

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

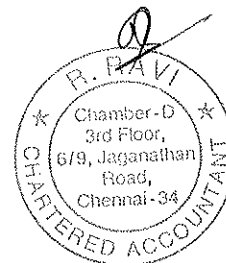
Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, 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 ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the loss and total comprehensive income, its equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters are addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Emphasis of Matter

I draw your attention to the Note No 52 to the financial statements which explains the uncertainties and the management's assessment of the financial impact on the financial statement of the Company due to lock-downs and other restrictions imposed by the Government of India and other conditions related to the COVID-19 pandemic situation which might impact the operations of the Company, for which a definitive assessment in the subsequent period is highly dependent upon the circumstances as they evolve. Further, due to COVID-19 related lock-down restrictions, management was able to perform the year end physical verification of inventory subsequent to the year end. Also, we were not able to physically observe the verification of inventory that was carried out by the Management. Consequently, we have performed alternate procedures to audit the existence of inventory as per the guidance provided in SA- 501 "Audit Evidence – Specific Considerations for Selected Items" and have obtained comfort over the existence and conditions of inventory.

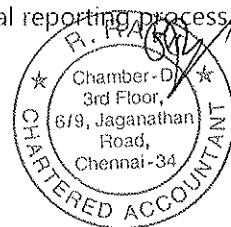
My Report is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.

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.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



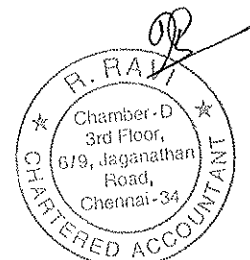
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.



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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, I give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, I report that:

(a) I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit;

(b) in my opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from my examination of those books;

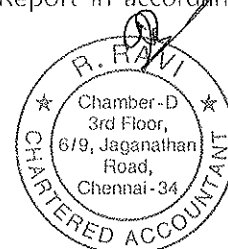
(c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) in my opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) being a Private Limited Company with a turnover of less than Rs. 50 crores and borrowings from body corporate not exceeding Rs. 25 crores at any point of the time during the financial year, by virtue of the Notification No. G.S.R 583(E) issued on 13th June 2017 U/s 462 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company is exempted with respect to reporting U/s 143(3)(i) on the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and its operating effectiveness;

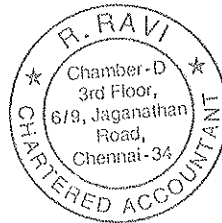
(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:



In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the Company has not paid/provided any Managerial Remuneration under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013; and

(g) 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 my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me:

- i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- ii. the Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts; and
- iii. there were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



R Ravi

Chartered Accountant

Membership number: 028531

UDIN: 20028531AAAAAV4837

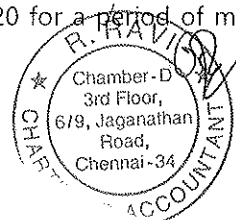
Place: Chennai

Date: June 13, 2020

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, I report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
(b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the management at periodic intervals, which in my opinion is reasonable. I am informed that no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
(c) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of examination of the records of the company, title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In my opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. I am informed that the discrepancies noticed on such verification as compared to book records were not material. However, the discrepancies noticed on such verification have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) According to the information and explanation given to me, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and there are no unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 to which the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable. Hence paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the activities carried out by the Company. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, in my opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues in respect of Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax or any other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more



than six months from the date they became payable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to me, there are no dues of Income-Tax, Goods and Services Tax or any other statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any disputes.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to me, the company has not borrowed any loan from any financial institution or bank or Government or debenture holders. Hence paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) To the best of my knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to me, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

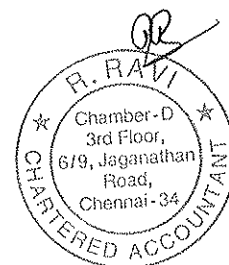
(xi) According to the information and explanations given to me and based on the examination of the records of the Company, no managerial remuneration is paid/ provided by the Company under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Thus, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

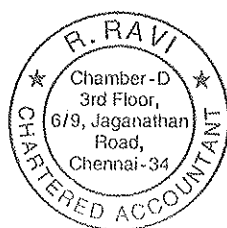
(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to me and based on the examination of the records of the Company, I report that transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to me and based on my examination of the records, the Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Thus, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to me and based on my examination of the records, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.



