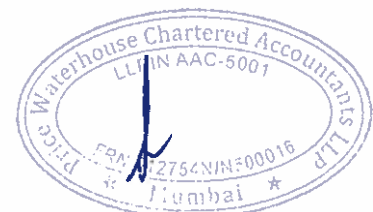
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss); and
- those measured at amortised cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

(II) Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, being the date on which the company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset.

(III) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset (excluding trade receivables) 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. However, trade receivables do not contain significant financing component are measured at transaction price. After initial recognition, financial assets not measured at fair value through profit & Loss are measured using effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flow through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income and there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other income or other expenses, as applicable in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(IV) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables based on provision matrix taking into account historical credit losses and is adjusted for forward looking information.

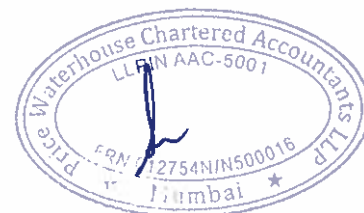
(V) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

(VI) Income recognition

(i) Interest income

Interest income from a financial assets is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on time basis by reference to principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. 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 on income tax and indirect tax are recognised in the year in which it is received.

(ii) Dividend income

Dividend income are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(VII) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents is as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

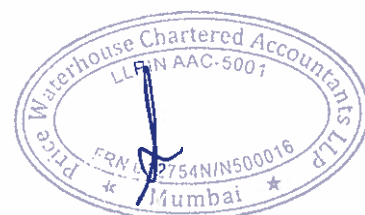
(VIII) Trade receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflects Company's unconditional right to consideration (that is, payment is due only on the passage of time). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

b) Financial liabilities

(I) Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, reduced by transaction costs (in case of financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss), that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liability. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash outflow (including all fees paid, transaction cost, and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. At the time of initial recognition, there is no financial liability irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

(II) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(III) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit and loss as other income or other expenses, as applicable.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(IV) Borrowing Costs

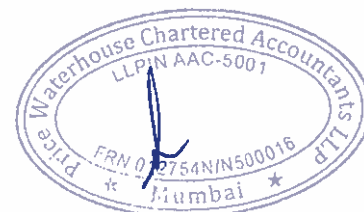
General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that are necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(V) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of 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. Trade and other payables are recognised, initially at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

Trade payables includes acceptances arrangements where operational suppliers of goods are paid by banks while the Company continues to recognise the liability till settlement with the banks.

c) Derivatives and hedging activities

In order to hedge its exposure to foreign, the Company enters into forward contracts. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

The Company designates their derivatives as hedges of foreign exchange risk associated with the cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The Company documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

(I) Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

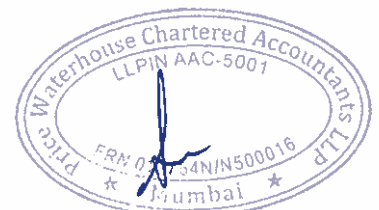
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in the other comprehensive income in cash flow hedging reserve within equity, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item on a present value basis from the inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, within other income or other expenses (as applicable).

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Company generally designates the full change in fair value of the forward contract (including forward points) as the hedging instrument. In such cases, the gains and losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset the amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to profit or loss as follows. With respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of forward contracts, the deferred hedging gains and losses are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss.

Where the hedged item subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (such as inventory), both the deferred hedging gains and losses and the deferred time value of the deferred forward contracts, if any are included within the initial cost of the asset.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss within other income or other expense (as applicable). If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in statement of profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

(II) Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

The Company enters into derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in other income or other expenses (as applicable).

d) 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 realise 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.

1.10 Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

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

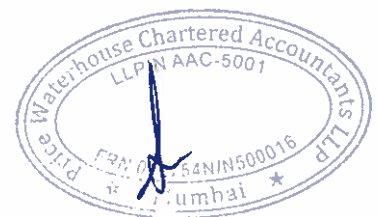
Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other expenses or other income, as applicable.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of initial transaction.

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

1.11 Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature

Instruments entirely equity in nature issued by the Company comprises of convertible and optionally redeemable preference shares. These instruments have such terms and conditions that qualify them for being entirely equity in nature based on the criteria given in Para 16 of Ind AS 32 "Financial instruments-Presentation". Company assesses the terms and conditions specific to each instrument for deciding whether they are entirely equity in nature. This is recognised and included in shareholder's equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently re-measured.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 2. Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

i) Estimation of useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

ii) Recognition of deferred tax

The company has recognised deferred tax assets on carried forward tax losses of the company. Considering the financial position, the company has not recognised any further deferred tax assets in the current year.

iii) Impairment of carrying value of assets

Ind AS requires that the management of the Company shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset.

Impairment testing is an area involving management judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters including management's expectations of:

- growth in EBITDA, calculated as adjusted operating profit before depreciation and amortisation;
- long-term growth rates and
- the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular the discount rate and growth rate assumptions used in the cash flow projections, could significantly affect the Company's impairment evaluation and hence results. The Company's review includes the key assumptions related to sensitivity in the cash flow projections.



3(a). Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Carrying amounts	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Office and other equipments	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023						
Gross carrying amount						
Balance as at April 01, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	36.29	125.31	0.74	-	0.08	162.42
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	36.29	125.31	0.74	-	0.08	162.42
Year ended March 31, 2024						
Gross carrying amount						
Additions	4.15	1.23	0.18	0.15	0.02	5.73
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	40.44	126.54	0.92	0.15	0.10	168.15

Accumulated depreciation	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Office and other equipments	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023						
Balance as at April 01, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.80	3.26	0.07	-	- *	4.13
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	0.80	3.26	0.07	-	- *	4.13
Year ended March 31, 2024						
Depreciation charge during the year	1.32	7.61	0.18	- *	0.01	9.12
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	2.12	10.87	0.25	- *	0.01	13.25

* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

Net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

As at March 31, 2023	35.49	122.05	0.67	-	0.08	158.29
As at March 31, 2024	38.32	115.67	0.67	0.15	0.09	154.90

Capital work-in-progress

Opening balance as at April 01, 2022	95.08
Additions	68.25
Capitalisation	(162.42)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2023	0.91

Opening balance as at April 01, 2023	0.91
Additions	4.85
Capitalisation	(5.73)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	0.03

Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of plant and machinery.



Capital work-in-progress aging :

Aging for capital work-in-progress (CWIP) as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

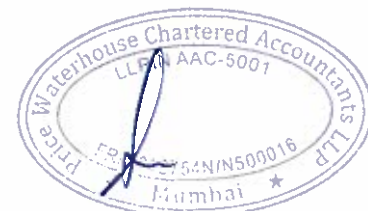
Capital work-in-progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress related to TMT bar manufacturing unit	0.03	-	-	-	0.03
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.03	-	-	-	0.03

Aging for capital work-in-progress (CWIP) as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Capital work-in-progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress related to TMT bar manufacturing unit	0.91	-	-	-	0.91
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.91	-	-	-	0.91

Notes:

- (i) For property, plant and equipment mortgaged as security, refer notes 15.
- (ii) Contractual obligations: Refer note 40 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- (iii) Project execution plans are monitored on a quarterly basis to determine whether the progress is as per the plans.
- (iv) The completion schedule for the above capital work-in-progress is not overdue and has not exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

3(b). Right-of-use assets**(i) Amount recognised in balance sheet**

The Balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Right-of-use assets		
Leasehold land	3.56	3.69
Buildings	1.21	-
Total Right-of-use assets	4.77	3.69
Lease Liabilities		
Current	0.24	0.22
Non-Current	5.28	3.92
Total Lease Liabilities	5.52	4.14

Addition to the right-of-use assets during the current financial year were Rs. 1.43 (March 31, 2023 Rs. Nil).

The Company leases land and building. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods as follows, but may have extension options of as described in below:

Asset Class	Years
Leasehold Land	30 years
Building	5 years

Extension option is included in leasehold land contract of Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing assets used in the company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable by the Company and the respective lessor.

(ii) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation charge of Right-of-use assets		
Leasehold land	0.13	0.14
Buildings	0.22	-
Total	0.35	0.14
Interest and Other expense		
Interest expense on Leases (included in finance cost)	0.41	0.32
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	0.29	0.04
Total	0.70	0.36

The total cash outflow for the leases for the year ended March 31, 2024 was Rs. 0.45 (March 31, 2023 Rs. 0.42)



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

4. Intangible assets

Carrying amounts	Intangible assets (Software)
Year ended March 31, 2023	
Gross carrying amount	
Balance as at April 01, 2022	-
Additions	0.59
Disposals	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	0.59
Year ended March 31, 2024	
Gross carrying amount	0.59
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	0.59

Accumulated amortisation	Intangible assets (Software)
Year ended March 31, 2023	
Balance as at April 01, 2022	-
Amortisation charge during the year	*
Disposals	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	*
Year ended March 31, 2024	
Amortisation charge during the year	0.12
Disposals	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2024	0.12

Net carrying amount of Intangible assets

As at March 31, 2023	0.59
As at March 31, 2024	0.47

* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
5 Investments		
5(a) Non-current investments		
Investment carried at fair value through profit and loss (fully paid up)		
Unquoted (refer note 36)		
I. Investments in equity instruments of other entities		
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited	1.19	1.89
1,47,690 (March 31, 2023: 1,47,690) equity shares of Rs.10 each		
Total non-current investments	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.89</u>
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1.19	1.89
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of Investment	-	-
5(b) Current investments		
	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
Mutual funds	-	38.57
Total current investments	<u>-</u>	<u>38.57</u>

	<u>As at March 31, 2024</u>		<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
SBI Liquid Fund - Direct Growth Plan	-	-	108,025	38.06
SBI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	-	-	1,404	0.51
Total investments in mutual funds	-	-	109,429	38.57

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	38.57
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Note: Investments made are approved by Board of Directors in accordance with policy of Company. The transactions are not prejudicial to shareholders of the Company.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
6. Other financial assets		
6(a) Non-current		
Security deposits	0.24	0.24
Margin money deposits with original maturity of more than twelve Months	2.33	2.44
Total non-current other financial assets	2.57	2.68
Note: Fixed deposits of Rs. 2.33 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 2.44) are earmarked against term loan taken from banks.		
6(b) Current		
Interest accrued on Deposits	0.29	-
Derivatives designated as hedges accounted as FVOCI		
Foreign-exchange Forward contracts	0.08	-
Total current other financial assets	0.37	-
Total other financial assets	2.94	2.68
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
7. Deferred tax asset (net) (refer note 31 and 33)		
The balance comprises of temporary differences attributable to:		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	5.83	2.99
Fair valuation of investments (net)	-	0.05
Derivative forward contract payable	0.01	-
Others	0.32	-
	6.16	3.04
Deferred tax assets		
Employee benefit obligations	0.05	0.03
Loss allowance	0.02	-
Business Losses (including unabsorbed depreciation)	12.95	5.81
Derivative forward contract payable	-	0.01
Lease liability (net of right-of-use-asset)	0.13	0.07
Fair valuation of investments (net)	0.07	-
	13.22	5.92
Total deferred tax asset (net)	7.06	2.88
Total deferred tax asset (net) (recognised)	2.88	2.88
Considering the financial position of the Company, the Company has not recognised any additional deferred tax assets during the year.		
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
8. Other assets		
8(a) Non-current		
Capital advances	-	0.04
Total other non-current assets	-	0.04
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
8(b) Current		
Balance with statutory authorities	59.52	34.06
Advance to suppliers	0.86	2.06
Prepaid expenses	0.48	0.64
Government grant receivable	4.19	3.64
Total other current assets	65.05	40.40
Total other assets	65.05	40.44



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
9. Inventories (refer note 1.8)		
Raw materials	2.92	27.18
Goods-in-transit for raw materials	0.52	7.84
Finished goods	78.86	26.57
Stores and spares	8.47	2.97
Total inventories	90.77	64.56

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounted to Rs. 0.54 (March 31, 2023 – Rs. 2.02). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in 'changes in value of inventories of finished goods' in the statement of profit and loss.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
10. Trade receivables (refer note 1.9 (a)(VIII))		
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 36)	2.22	28.76
Trade receivables from others	41.66	*
Less: Loss allowance	(0.11)	-
Total receivables	43.77	28.76
Break up of security details		
Unsecured, considered good	43.88	28.76
Total	43.88	28.76
Loss allowance	(0.11)	-
Total trade receivables	43.77	28.76

* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

The Company's trade receivable do not carry a significant financing element. Accordingly the Company has adopted a simplified approach for measurement of expected credit loss. In determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. Further, in respect of receivables from related parties the expected credit loss is considered to be NIL and accordingly provision matrix is not applied on the receivables from related parties. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of receivables and the rates used in

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Movement in loss allowance		
Opening balance	-	-
Charge / (release) during the year	0.11	-
Closing balance	0.11	-

Ageing for trade receivables as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
(i) considered good	-	31.07	12.81	- *	-	-	-	43.88
Gross Total	-	31.07	12.81	- *	-	-	-	43.88
Expected loss rate	-	0.23%	0.34%	0.34%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
Less: Loss Allowance	-	(0.07)	(0.04)	- *	-	-	-	(0.11)
Total Trade receivables	-	31.00	12.77	- *	-	-	-	43.77

Ageing for trade receivables as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
(i) considered good	-	21.78	6.98	-	-	-	-	28.76
Total Trade receivables	-	21.78	6.98	-	-	-	-	28.76

* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

Notes:

(i) There are no disputed trade receivables as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(ii) There are no trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk or credit impaired.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
11. Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	4.99	4.68
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>4.99</u>	<u>4.68</u>
	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
12. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Margin money deposits with maturity of less than twelve months (refer note below)	1.73	3.63
Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	<u>1.73</u>	<u>3.63</u>
Note: Fixed deposits of Rs. 1.73 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.63) are earmarked with banks.		
	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
13. Income tax assets (net)		
Opening balance	1.25	0.03
Less: Refund received	0.82	-
Add: Taxes paid (pertaining to tax deducted at source)	6.23	1.22
Closing balance	<u>6.66</u>	<u>1.25</u>



14. Equity share capital and other equity

14(a) Equity share capital

Authorised share capital

As at April 01, 2022

Increase/ (decrease) during the year

As at March 31, 2023

Increase/ (decrease) during the year

As at March 31, 2024

	Number of Shares	Par value	Amount
As at April 01, 2022	20,010,000	10.00	20.01
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	20,010,000	10.00	20.01
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	20,010,000	10.00	20.01

i) Movement in equity shares capital

Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

As at April 01, 2022

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2023

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2024

	Number of shares	Par value	Amount
As at April 01, 2022	20,010,000	10.00	20.01
Issued during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	20,010,000	10.00	20.01
Issued during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	20,010,000	10.00	20.01

ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend when proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

As at March 31, 2024

Equity shares held by

Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees

	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares held by Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees	20,010,000	100.00%

As at March 31, 2023

Equity shares held by

Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees

	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares held by Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees	20,010,000	100.00%

iv) Shares of the Company held by holding company

As at March 31, 2024

Equity shares held by

Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees

	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares held by Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees	20,010,000	100.00%