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



R Ravi

Chartered Accountant

Membership number: 028531

UDIN: 20028531AAAAA4837

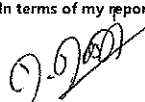
Place: Chennai

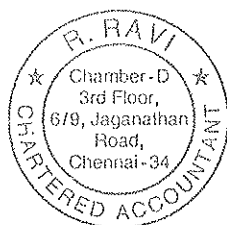
Date: June 13, 2020

Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Balance Sheet

Particulars	Note	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
		₹	
I. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipments	8A	21,92,93,676	22,34,10,580
(b) Capital work-in-progress	8B	32,45,293	16,57,455
(c) Right-of-use assets	9	1,55,31,294	-
(d) Other Tangible Assets	10	9,40,571	10,48,018
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Other financial assets	11	50,06,707	51,00,703
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	12	17,98,948	17,98,945
(g) Tax Assets	13	19,75,332	27,70,118
(h) Other Non Current Assets	14	-	34,26,247
Total non-current assets		24,85,91,901	23,92,12,066
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	15	1,41,60,288	4,50,09,314
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	16	4,11,84,600	6,23,86,364
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	17	1,60,80,312	2,38,83,793
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	18	3,00,000	3,00,000
(iv) Other financial assets	19	93,998	78,755
(c) Other Current Assets	20	34,99,666	32,20,775
Total current assets		7,53,18,864	13,48,79,001
TOTAL ASSETS		32,39,10,765	37,40,91,067
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	21	7,08,47,030	7,08,47,030
(b) Other Equity	22	3,38,27,751	5,74,12,188
Total equity		10,46,74,781	12,82,59,218
LIABILITIES			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	23	-	6,50,00,000
(ii) Lease Liability	24	93,16,844	-
(b) Provisions			
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	25	20,84,565	19,37,428
Total non-current liabilities	26	3,43,30,703	3,41,63,217
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables (Includes total dues of Micro and Small Enterprises ₹ Nil/ (Mar 31, 2019: ₹ 86,78,463/))	27	6,00,66,337	9,62,09,039
(ii) Other financial liabilities	28	10,59,94,655	2,37,23,838
(iii) Lease Liability	24	57,04,685	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities			
(c) Provisions	29	25,130	2,33,68,897
Total current liabilities	30	17,13,065	14,29,430
Total Liabilities		17,35,03,872	14,47,31,204
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		32,39,10,765	37,40,91,067
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements		1-54	

In terms of my report attached



R. Ravi
Chartered Accountant
Membership Number: 028531

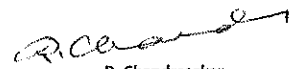


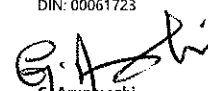
Place: Chennai
Date: June 13, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


M. Nandakumar
Director
DIN: 07164883


S. Radhakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00061723


R. Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

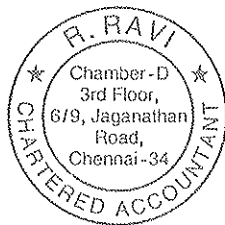

G. Arunmozhi
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18119

Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
		March 2020	March 2019
I Revenue from Operations	31	20,97,27,504	26,58,11,604
II Other Income	32	28,47,983	47,41,739
III Total Revenue (I + II)		21,25,75,487	27,05,53,343
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	33	9,92,53,838	13,88,63,070
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work-in-progress	34	79,08,943	7,39,656
Employee benefits expense	35	6,13,76,294	6,75,27,639
Finance Cost	36	1,04,34,878	1,02,78,248
Depreciation and amortization expense	8A, 9 & 10	1,22,40,772	75,88,116
Other operating, selling and administrative expense	37	4,39,58,217	6,97,43,863
Total expenses (IV)		23,51,72,942	29,47,40,592
V (Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(2,25,97,455)	(2,41,87,249)
VI Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		1,67,486	(12,61,053)
(3) Income Tax Earlier Years		4,18,303	-
VII (Loss) for the year (V - VI)		(2,31,83,244)	(2,29,26,196)
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(4,01,196)	(12,17,578)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		-	1,19,102
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		(2,35,84,440)	(2,40,24,672)
X (Loss) Per Equity Share in Rs (Nominal value per share ₹ 10)	38		
(1) Basic		(3.27)	(3.24)
(2) Diluted		(3.27)	(3.24)
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-54		

In terms of my report attached


R. Ravi
Chartered Accountant
Membership Number: 028531



Place: Chennai
Date: June 13, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


M. Nandakumar
Director
DIN: 07164883


R. Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

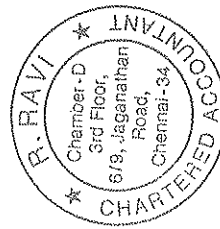

S. Radhakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00061723


G. Arunmozhi
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18119

Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity				Total Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and Surplus		Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income Effective portion of cash flow hedges	
		Securities premium	General Reserve			
Balance at April 1, 2018	7,08,47,030	2,61,63,170	30,16,920	5,23,75,872	(1,19,102)	15,22,83,890
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(2,29,26,196)	-	(2,29,26,196)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	(12,17,578)	1,19,102	(10,98,476)
Balance at March 31, 2019	7,08,47,030	2,61,63,170	30,16,920	2,82,32,098	-	12,82,59,218
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(2,31,83,244)	-	(2,31,83,244)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	(4,01,196)	-	(4,01,196)
Balance at March 31, 2020	7,08,47,030	2,61,63,170	30,16,920	46,47,658	-	10,46,74,778
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-54					