As at March 31, 2023

Equity shares held by

Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees

	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares held by Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees	20,010,000	100.00%

v) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoter	Year ended March 31, 2024			Year ended March 31, 2023		
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year
Welspun Corp Limited, including nominees	20,010,000	100.00%	0.00%	20,010,000	100.00%	0.00%
Total	20,010,000	100.00%		20,010,000	100.00%	



14(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature:

7.75% Convertible Non-cumulative Optionally Redeemable Preference Shares ('CORPS')

i) Authorised Preference share capital

As at April 1, 2022

Increase during the year

As at March 31, 2023

Increase during the year

As at March 31, 2024

Number of Shares	Par value	Amount
29,990,000	10.00	29.99
15,000,000	10.00	15.00
44,990,000	10.00	44.99
-	-	-
44,990,000	10.00	44.99

ii) Movement in Preference shares capital

Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

As at April 1, 2022

Increase during the year

As at March 31, 2023

Increase during the year

As at March 31, 2024

Number of Shares	Par value	Amount
24,815,000	10.00	24.82
20,175,000	10.00	20.17
44,990,000	10.00	44.99
-	-	-
44,990,000	10.00	44.99

(iii) Terms and rights attached to preference shares

7.75% Convertible Non-Cumulative Optionally Redeemable Preference Share (CORPS) have par value Rs. 10 each. Preference shares does not carry any voting rights in the Company, except as provided in the Companies Act, 2013. Preference share will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital. However, the holders of the Preference share shall be paid dividend on a non-cumulative. The preference shares shall be non-participating in the surplus funds and also in the surplus assets and profits which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid, on winding up of the Company.

The CORPS shall be convertible in to equity share of the Company any time before March 31, 2036 in the ratio of one equity share of Rs. 10/- each for one CORPS of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up. If not converted, the CORPS shall be redeemable at par at the option of the company after March 31, 2030 but before March 31, 2036.

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

As at March 31, 2024

CORPS held by

Welspun Corp Limited

No. of shares	% holding
---------------	-----------

44,990,000	100.00%
------------	---------

As at March 31, 2023

CORPS held by

Welspun Corp Limited

No. of shares	% holding
---------------	-----------

44,990,000	100.00%
------------	---------

v) Shares of the Company held by holding company

As at March 31, 2024

CORPS held by

Welspun Corp Limited

No. of shares	% holding
---------------	-----------

44,990,000	100.00%
------------	---------

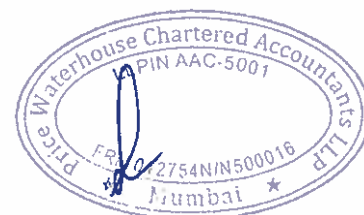
As at March 31, 2023

CORPS held by

Welspun Corp Limited

No. of shares	% holding
---------------	-----------

44,990,000	100.00%
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Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

14(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature (Contd...)

Particulars	Number of shares	Par value	Amount	Date of allotment
CORPS	23,350,000	10.00	23.35	March 9, 2022
CORPS	1,465,000	10.00	1.47	March 31, 2022
CORPS	13,675,000	10.00	13.68	May 20, 2022
CORPS	1,500,000	10.00	1.50	August 5, 2022
CORPS	5,000,000	10.00	5.00	December 19, 2022
Total	44,990,000		44.99	

vi) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoter	Year ended March 31, 2024			Year ended March 31, 2023		
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Percentage of change during the
Welspun Corp Limited	44,990,000	100.00%	0.00%	44,990,000	100.00%	0.00%
Total	44,990,000	100.00%		44,990,000	100.00%	



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Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
14(c) Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings (refer note below)	(39.46)	(14.36)
Total reserves and surplus	<u>(39.46)</u>	<u>(14.36)</u>
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(14.36)	(1.06)
Loss for the year	(25.11)	(13.21)
Item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations, net of tax	0.01	0.02
Share issue expenses	-	(0.11)
Closing balance	<u>(39.46)</u>	<u>(14.36)</u>
	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
14(d) Other reserves		
Cash flow hedging reserve	0.09	(0.03)
Total other reserves	<u>0.09</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>
Cash flow hedging reserve		
Opening balance	(0.03)	-
Amount recognised in cash flow hedging reserve during the year (net)	0.12	(0.04)
Income tax on amount recognised in cash flow hedging reserve (net)	-	0.01
Closing balance	<u>0.09</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>

Nature and purpose of other equity

(i) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings comprises of prior years as well as current year's undistributed earnings after taxes.

(ii) Cash flow hedging reserve

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The Cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the heading of cash flows reserve will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item.



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Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Non-Current Portion	Current Maturities*	Total	Non-Current Portion	Current Maturities*	Total
15 Borrowings						
15(a) Non-current borrowings						
Secured						
- Term Loan (refer note (iii) below)	101.32	20.63	121.95	123.12	8.25	131.37
Total borrowings	101.32	20.63	121.95	123.12	8.25	131.37

* Current maturities of non-current borrowings have been disclosed under "Current borrowings", refer note 15(b).

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
15(b) Current borrowings		
Secured		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 15(a))	20.63	8.25
	20.63	8.25

(i) Nature of security for current borrowings

Secured by first charge ranking pari passu on hypothecation of entire plant & machinery of the Company, registered mortgage on leasehold right on land and second pari passu charge on the current assets of the company.

(ii) Terms of repayment and interest

(a) The Rupee denominated term loan from State Bank of India was converted into US dollar denominated FCNR(B) loan from State bank of India during the year ended March 31, 2024. All other terms and conditions including repayment schedule have remained same.

(b) The term loan has quarterly instalments starting from April 30, 2023 and maturing on April 30, 2029.

(c) The average interest rate during the year on term loan is 6.61% (6 month SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) + 1%) (March 31, 2023 - 9% p.a. (0.60% above 6 month State Bank of India's MCLR (Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rate))).

(iii) During the period, the company classified Rs. 20.63 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 8.25) to current borrowings as 'Current maturity of long term borrowing'.



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Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

15(c) Net debt reconciliation

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net debt reconciliation		
Cash and cash equivalents	4.99	4.68
Current investments	-	38.57
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	(122.63)	(131.37)
Lease Liabilities	(5.52)	(4.14)
Net Debt	(123.16)	(92.26)

	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Total [E] = [A]+[B]-[C]- [D]
	Cash and cash equivalents [A]	Current investments [B]	Borrowings [C]	Lease Liabilities [D]	
Net debts as at April 1, 2022	2.52	-	(70.66)	(4.24)	(72.38)
Interest accrued as at April 1, 2022	-	-	(1.07)	-	(1.07)
Cash flow (net)	2.16	38.44	(60.71)	0.42	(19.69)
Interest expenses classified under CWIP	-	-	(4.39)	-	(4.39)
Interest expenses classified under Finance costs	-	-	(5.29)	(0.32)	(5.61)
Interest paid	-	-	10.75	-	10.75
Fair value adjustment	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
Net debts as at March 31, 2023	4.68	38.57	(131.37)	(4.14)	(92.26)
Interest accrued as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow (net)	0.31	(38.96)	5.73	0.45	(32.47)
Interest expenses	-	-	(10.92)	(0.41)	(11.33)
Interest paid	-	-	10.24	-	10.24
Non cash adjustments	-	-	3.69	-	3.69
Others	-	0.39	-	(1.42)	(1.03)
Net debts as at March 31, 2024	4.99	-	(121.95)	(5.52)	(122.48)
Interest accrued as at March 31, 2024	-	-	(0.68)	-	(0.68)



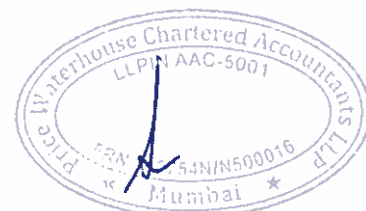
Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore. unless otherwise stated)