In terms of my report attached



R. Ravi
 Chartered Accountant
 Membership Number: 028531

Place: Chennai
 Date: June 13, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

M. Nandakumar
M. Nandakumar
 Director
 DIN: 07164883

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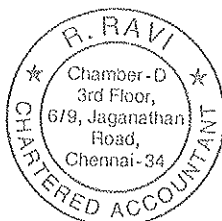
Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020		For the year ended 31 March 2019	
		₹		₹
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net profit / (loss) before tax		(2,25,97,455)		(2,41,87,249)
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation	1,22,40,772		75,88,116	
Loss/(Gain) on sale of assets	-		(22,67,806)	
Allowance for doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance)	40,000		-	
Interest Income	(7,91,063)		(21,55,011)	
Finance cost	1,04,34,878		1,02,78,248	
		2,19,23,787		1,34,43,547
Operating profit before working capital changes		(6,73,668)		(1,07,43,702)
Working capital adjustments				
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	3,08,49,026		56,53,034	
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	2,11,61,764		4,41,86,650	
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	(7,21,327)		(42,44,708)	
(Increase)/decrease in Other Non-financial Assets	12,79,386		9,95,125	
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	49,70,817		83,86,285	
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables	(3,61,42,702)		(61,75,594)	
Increase/(decrease) in Other Non-financial Liabilities	(1,10,43,767)		(13,01,257)	
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	29,576		(10,26,299)	
		1,03,82,773		4,64,73,236
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		97,09,105		3,57,29,534
Net Direct taxes (paid) / Refund		4,74,925		65,35,081
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities		1,01,84,030		4,22,64,615
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of fixed assets		(31,77,515)		(1,15,85,033)
Sale of fixed assets		-		2,55,13,729
Movement in fixed deposits		-		10,00,000
Interest received		6,93,421		68,308
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		(24,84,094)		1,49,97,004
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Repayment of long-term borrowings		-		(2,50,00,000)
Payment of lease liabilities		(50,68,539)		
Finance cost		(1,04,34,878)		(1,02,78,248)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		(1,55,03,417)		(3,52,78,248)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(78,03,481)		2,19,83,371
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		2,38,83,793		19,00,422
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year - As per Balance Sheet - Note 17		1,60,80,312		2,38,83,793
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-54			

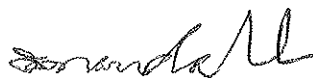
In terms of my report attached


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



R. Ravi
Chartered Accountant
Membership Number: 028531

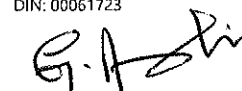


Place: Chennai
Date: June 13, 2020


M. Nandakumar
Director
DIN: 07164883


R. Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821


S. Radhakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00061723


G. Arunmozhi
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18119

DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

1. Company Overview

Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on January 16, 2004 and is primarily engaged in manufacture of Customised Steel parts & Sheet metal components. The Company is domiciled in India and its registered office is situated at No. 46 KIADB Industrial Area, Bommasandra-Jigani Link Road, Jigani, Bangalore- 562 106. As on March 31, 2020, the entire equity share capital of the Company is held by Sicagen India Limited.

2. Statement of compliance

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 13, 2020.

3. Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities and share based payments which are measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies. Fair valuations related to financial assets and financial liabilities are categorised into level 1, level 2 and level 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable.

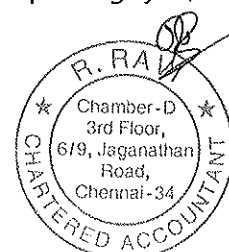
The Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared in the format prescribed in Division II- Ind AS Schedule III ("Schedule III") to the Company's Act, 2013 and are adequately presented by way of notes forming part of accounts along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Indian Accounting Standards. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under Indirect Method and presented as per the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these standalone financial statements, except for the adoption of Ind AS 116 – Leases, which was adopted with effect from 1 April 2019.

4. Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

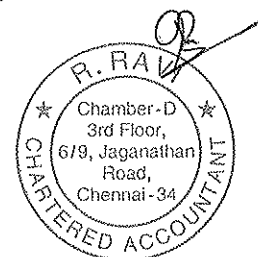
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products manufactured and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

5. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Revenue Recognition - Contracts with customers occasionally include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Determining whether products and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately or together requires significant judgment based on nature of the contract, transfer of control over the product or service, ability of the product or service to benefit the customer on its own or together with other readily available resources and the ability of the product or service to be separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Provision for Income tax & deferred tax assets – The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

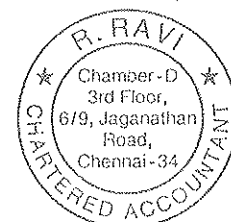
Useful lives of Property Plant & Equipment – The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

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

Other estimates - The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

Leases - The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Estimation uncertainty relating to COVID-19 outbreak - The Company has considered internal and certain external sources of information including credit reports, economic forecasts and industry reports up to the date of approval of the financial statements in determining the impact on various elements of its financial statements. The Company has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions including sensitivity analysis and based on the current estimates, the Company expects to fully recover the carrying amount of trade receivables including unbilled receivables, and investments. The eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements

6. Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

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

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at measurement date

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

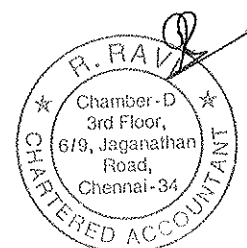
7. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below. These were used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements, except where the Company has applied certain accounting policies and exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

7.1 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

(i) Recognition and measurement

Properties plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

(iii) Capital Work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

(iv) Depreciation

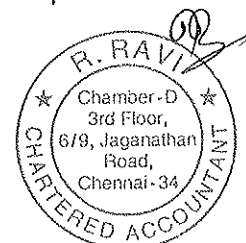
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the Straight Line Method computed on the basis of useful lives (as set out below) prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

Category of the Assets	Useful Life
Factory Building	30 years
Office Building	60 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years
Electrical Equipments	10 years
Computer & Accessories	3 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Motor Car	8 years
Tools & Accessories	Over the estimated useful life of the individual assets

The depreciation methods, residual values & useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

(iv) De-recognition

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



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

7.2 Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible Assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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.

(iii) Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on Straight Line Method. Intangible assets (Computer Software) are amortised over a period of three years.

7.3 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

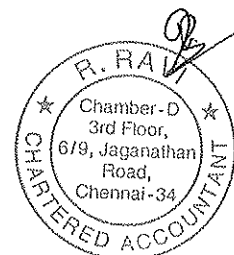
7.4 Foreign Currency

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('Rs.' or '₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the respective transactions.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

7.5 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

I. Cash and cash equivalents

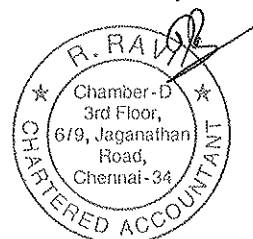
The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

II. Financial Assets at amortized cost

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

III. Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

IV. Financial Assets at fair value through other profit and loss

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

V. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

VI. Equity instruments

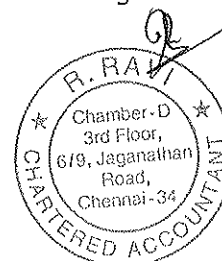
An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

VII. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

VIII. Impairment of Financial Assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

IX. Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a derivative financial instrument to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks in the nature of foreign exchange forward contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Hedge Accounting

The Company designates hedging instruments in the nature of foreign exchange forward contracts entered to manage foreign currency risk as cash flow hedges.

Cash Flow Hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

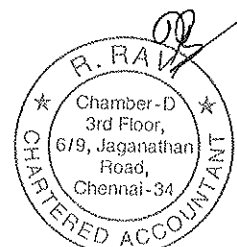
Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to (effective portion as described above) are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity (but not as a reclassification adjustment) are included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

7.6 Inventory

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

Cost of raw materials, stores, spares, consumable tools and traded goods comprises cost of purchases and includes taxes and duties and is net of eligible credits under CENVAT/ VAT schemes. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprise direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads, which is allocated on a systematic basis. Cost of inventories also includes all other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of inventories is determined as follows:

- Raw materials, stores, spares, consumable tools, traded goods: at FIFO basis; and
- Work-in-progress and finished goods: at cost including costs of conversion

Cost of obsolete/ slow moving inventories are adequately provided for.

7.7 Revenue Recognition

The Company's sales comprise revenue from the sale of fabricated stainless steel & Galvanized steel products & services adjusted by sales adjustments which primarily comprise product returns and quality issue charges. Company's most significant revenue is generated from sale of fabricated stainless steel & Galvanized steel for various industries based on customer specifications. Revenue from sale of services primarily includes the installation services associated with sale of some of the fabricated products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue from contracts for sale of products or services

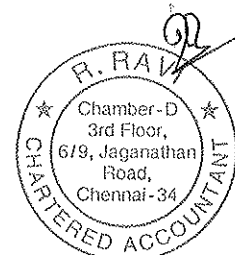
Revenue from contracts with customers for the sale of products is recognised at a point in time when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer which is usually upon shipment or delivery of goods as per the terms of the each contract and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration.

Revenue from contracts with customers for the sale of services is recognised when a customer obtains control of the services, which is upon completion of service.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset (Receivables) based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability (referred as deferred revenue).

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Other Operating Revenues:

Other operating revenues comprise of income from ancillary activities incidental to the operations of the Company and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract upon satisfaction of performance obligations.

Interest Income:

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

7.8 Income Taxes

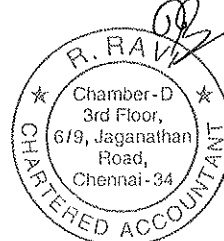
Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period and reflects the uncertainty related to income tax, if any. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as an income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or substantive enactment date.

Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, it is recorded by way of a credit to the standalone statement of profit and loss and shown as deferred tax assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified future period.