	<u>As at March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>
16. Other financial liabilities		
16(a) Non-current		
Deposits received	-	0.12
Total other non-current financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>0.12</u>
	<u>As at March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>
16(b) Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.68	-
Interest accrued but not due on acceptances and others	0.04	-
Trade deposits	0.22	-
Capital creditors		
- dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 37)	-	0.60
- other than above	1.61	5.79
Derivatives designated as hedges accounted as FVPL		
- Forward contracts	0.61	0.58
Derivatives designated as hedges accounted as FVOCI		
- Forward contracts	-	0.04
Total other current financial liabilities	<u>3.16</u>	<u>7.01</u>
Total other financial liabilities	<u>3.16</u>	<u>7.13</u>
	<u>As at March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>
17. Provisions		
17(a) Non-current		
Employee benefit obligations		
Gratuity (refer note 32)	0.16	0.07
Total non-current provisions	<u>0.16</u>	<u>0.07</u>
17(b) Current		
Employee benefit obligations		
Gratuity (refer note 32)	*	*
Leave obligations (refer note 32)	0.15	0.10
Total current provisions	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.10</u>
Total provisions	<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.17</u>
* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.		
	<u>As at March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>
18. Government grants		
Deferred Grant Income (refer note below)		
Opening balance	-	-
Grants deferred during the year	11.98	-
Less: Recognised in the statement of profit and loss (refer note 21(b))	6.67	-
Closing balance	<u>5.31</u>	<u>-</u>
Total government grants	<u>5.31</u>	<u>-</u>
Non Current	5.31	-
Current	-	-
Total government grants	<u>5.31</u>	<u>-</u>

Note : The company was entitled to State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) incentive, on its investment in the eligible property plant and equipment on fulfillment of the conditions stated in the scheme. (Refer note 1.3)



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore. unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
19. Other current liabilities		
Trade advances	3.58	6.21
Statutory dues payable	0.65	3.64
Employee dues payable	0.11	0.21
Refund liabilities	0.66	0.70
Total other current liabilities	5.00	10.76
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
20. Trade payables		
Current		
Trade payables: dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 37)	0.84	1.05
Trade payables other than above:		
Trade payables for acceptances	2.34	139.90
Trade payable to related parties (refer note 36)	204.51	3.39
Trade payables others	5.59	4.30
	212.44	147.59
Total trade payables	213.28	148.64

Ageing for trade payable as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Payables							
(i) Micro enterprise and small enterprises	-	0.84	-	-	-	-	0.84
(ii) Others	3.95	95.05	113.44	-	-	-	212.44
Total	3.95	95.89	113.44	-	-	-	213.28

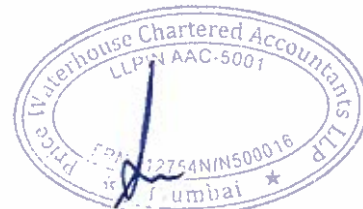
Ageing for trade payable as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Payables							
(i) Micro enterprise and small enterprises	-	1.05	-	-	-	-	1.05
(ii) Others	2.92	143.49	1.18	-	-	-	147.59
Total	2.92	144.54	1.18	-	-	-	148.64

Note:

(i) There are no disputed trade payables as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(ii) Unbilled trade payables include accruals which are not classified as provisions under Ind AS 37.



	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
21. Revenue from operations		
(a) Sale of products		
Finished goods	599.76	92.15
Traded goods	20.85	39.67
Total sale of products	620.61	131.82
(b) Other operating income		
Government grants	6.67	3.47
Scrap sale	20.81	3.59
Total other operating income	27.48	7.06
Total revenue from operations	648.09	138.88
The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and distribution of TMT Bars and revenue from such products is derived from transfer at a point in time which is shown under sale of products as above.		
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:		
Contract price	629.50	133.48
Adjustments for:		
Adjustment for discounts / Incentives / refund liabilities	(8.89)	(1.66)
Total revenue from sale of products	620.61	131.82
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
22. Other income		
Interest income		
Fixed deposits	0.33	0.16
Others	0.05	-
Dividend income on		
Non-current investments (refer note 36)	0.06	-
Net gain on sale/redemption of		
Current investments	0.39	0.01
Other non-operating income		
Net exchange differences	0.59	-
Fair valuation gain on investment (net)	-	0.32
Gains on modification in terms of borrowings	3.59	-
Miscellaneous income	0.06	-
Total other income	5.07	0.49
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
23. Cost of materials consumed		
Raw materials at the beginning of the year	35.02	-
Add: Purchases	579.93	149.64
	614.95	149.64
Less : Raw materials at the end of the year	3.44	35.02
Total cost of materials consumed	611.51	114.62



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
24. Purchases of stock-in-trade		
Purchases of stock-in-trade	20.68	33.94
Total purchases of stock-in-trade	20.68	33.94
25. Changes in inventories of finished goods		
Opening balance		
Finished goods	26.57	-
Total opening balance	26.57	-
Closing balance		
Finished goods	78.86	26.57
Total closing balance	78.86	26.57
Total changes in inventories of finished goods	(52.29)	(26.57)
26. Employee benefit expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	9.47	3.63
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note below)	0.51	0.19
Gratuity expense (refer note 32)	0.10	0.07
Staff welfare expenses	0.63	0.15
Total employee benefit expense	10.71	4.04
Note:		
Defined contribution plans		
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund and Employee's Pension Scheme, 1995		
During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss:		
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	0.50	0.18
Employer's Contribution to Employees Pension Scheme	0.01	0.01
Total expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	0.51	0.19
27. Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3(a))	9.12	4.13
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 3(b))	0.35	0.14
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.12	*
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	9.59	4.27

* Amounts are below the rounding off norm adopted by the company.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
28. Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spares	3.52	2.12
Labour charges	3.86	0.60
Coating and other job charges	0.25	-
Power, fuel and water charges	19.88	6.92
Freight, material handling and transportation	13.51	2.57
Rental charges (refer note 3(b))	0.29	0.04
Rates and taxes	0.09	0.27
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	0.06	0.20
Buildings	0.02	-
Others	0.50	0.01
Travel and conveyance expenses	0.55	0.14
Communication expenses	0.02	0.01
Legal and professional fees	1.79	2.28
Insurance	0.65	0.23
Printing and stationery	0.01	0.01
Security charges	0.35	0.02
Membership and fees	*	0.01
Vehicle expenses	0.01	-
Net exchange differences	-	0.70
Payment to auditors (refer note (i) below)	0.22	0.21
Sales promotion expenses	7.92	-
Commission on sales to agents	0.04	-
Loss allowance on trade receivables	0.11	-
Fair valuation loss on investments (net)	0.70	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.83	0.12
Total other expenses	56.18	16.46

Note:

i) Details of payments to auditors

Payment to auditors

As auditor:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Audit fee	0.16	0.16
Tax audit fee	0.02	0.02

In other capacities

Certification fees	0.04	0.03
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Re-imbusement of expenses

	*	*
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Total payment to auditors

	0.22	0.21
--	-------------	-------------

* Amounts are below the rounding off norm adopted by the company.

29. Finance costs

Interest on:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Term Loan	10.27	9.68
Current borrowings	0.61	-
Interest on acceptances and charges on letter of credit	3.20	2.33
Interest and finance charges on lease liability (refer note 3 (b))	0.41	0.32
Interest on others	0.04	0.00
Other finance cost	7.36	0.75
Less: Amount capitalised	-	(4.39)
Total finance cost	21.89	8.69

Note: The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalised is the weighted average interest rate applicable to the entity's specific borrowings. No borrowing cost was capitalised in the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023 – 8.34%).