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

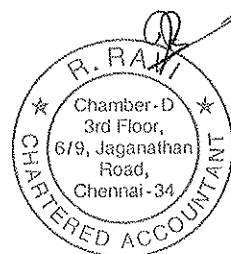
7.9 Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plan

Payments to defined contribution plans i.e., Company's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance are determined under the relevant statute and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of incurrence when the services are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plan

For defined benefit plans i.e. Company's liability towards gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

Defined benefit costs are comprised of service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on settlements), net interest expense or income and re-measurement. The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'.

Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/ asset pertaining to gratuity comprise of actuarial gains/ losses (i.e. changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions) and is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as undiscounted liability at the balance sheet date. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, wages, performance incentives and other short term benefits in the period the related service is rendered, at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

7.10 Operating Leases

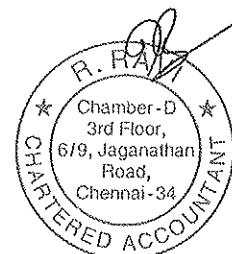
Accounting policy applicable with effect from 1st April 2019

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a Lessee

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- (ii) the Company has the right to obtain sufficiently all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(iii) the Company has the right to control the use of the asset;

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices of the lease components and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

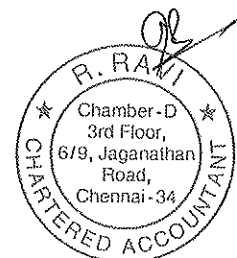
The Company recognizes right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset, unless the title to the asset transfers at the end of the lease term, in which case the asset is depreciated over the useful life. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate applicable to the entity within the Company. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently re-measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

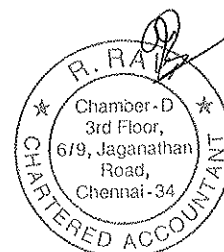
The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning from 1 April 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard, recognized on the date of initial application (1 April 2019). Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 1 April 2019.

Refer note 7.10 – Significant accounting policies – Leases in the Annual Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019, for the policy as per Ind AS 17, the previous standard on Leases.

7.11 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur.



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

7.12 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

7.13 Segment Reporting

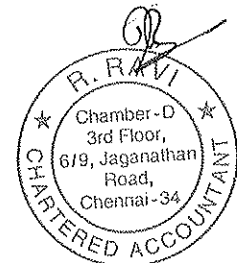
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to chief operating decision maker.

7.14 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of past event and it is probable that an outflow embodying economic benefits of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined based on best estimates required to settle each obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

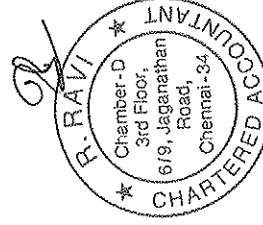
Note 8A

Property Plant & Equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

Amount in ₹

Description	Gross block (at cost)		Depreciation		Net Block	
	April 01, 2019	March 31, 2020	April 01, 2019	For the Year	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Freehold land	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	-	-	-	17,00,00,000
Factory Building	3,43,54,810	3,43,54,810	38,63,096	15,11,313	53,74,409	2,78,15,025
Office Building	56,25,136	56,25,136	3,33,330	1,11,417	4,44,747	51,80,389
Plant and Equipment	1,26,39,440	1,35,79,117	33,02,624	14,53,108	47,55,732	88,23,385
Tools & Accessories	68,36,730	68,36,730	15,02,180	11,02,848	26,05,028	59,94,792
Computer & Accessories	13,42,370	13,42,370	11,06,847	1,58,858	12,65,705	76,665
Office Equipment	19,39,672	19,39,672	8,31,462	3,51,859	11,83,321	7,56,351
Furniture and Fixtures	10,09,450	10,09,450	4,87,034	1,38,786	6,25,820	3,83,630
Vehicles	17,72,725	17,72,725	6,83,180	2,28,392	9,11,572	8,61,153
Total	23,55,20,333	23,64,60,010	1,21,09,753	50,56,581	1,71,66,334	24,42,04,424



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Amount in ₹

Description	Gross block (at cost)			Depreciation			Net Block		
	April 01, 2018	Additions	Disposal	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	For the Year	Disposal / Adjustments	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Freehold land	17,00,00,000	-	-	17,00,00,000	-	-	-	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000
Factory Building	3,02,53,055	41,01,755	-	3,43,54,810	24,38,030	14,25,066	-	3,04,91,714	2,78,15,025
Office Building	56,25,136	-	-	56,25,136	2,22,218	1,11,112	-	52,91,806	54,02,918
Plant and Equipment	3,84,96,466	30,22,588	2,88,79,614	1,26,39,440	71,18,463	31,39,707	69,55,546	93,36,816	3,13,78,003
Tools & Accessories	66,50,548	17,99,592	16,23,410	68,36,730	6,65,756	11,37,980	3,01,556	53,34,550	59,94,792
Computer & Accessories	12,46,870	95,500	-	13,42,370	8,38,276	2,68,571	-	2,35,523	4,08,594
Office Equipment	17,46,601	1,93,071	-	19,39,672	5,01,504	3,29,958	-	11,08,210	12,45,097
Furniture and Fixtures	9,75,878	33,572	-	10,09,450	3,33,196	1,53,838	-	5,22,416	6,42,682
Vehicles	17,72,725	-	-	17,72,725	4,55,412	2,27,768	-	10,89,545	13,17,313
Total	25,67,77,279	92,46,078	3,05,03,024	23,55,20,333	1,25,72,855	67,94,000	72,57,102	22,34,10,580	24,42,04,424

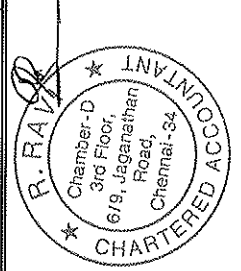
Note 8B

Capital work in progress

The changes in the carrying value of Capital Work in Progress for the year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows

Amount in ₹

Description	April 1st 2019	Addition during the year	Capitalised during the year	March 31, 2020
Generator	9,56,024	-	9,56,024	-
Plant and Machinery	-	14,15,150	-	14,15,150
Building	7,01,431	11,28,712	-	18,30,143
Total	16,57,455	25,43,862	9,56,024	32,45,293



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

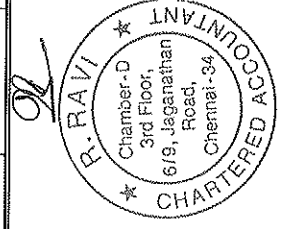
The changes in the carrying value of Capital Work in Progress for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows

Description	Amount in ₹			
	April 1st 2018	Addition during the year	Capitalised during the year	March 31, 2019
Generator Building	-	9,56,024 48,03,186	-	9,56,024 7,01,431
Total	-	57,59,210	41,01,755	16,57,455

Note 9
Right of Use Assets

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2020

Description	Gross block (at cost)			Depreciation		Net Block	
	April 01, 2019	Additions / (Disposals)	March 31, 2020	April 01, 2019	For the Year	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Plant & Machinery taken on lease (Reclassified on transition to IND AS 116)	2,19,58,038	-	2,19,58,038	-	64,26,744	64,26,744	1,55,31,294
Total	2,19,58,038	-	2,19,58,038	-	64,26,744	64,26,744	1,55,31,294



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 Leases and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning from 1 April 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard, recognized on the date of initial application (1 April 2019). Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information and the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard on Retained Earnings is Rs. Nil since the company has not recognized the deferred tax asset on account of adoption of Ind AS 116.

Company as a lessee – Operating Lease

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under Ind AS 116, the Company recognizes right of use assets and lease liabilities for the lease as shown in balance sheet. -

On transition, the Company recognized a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognized at the carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019. The Company has recognized a right-of-use asset of Rs.2,19,58,038 and a lease liability of Rs. 2,00,90,068 as on the transition date. The cumulative effect on transition in retained earnings on account of deferred tax is Rs. Nil. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flows from financing activities. The lease payments for operating leases as per Ind AS 17 - Leases, were earlier reported under cash flows from operating activities. Applicable incremental borrowing rates have been applied to lease liabilities recognized in the balance sheet at the date of initial application. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 12% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

The difference between the future minimum lease rental commitments towards non-cancellable operating leases reported as at 31 March 2019 compared to the lease liability as accounted as at 1 April 2019 is primarily attributable to the impact of discounting the future lease payments during the non-cancellable lease term to the present value thereof, including the present value of lease payments during the



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

cancellable period (to the extent of lease term determined under Ind AS 116) and exclusion of leases for which the Company has chosen to apply the practical expedients available.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

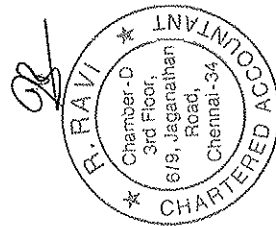
During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company incurred expenses amounting to Rs. 51,199 short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. For the year ended 31 March 2020, the total cash outflows for leases, including short-term leases and low-value assets amounted to Rs.73,08,079.

Lease contracts entered into by the Company primarily pertains to Plant & Machinery taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course.