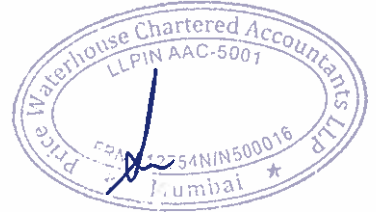


Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
30. Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax for the year	-	-
Total Current tax	-	-
31. Deferred tax (refer note 33)		
(Increase) / Decrease in deferred tax assets	(7.30)	(5.92)
Increase / (Decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	3.12	3.04
Total deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	(4.18)	(2.88)
Total deferred tax expense/ (benefit) recognised	-	(2.88)
(i) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate		
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	(25.11)	(16.08)
Tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Tax at normal rate	(4.31)	(2.76)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/ (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Items on which deferred tax was not recognised in the earlier years	-	(0.12)
Items on which deferred tax was not recognised in the current year	4.18	-
Others	0.13	-
Total Income tax expense / (credit)	-	(2.88)



32. Employee benefit obligations

(i) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(ii) Post-employment obligations - Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen day wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned. The gratuity plan is a unfunded plan. This defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk.

Balance sheet amounts - Gratuity

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligations over the year are as follows:

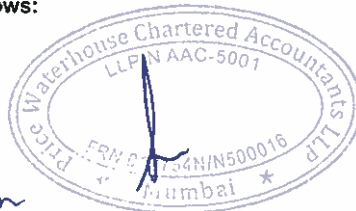
	Present value of obligations
April 01, 2022	0.02
Current service cost	0.07
Interest expense/ (income)	*
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	0.07
Remeasurements	
(Gain) / Loss from change in financial assumptions	*
(Gain) / Loss from change in demographics assumptions	(0.02)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.02)
March 31, 2023	0.07
* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company	
	Present value of obligation
April 01, 2023	0.07
Current service cost	0.10
Interest expense/ (income)	*
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	0.10
Remeasurements	
(Gain) / Loss from change in financial assumptions	0.01
(Gain) / Loss from change in demographics assumptions	(0.02)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.01)
March 31, 2024	0.16
* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company	

The net liabilities disclosed above relating to unfunded plans are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present value of unfunded obligations	0.16	0.07
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Deficit of unfunded plan	0.16	0.07
Non-current (refer note 17(a))	0.16	0.07
Current (refer note 17(b))	*	*
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.24%	7.48%
Salary growth rate	6.00%	6.00%

(iii) Significant actuarial assumptions are as follows:

Discount rate
Salary growth rate



32. Employee benefit obligations (Contd...)

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Assumptions	Impact on defined benefit obligation							
	Change in		Increase in assumption (Rs.)				Decrease in assumption (Rs.)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease by	(0.02)	(0.01)	Increase by	0.03	0.01
Salary growth rate	1.00%	1.00%	Increase by	0.03	0.01	Decrease by	(0.02)	(0.01)

(v) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

A) Salary Increases - Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Discount Rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

C) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

D) Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

(vi) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 17 years (March 31, 2023 - 17 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity benefits is as follows:

	Less than a year	1-2 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024					
Defined benefit obligations- Gratuity	*	*	0.02	0.57	0.59
March 31, 2023					
Defined benefit obligations- Gratuity	*	*	0.01	0.25	0.26

* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.



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Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

33. Movement in deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets (refer note 31) :

	Deferred tax liabilities						Deferred tax assets						Net deferred tax (assets) / liabilities	
	Property, plant and equipment	Derivative forward contract payable	Fair valuation of investments (net)	Others	Total deferred tax liabilities		Employee benefit obligations	Business Losses (including unabsorbed depreciation)	Derivative forward contract payable	Lease liability (net of right-of-use-asset)	Loss allowance	Fair valuation of investments (net)		Total deferred tax assets
As at April 01, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.03	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.11	(0.11)
Recognised in the statement of profit and loss other comprehensive income	2.99	-	0.05	-	3.04	0.02	5.78	0.01	-	-	-	-	5.81	(2.77)
As at March 31, 2023	2.99	-	0.05	-	3.04	0.03	5.81	0.01	0.07	-	-	-	5.92	(2.88)
Recognised in the statement of profit and loss other comprehensive income	2.84	-	(0.05)	0.32	3.11	0.02	7.14	(0.01)	0.06	0.02	0.07	-	7.30	(4.19)
As at March 31, 2024	5.83	0.01	-	0.32	6.16	0.05	12.95	-	0.13	0.02	0.07	-	13.22	(7.06)



34. Fair value measurements
Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
Equity investments	1.19	-	-	1.89	-	-
Mutual fund	-	-	-	38.57	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	43.77	-	-	28.76
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4.99	-	-	4.68
Bank balances other than cash and cash	-	-	1.73	-	-	3.63
Other financial assets						
Security deposits	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.24
Margin money deposits	-	-	2.33	-	-	2.44
Interest accrued on deposits	-	-	0.29	-	-	-
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Forward contracts	-	0.08	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	1.19	0.08	53.35	40.46	-	39.75
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	122.63	-	-	131.37
(includes interest accrued and current maturities of long-term borrowing)						
Trade payables	-	-	213.28	-	-	148.64
Other financial liabilities						
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Forward contracts	0.61	-	-	0.58	-	-
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Forward contracts	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Capital Creditors	-	-	1.61	-	-	6.39
Interest accrued but not due on acceptances and others	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
Deposits Received	-	-	0.22	-	-	0.12
Total financial liabilities	0.61	-	337.78	0.58	0.04	286.52

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

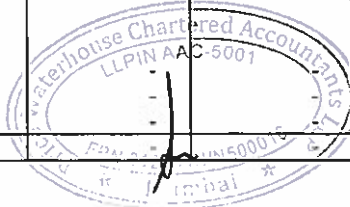
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial Investments at FVPL				
Equity Investments	-	-	1.19	1.19
Derivatives designated as hedges at FVOCI				
Forward contracts	-	0.08	-	0.08
Total financial assets	-	0.08	1.19	1.27
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives designated as hedges at FVPL				
Forward contracts	-	0.61	-	0.61
Total financial liabilities	-	0.61	-	0.61

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed as at March 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Other financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	0.24	0.24
Margin money deposits	-	-	2.33	2.33
Interest accrued on deposits	-	-	0.29	0.29
Total financial assets	-	-	2.86	2.86
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (includes interest accrued and current maturities of long-term borrowing)	-	-	122.63	122.63
Other financial liabilities				
Capital Creditors	-	-	1.61	1.61
Interest accrued but not due on acceptances and others	-	-	0.04	0.04
Deposits Received	-	-	0.22	0.22
Total financial liabilities	-	-	124.50	124.50

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34. Fair value measurements (Contd...)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments at FVPL				
Equity Investments	-	-	1.89	1.89
Mutual fund	38.57	-	-	38.57
Total financial assets	38.57	-	1.89	40.46
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives designated as hedges at FVPL				
Forward contracts	-	0.58	-	0.58
Derivatives designated as hedges at FVOCI				
Forward contracts	-	0.04	-	0.04
Total financial liabilities	-	0.62	-	0.62

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed as at March 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Other financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	0.24	0.24
Margin money deposits	-	-	2.44	2.44
Total financial assets	-	-	2.68	2.68
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (includes interest accrued and current maturities of long-term debt)	-	-	131.37	131.37
Other financial liabilities				
Capital Creditor	-	-	6.39	6.39
Deposits Received	-	-	0.12	0.12
Total financial liabilities	-	-	137.88	137.88

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below.