Particulars	Amount in ₹
Depreciation (Note No - 9)	64,26,744
Interest Cost (Note No -36)	21,88,341
Rental Expense (Note No - 37) – Not covered under Ind AS 116	51,199
Total	86,66,284

Impact of the Global Pandemic ('Covid-19')

The Company does not foresee any large-scale contraction in demand which could result in significant down-sizing of its level of operations and hence no changes in terms of those leases are expected due to the Covid-19.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

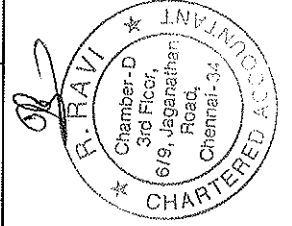
Note 10
Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets for the year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows

Description	Gross block (at cost)				Amortisation			Net Block		Amount in ₹
	April 01, 2019	Additions	Disposal	March 31, 2020	April 01, 2019	For the Year	Disposal / Adjustments	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
	Computer software (acquired)	31,82,533	6,50,000	-	38,32,533	21,34,515	7,57,447	-	28,91,962	
Total	31,82,533	6,50,000	-	38,32,533	21,34,515	7,57,447	-	28,91,962	9,40,571	10,48,018

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows

Description	Gross block (at cost)				Amortisation			Net Block		Amount in ₹
	April 01, 2018	Additions	Disposal	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	For the Year	Disposal / Adjustments	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
	Computer software (acquired)	25,01,033	6,81,500	-	31,82,533	13,40,399	7,94,116	-	21,34,515	
Total	25,01,033	6,81,500	-	31,82,533	13,40,399	7,94,116	-	21,34,515	10,48,018	11,60,634



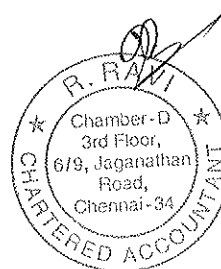
Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 14
Other Non-current assets

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Advance for capital goods	-	21,05,000
Prepayment	-	13,21,247
Total	-	34,26,247

Note 15
Inventories

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Raw materials [Net of provisions for obsolescence - Rs. 21,00,000 (PY 2019 - Rs. 21,00,000)]	1,06,85,951	3,36,26,034
Work-in-progress	-	69,05,604
Finished goods	34,74,337	44,77,676
Total	1,41,60,288	4,50,09,314



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 11

Non-current financial assets – Others

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Unsecured and considered good Security deposits	58,06,787	51,00,703
Total	58,06,787	51,00,703

Note 12

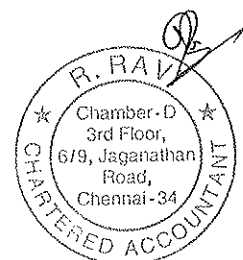
Deferred tax assets

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Unutilized tax credits (MAT Credit Entitlement)	17,98,948	17,98,945
Total	17,98,948	17,98,945

Note 13

Tax Assets

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Income tax receivable (net of provisions)	19,75,332	27,70,118
Total	19,75,332	27,70,118



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 16

Current Financial Assets - Trade receivables (Unsecured)

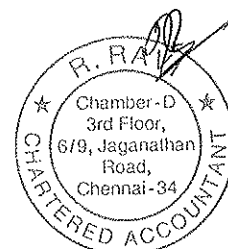
Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Receivables - Considered good	4,12,64,600	6,24,26,364
Less - Allowance for doubtful receivables including expected credit loss	(80,000)	(40,000)
Considered good	4,11,84,600	6,23,86,364
Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
	4,11,84,600	6,23,86,364

Trade receivables are generally due between 30 to 45 days. The credit limit and credit period are fixed for each customer after evaluating the financial position, past performance, business opportunities, credit references, etc. The credit limit and credit period are reviewed regularly at periodic intervals.

Note 17

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Balance with banks		
- Current accounts	1,15,66,846	1,48,60,533
- Deposit accounts	45,00,000	90,00,000
Cash on hand	13,466	23,260
Total	1,60,80,312	2,38,83,793



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 18

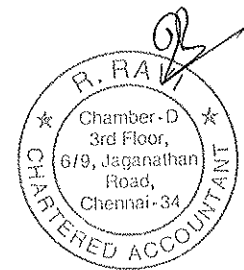
Bank balances other than above

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Balances held as margin money against guarantees	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total	3,00,000	3,00,000

Note 19

Current Financial Assets – Others

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Unsecured and considered good		
Interest accrued on deposits	93,998	59,755
Other advances	-	19,000
Total	93,998	78,755



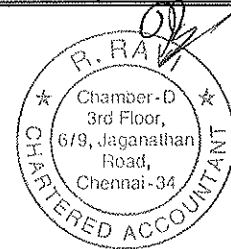
Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 20
Other current assets

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Unsecured and considered good		
Advance to suppliers	28,43,088	10,38,359
Duties and taxes receivable	1,64,160	2,20,895
Prepaid expenses	4,92,418	14,14,798
Prepayment	-	5,46,723
Total	34,99,666	32,20,775

Note 21
Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No of shares	₹	No of shares	₹
Authorised:				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed And Fully Paid Up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	70,84,703	7,08,47,030	70,84,703	7,08,47,030
	70,84,703	7,08,47,030	70,84,703	7,08,47,030



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

21.1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Reconciliation	For the year ended March 31 st 2020		For the year ended March 31 st 2019	
	No of Shares	₹	No of Shares	₹
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	70,84,703	7,08,47,030	70,84,703	7,08,47,030
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	70,84,703	7,08,47,030	70,84,703	7,08,47,030

- a) The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10/- each.
- b) Each holder of the equity share, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholding meeting, is entitled to vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.
- c) For the year ended 31.03.2020, the Board of Directors have not proposed any dividend (During the year ended 31.03.19, the Company did not declare any dividend).
- d) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts exists currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

21.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the company:

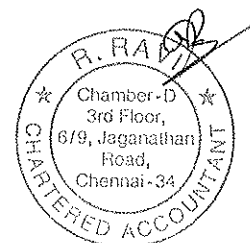
Name of the Shareholder	No of shares held			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Sicagen India Limited*	70,84,703	100.00%	70,84,703	100.00%

* 1091 shares are held in the name of nominee share holder

No shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

The Company has not allocated any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares, pursuant to contracts without payment received in cash nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet.