Level 1: This hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. 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. The Company has derivatives which are designated as hedges, derivatives which are not designated as hedges for which all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument falls under 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 securities.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

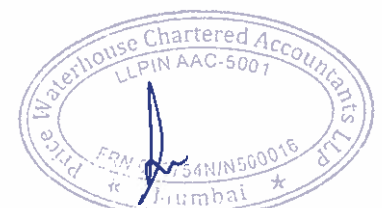
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the fair value of unlisted equity instruments are determined using discounted cash flow analysis.
- the use of Net Assets Value ('NAV') for valuation of mutual fund investment. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units and will redeem such units of mutual fund to and from the investors.
- the fair value of forward contracts is determined using forward exchange rates prevailing with Authorised Dealers dealing in foreign

(iii) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

	Unlisted equity shares
As at April 01, 2022	-
Acquisition	1.68
Gain/ (loss) recognised in profit or loss	0.21
As at March 31, 2023	1.89
Gain/ (loss) recognised in profit or loss	(0.70)
As at March 31, 2024	1.19
Unrealised gain/ (loss) recognised in profit or loss during the year related to assets held at the end of the reporting period	
Year ended March 31, 2023	0.21
Year ended March 31, 2024	(0.70)



34. Fair value measurements (Contd...)

(iv) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

	Fair value		Significant unobservable inputs*	Probability weighted average		Sensitivity
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
Unlisted equity shares	1.19	1.89	Risk adjusted discount rate	14.00%	14.00%	The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if Discount rate were lower/ (higher)

(v) Valuation processes:

The fair value of unlisted equity shares determined using discounted cash flow analysis by an independent valuer.

(vi) Fair value of Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets				
Security deposits	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Margin money deposits	2.33	2.33	2.44	2.44
Interest accrued on deposits	0.29	0.29	-	-
Total	2.86	2.86	2.68	2.68
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (includes interest accrued and current maturities of long-term borrowings)	122.63	122.63	131.37	131.37
Other financial liabilities				
Capital Creditors	1.61	1.61	6.39	6.39
Interest accrued but not due on acceptances and others	0.04	0.04	-	-
Deposits Received	0.22	0.22	0.12	0.12
Total	124.50	124.50	137.88	137.88

a) The carrying amount of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and trade payables are a reasonable approximation of their fair value, due to their short-term nature.

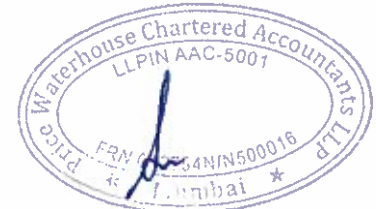
b) The fair values and carrying value of security deposits, margin deposits, interest accrued on deposits, borrowings, capital creditors, Interest accrued but not due on acceptances and others and deposits received are materially the same.

(vii) Classification of interest income by instrument category

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income at amortised cost:		
Fixed deposits	0.33	0.16
Others	0.05	-



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35. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities represents trade payables and borrowings. The Company's principal financial assets consists of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, and other financial assets. The company also holds investments held at fair value through profit and loss.

The Company's activities exposes it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The directors of the Company (considering size of business) oversees the management of these risks which are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Borrowings maturity and cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – interest rate risk	Borrowings	Sensitivity analysis	Mix of fixed and floating rate borrowing.
Market risk – foreign currency risk	Trade payables & Other financial liability	Sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts and derivative contracts
Market risk – security prices risk	Investment in mutual funds	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

(I) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, trade receivable and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition.

a) Trade receivables

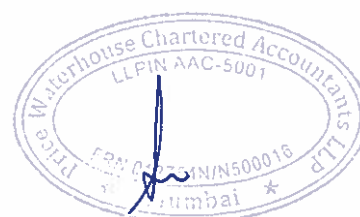
Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The risk relating to trade receivables is presented in note 10.

b) Other financial assets

The Company maintains exposure majorly in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks and investment in mutual funds. The Company has diversified portfolio of investment with various number of counterparties which have good credit ratings, good reputation and hence the risk is reduced. Individual risk limits are set for each counterparty based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company.



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35. Financial risk management (Contd...)

(II) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below), by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and liquid funds and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. The liquidity risk is monitored through budgets (comprises of undrawn borrowings below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows by the management presented by the Board of Directors.

a) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities for working capital at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year		
Borrowing	-	17.57
Working capital facility	50.00	35.46
Total	50.00	53.03

b) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

All non-derivative financial liabilities, and derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not material.

As at March 31, 2024

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	< 1 Year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Carrying value
Non-derivatives						
Borrowings (includes interest accrued and current maturities of long-term debt)	27.52	66.01	48.55	-	142.08	122.63
Trade payables	213.28	-	-	-	213.28	213.28
Lease liability	0.59	1.24	0.99	11.29	14.11	5.52
Other financial liabilities	1.87	-	-	-	1.87	1.87
Total non-derivative liabilities	243.26	67.25	49.54	11.29	371.34	343.30
Derivatives						
Foreign exchange forward contracts	0.61	-	-	-	0.61	0.61
Total derivative liabilities	0.61	-	-	-	0.61	0.61

As at March 31, 2023

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	< 1 Year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Carrying value
Non-derivatives						
Borrowings (includes interest accrued and current maturities of long-term debt)	18.95	61.34	63.60	30.46	174.35	131.37
Trade payables	148.64	-	-	-	148.64	148.64
Lease liability	0.22	11.58	0.50	0.53	12.83	4.14
Other financial liabilities	6.51	-	-	-	6.51	6.51
Total non-derivative liabilities	174.32	72.92	64.10	30.99	342.33	290.66
Derivatives						
Foreign exchange forward contracts	0.62	-	-	-	0.62	0.62
Total derivative liabilities	0.62	-	-	-	0.62	0.62



35. Financial risk management (Contd...)

(III) Market risk - foreign currency risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts. The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments, highly probable forecast transactions and foreign currency required at the settlement date of certain receivables/payables. The use of foreign currency forward contracts is governed by the Company's strategy approved by the board of directors, which provide principles on the use of such forward contracts consistent with the Company's risk management policy and procedures.

a) Foreign currency risk exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in equivalent in Rs is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	USD	USD
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	3.11	57.15
Borrowing	124.35	-
Other financial liabilities	0.68	0.04
Forward contracts (buy foreign currency)	(144.46)	(62.61)

b) Foreign currency sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments and impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts, designated as cash flow hedges.

	Net impact on profit before tax		Net impact on other reserve	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
USD sensitivity				
INR/USD - Increase by 1% (March 31, 2023 - 1%)*	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.03
INR/USD - Decrease by 1% (March 31, 2023 - 1%)*	0.00	(0.02)	(0.16)	(0.03)

* Holding all other variables constant

(IV) Market risk - interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from borrowings with variable rates arising principally on changes in interest rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Floating rate borrowings (including accrued interest)	122.63	131.37
Total borrowings	122.63	131.37

b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/ lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. Other components of equity change as a result of an increase/ decrease in the fair value of the cash flow hedges related to borrowings.

	Impact on profit before tax	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest rate increase by 50 basis points (March 31, 2023 - 50 basis points)*	0.61	0.66
Interest rate decrease by 50 basis points (March 31, 2023 - 50 basis points)*	(0.61)	(0.66)

* Holding all other variables constant

(V) Market risk - security prices

a) Exposure

The Company is mainly exposed to the price risk due to its investment in mutual funds. The price risk arises due to uncertainties about the future market values of these investments.

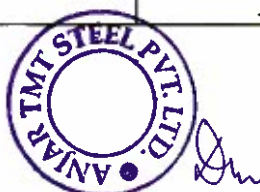
In order to manage its price risk arising from investments in mutual funds, the Company diversifies its portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the risk management policies.

b) Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of 1% increase in price of mutual funds

	Impact on profit before tax	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Increase in rate 1% (March 31, 2023 - 1%)	-	0.39
Decrease in rate 1% (March 31, 2023 - 1%)	-	(0.39)

There are no investments in mutual funds as on March 31, 2024.



35. Financial risk management (Contd...)

(VI) Impact of hedging activities

a) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position:

As at March 31, 2024

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Cash flow hedge Foreign exchange risk Forward contract	-	144.46	0.08	0.61	Jul-24	1:1

As at March 31, 2023

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Cash flow hedge Foreign exchange risk Forward contract	-	62.61	-	0.62	May-23	1:1

b) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance:

As at March 31, 2024

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash Flow Hedge Foreign Exchange Risk	0.12	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2023

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash Flow Hedge Foreign Exchange Risk	(0.04)	-	-	-

The Company uses forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments, highly probable forecast transactions and foreign currency required at the settlement date of certain receivables/payables. The use of forward contracts is governed by the Company's strategy approved by the board of directors, which provide principles on the use of such forward contracts consistent with the Company's risk management policy.

The Company's hedging policy only allows for effective hedge relationships to be established. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Company enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Company uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness. Ineffectiveness is recognised on a cash flow hedge and net investment hedge where the cumulative change in the designated component value of the hedging instrument exceeds on an absolute basis the change in value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. In hedges of foreign currency forecast sale and purchase transactions, hedges of interest rate risk and hedges of net investment, as applicable, this may arise if:

- The critical terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item differ (i.e. nominal amounts, timing of the forecast transaction, interest resets changes from what was originally estimated), or
- Differences arise between the credit risk inherent within the hedged item and the hedging instrument. There were no ineffectiveness recognised in the statement of profit and loss during March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

35. Financial risk management (Contd...)

c) Movements in cash flow hedging reserve

Risk category	Foreign currency risk
Derivative instruments	Forward contracts
Cash flow hedging reserve	
As at April 01, 2022	-
Changes in fair value of forward contracts	(0.04)
Income tax on amount recognised in hedging reserve	0.01
As at March 31, 2023	(0.03)
Changes in fair value of forward contracts	0.12
Income tax on amount recognised in hedging reserve	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.09



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

36. Related party transactions

a) Entities having significant influence

Name	Type	Effective proportion of ownership interest (%)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Welspun Group Master Trust (entity has significant influence on Welspun Corp Limited, holding company)	Significant Influence	44.91%	44.76%

b) List of related parties:

Name	Type	Ownership interest	Ownership interest
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Welspun Corp Limited	Holding company	100%	100%

c) Key management personnel

Name	Nature of relationship
Mr. Mohan Kasivishwanathan Manikkan	Non executive, Non-independent Director
Mr. Harish Chandra Gupta	Non executive, Non-independent Director
Mr. Neeraj Kant	Whole-time Director (till January 31, 2024)
Mr. Sandip Chottara	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. May 20, 2022)
Mr. Arpit Bhandari	Company Secretary (w.e.f. May 20, 2022)
Mr. Debasish Mazumdar	Whole time Director (w.e.f. February 06, 2024)

d) List of other entities over which key management personnel or relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence or control and with whom transaction have taken place during the current year or previous year:

Welspun India Limited
Welspun Metalics Limited (merged with Welspun Corp Limited w.e.f. Oct 27, 2023)
Welspun DI Pipes Limited
Welspun Global Brands Limited
Welspun Realty Private Limited
Welspun Anjar Sez Limited
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited
Welspun Specialty Solutions Limited
IMR Metallurgical Resources AG
India Coke and Power Private Limited
Welspun Floorings Limited
Welassure Private Limited
Welspun Transformation Services Limited
Welspun Enterprises Limited



36. Related party transactions (Contd...)

e) Disclosure in respect of significant transactions with related parties during the year:

	Transactions	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
1) Sale of products and services		
Welspun Specialty Solutions Limited	0.20	0.02
Welspun Corp Ltd	38.88	42.52
Welspun Metallica Limited (merged with Welspun Corp Limited w.e.f. Oct 27, 2023)	-	1.11
Welspun DI Pipes Limited	4.23	0.09
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited	0.23	-
Welspun Anjar Sez Limited	0.03	0.14
Welspun Enterprises Limited	3.68	0.19
Welspun India Limited	8.61	0.04
Total sale of products and services	55.86	44.11
2) Other income (Dividend)		
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited	0.06	-
Total other income	0.06	-
3) Purchase of stock-in-trade and other expenses incurred		
Welspun DI Pipes Limited	1.51	-
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited	5.41	6.46
Welspun Floorings Limited	0.01	-
Welspun Global Brands Limited	0.05	0.03
Welassure Private Limited	0.40	-
Welspun Corp Limited	493.78	45.46
Welspun Anjar Sez Limited	0.24	0.05
Welspun India Limited	1.01	0.15
Welspun Realty Private Limited	0.03	0.03
Welspun Transformation Services Limited	1.16	-
IMR Metallurgical Resources Ag	5.20	-
Total purchase of stock-in-trade and other expenses incurred	508.80	52.18
4) Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Welspun Corp Ltd	-	1.47
Welspun Metallica Limited (merged with Welspun Corp Limited w.e.f. Oct 27, 2023)	-	0.36
Welspun DI Pipes Limited	-	0.03
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited	-	0.14
Welspun India Limited	-	0.01
Total of purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	2.01
5) Sale of property, plant and equipment		
Welspun Corp Ltd	-	0.30
Welspun Metallica Limited (merged with Welspun Corp Limited w.e.f. Oct 27, 2023)	-	0.36
Welspun DI Pipes Limited	-	0.10
Total sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.76
6) Reimbursement of expenses (paid)/ recovered		
Welspun Corp Limited	(3.45)	(0.44)
Welspun India Limited	(0.01)	-
Total Reimbursement of expenses (paid)/ recovered	(3.46)	(0.44)
7) Issue of 7.75% Convertible Non-cumulative Optionally Redeemable Preference Shares (CORPS)		
Welspun Corp Limited	-	20.17
Total Issue of 7.75% Convertible Non-cumulative Optionally Redeemable Preference Shares (CORPS)	-	20.17
8) Purchase of Equity shares		
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited	-	1.69
Total Purchase of Equity shares	-	1.69

Notes :

(1) Director of company are also employed by other group companies and they have not been paid remuneration accordingly.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

f) Disclosure of significant closing balances:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
1) Trade and other receivables		
Welspun Corp Ltd	-	27.06
Welspun Metallica Limited (merged with Welspun Corp Limited w.e.f. Oct 27, 2023)	-	1.23
Welspun DI Pipes Limited	0.33	0.14
Welspun Anjar Sez Limited	-	0.10
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	0.23
Welspun India Limited	1.84	-
Welspun Specialty Solutions Limited	0.05	-
Total trade and other receivables	2.22	28.76
2) Trade payables		
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited	0.86	3.28
Welspun India Limited	-	0.11
Welspun Corp Limited	203.05	-
Welspun Anjar Sez Limited	0.08	-
Welassure Private Limited	0.24	-
Welspun Transformation Services Limited	0.07	-
India Coke And Power Private Limited	0.08	-
IMR Metallurgical Resources Ag	0.13	-
Total trade payables	204.51	3.39
3) Non-current investments		
Welspun Captive Power Generation Limited (Investments in equity shares)	1.19	1.89
Total non-current investments	1.19	1.89

(g) Terms and conditions

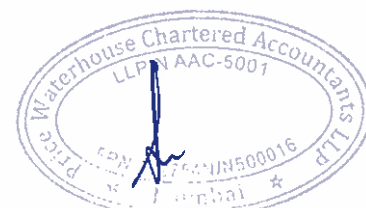
All outstanding balances are unsecured and are payable in cash.

37. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2016

Disclosure of amount due to suppliers under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act)" is as under:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.79	1.65
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.05	-
	0.84	1.65
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	3.15	0.28
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	*	*
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.05	*
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act	*	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.84	1.65

* Amount is below rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

38. Capital management

(I) Risk management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net debt (total borrowings (including current maturities) and lease liabilities net of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments)*	120.75	88.63
Total equity	25.63	50.61
Net debt equity ratio	4.71	1.75

Net Debt includes total borrowings (including current maturities) and lease liabilities net of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments.

Loan covenants

The Company has borrowings as at the end of the reporting period which are subject to compliance with certain covenants. However, the Company has after the year end obtained waiver and extension to comply with the loan covenants applicable as at year end upto March 31, 2025.

Pursuant to the waiver obtained from the bank, the Company has classified the outstanding amount of borrowings between current and non current based on the repayment schedule as per the original agreement.

(II) Dividend

The Company has not declared dividends in the current reporting period.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

39. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and as at March 31, 2023.

40. Capital and other commitments**i) Capital commitments**

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances):		
Property, plant and equipment (net of capital advances: Rs. Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.04))	0.02	10.10

ii) Other commitments

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Outstanding letters of credit	16.91	-

41. Segment information**(i) Description of segments and principal activities**

The Company's chief operating decision makers are its Board of Directors of Company who examines the Company's performance only from the product perspective and has accordingly, identified only one reportable segment which is manufacturing, processing and dealing in TMT Bar, in accordance with Ind AS 108.

(ii) The chief operating decision makers primarily uses a measure of profit/ (loss) before tax as included in the internal management report to assess the performance of the operating segment which is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

(iii) Revenue from major customers:

Revenues of approximately Rs. 358.38 (March 31, 2023– Rs. 124.41) are derived from 4 external customers (March 31, 2023 - 5) These revenues are attributed to the India segment.

For the year ended	Number of customers	Amount	% of revenue from operations
March 31, 2024	4	358.38	55%
March 31, 2023	5	124.41	90%

(iv) The company is domiciled in India. All revenue from contracts are from within India during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(v) The total of non-current assets are located only in India as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

42. Key Financial Ratio with explanations

Sr.no	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Variance in %	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio (times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.85	1.03	-18%	No major variance
2	Debt-equity ratio (times)	Total debt (Note 1)	Total Equity	4.76	2.60	83%	Due to reduction in reserves on account of further loss in the current year
3	Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Earnings available for debt service (Note 2)	Debt service (Note 3)	-0.05	0.27	-118%	Due to decrease in earnings available for debt servicing on account of further loss in the current year
4	Return on equity (%)	Loss for the year	Average shareholders equity	-65.88%	-27.96%	136%	Due to reduction in reserves on account of further loss in the current year
5	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Cost of goods sold (Note 4)	Closing Inventory	6.39	1.89	238%	Due to increase in purchases owing to increase in business operations in the current year
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Closing Trade receivables	14.81	4.83	207%	Due to increase in revenue owing to increase in business operations in the current year
7	Trade payable turnover ratio (times)	Cost of goods sold + Other expenses	Closing Trade payables	3.08	1.35	128%	Due to increase in purchases and other expenses owing to increase in operations in the current year
8	Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Note 5)	(17.99)	24.76	-173%	Due to increase in revenue and decrease in net working capital in the current year
9	Net Profit ratio (%)	Loss for the year	Revenue from operations	-3.87%	-9.50%	-59%	Due to increase in operations compared to previous year which was first year of operations
10	Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital employed (Note 6)	-2.19%	-4.08%	-46%	Due to decrease in capital employed in the current year
11	Return on investment (%)	Earnings before interest and tax	Total assets	-0.85%	-2.10%	-60%	Due to increase in operations compared to previous year which was first year of operations

Notes:

- 1 Total debt = Non-current borrowings and Current borrowings
- 2 Earning for debt service = Loss for the year + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest expenses
- 3 Debt service = Interest and principal repayments including lease payments
- 4 Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of material consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories of finished goods
- 5 Working capital = Current assets (-) Current liabilities
- 6 Capital employed = Tangible net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability



43. Additional regulatory requirements under Schedule III**(i) Details of Benami Property held**

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

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(iii) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956 except following:

Name of struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off Company	Value of transactions with struck off Company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Orion Drives & Machines Private Limited	Purchase of goods / services	0.02	-	Not a related party

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

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 (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 Ultimate Beneficiaries or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The Company has not received any funds 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 Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) Undisclosed income

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

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

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

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

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

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in note 3(a) to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(xii) Registration of Charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The Company does not have any charge or satisfaction not registered with the ROC beyond the statutory period.

(xiii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken except for Rs. NIL which is pending for utilisation and are included under cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023 - Rs. 0.49 crores).

(xiv) Loans or advances to specified person

The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are (a) repayable on demand; or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.



44. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 have been released by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on November 13, 2020. The Company is in the process of assessing the additional impact on Provident Fund contributions and on Gratuity liability contributions and will complete their evaluation and give appropriate impact in the standalone financial statements in the period in which the rules that are notified become effective.

45. Earnings/ (Loss) per share

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Nominal value of an equity share	10.00	10.00
Loss after tax attributable to the equity holders of the Company	(25.11)	(13.21)
Basic earnings/ (loss) per share:		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating basic EPS	20,010,000	20,010,000
Basic earnings/ (loss) per share (Rs.)	(12.55)	(6.60)
Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share:		
Loss after tax attributable to the equity holders of the Company	(25.11)	(13.21)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating diluted EPS	20,010,000	20,010,000
Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share (Rs.)	(12.55)	(6.60)
Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating basic EPS	20,010,000	20,010,000
Total weighted average potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating diluted EPS	20,010,000	20,010,000

Note: Since there is a loss for the year ended March 31, 2024 and for the year ended March 31, 2023, potential equity shares are not considered as dilutive and hence diluted EPS is same as Basic EPS.

46. Core Investment Companies (CIC)

Management has assessed that there are three CIC in the Group ('Companies in the Group' is as defined in Master Direction - Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016, as amended).

47. Going concern

The management has made an assessment on the basis of the financial ratios ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and has not noted any material uncertainty that the 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.



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Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

48. Summary of Other Accounting Policies

48.1 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

b) Contingent liabilities

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.

c) Contingent Assets

Contingent Assets are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

48.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Amortisation methods and periods

Intangible assets comprise of computer software which is amortised on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life of five years which is based on a technical evaluation done by the Management.

48.3 Employee benefits

a) 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 period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period 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.



Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

c) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund and employee's pension scheme.

(I) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR/Rs. 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 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. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in the subsequent periods.

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.

(II) Defined Contribution Plans

Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Pension Fund

The Contribution towards provident fund, ESIC and pension fund for certain employees 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.

48.4 Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.



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Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) crores, unless otherwise stated)

48.5 Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company; and
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares; and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

48.6 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows', whereby net loss/profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, any deferrals, or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

48.7 Segment reporting

The chief operating decision makers are the Board of Directors of the Company. The directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.



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Anjar TMT Steel Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rupees (Rs.) Crore, unless otherwise stated)

49. The figures for the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary.

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP


Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016




Ali Akbar
Partner
Membership No. 117839




Harish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 07559832
Place: Mumbai



Debashish Majumdar
Whole time director
DIN: 10496111
Place: Anjar



Sandip Chottara
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024



Arpit Bhandari
Company Secretary
ACS-43644
Place: Mumbai

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024