There are no securities convertible into equity/preference shares issued at the Balance Sheet date.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 22
Other equity

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Securities premium	2,61,63,170	2,61,63,170
General reserve	30,16,920	30,16,920
Retained earnings	46,47,661	2,82,32,098
Total	3,38,27,751	5,74,12,188

Nature of Other Equity Balances

- **Securities Premium**

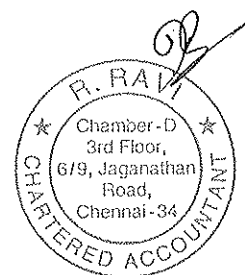
Securities Premium represents the difference between the face value of the equity shares and the consideration received in respect of shares issued. The issue expenses of securities which qualify as equity instruments are written off against securities premium.

- **General Reserve**

General reserve represents appropriation of profits. This represents a free reserve and is available for dividend distributions. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss.

- **Retained Earnings**

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the company and adjustment arising on account of transition to Ind AS, net of taxes.

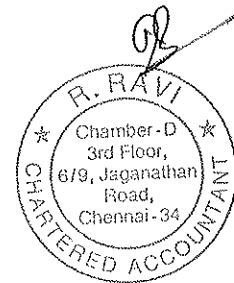


Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 23

Non-current financial liabilities – Borrowings

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Secured		
Loan from holding company (Refer note below)	7,73,00,000	6,50,00,000
Less: Current maturities of long term debt disclosed under 'Other current liabilities'	(7,73,00,000)	-
Total	-	6,50,00,000

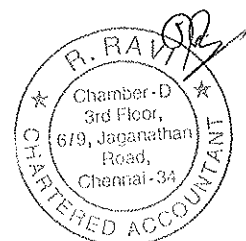


Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Description	Terms of repayment & Nature of Security	Rate of interest	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
			₹	
Loans from holding company	<p>Repayment structure</p> <p>The loan is originally due to be repaid on 12th Sept 2019 but can be extended for a further period. Further, the holding company has waived off the interest for the period of 12 months commencing from 1st of Jan 2020. Accordingly, the management has considered that the repayment date of the principal amount is also extended upto 31st of December 2020.</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Pari-passu charge by way of equitable mortgage on factory land and building.</p>	12% p.a	7,73,00,000	6,50,00,000

Note 24
Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Non-Current		
Operating Lease Obligations Reclassified on adoption of IND AS 116	93,16,844	-
Total	93,16,844	-
Current		
Operating Lease Obligations Current Maturities of Lease Liabilities	57,04,685	-
Total	57,04,685	-



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

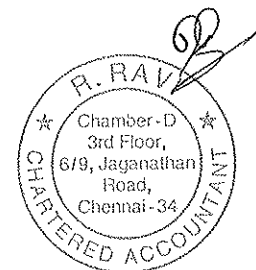
Note 25
Non-current Provisions

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Provision for employee benefits Compensated absences	20,84,565	19,37,428
Total	20,84,585	19,37,428

Note 26
Deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Deferred tax liabilities (on Property, Plant and Equipment)	3,41,63,217	3,43,07,765
Less: (Reversal)/Charge- recognised in profit or loss	1,67,486	(1,44,548)
Total	3,43,30,703	3,41,63,217

Note - No deferred tax assets are recognised on the carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation, in the absence of virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 27

Current financial liabilities - Trade payable

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises *		86,78,463
Dues to enterprises other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises#	6,00,66,337	8,75,30,576
Total	6,00,66,337	9,62,09,039

*Dues to enterprises defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as disclosed is on the basis of such parties having been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

Refer Note No. 43 for the amounts due to the Related parties

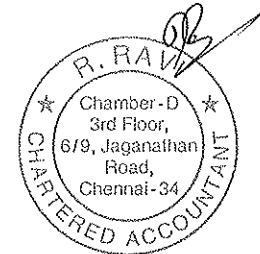
Note 28

Current financial liabilities – Others

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Current maturities of long term debt#)(*)	7,73,00,000	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings/advances*	2,66,04,563	2,03,67,721
Employee related liabilities	20,90,092	33,18,746
Others	-	37,371
Total	10,59,94,655	2,37,23,838

Refer Note No. 23

* Refer Note No. 43 for the amounts due to the related parties



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 29

Other current liabilities

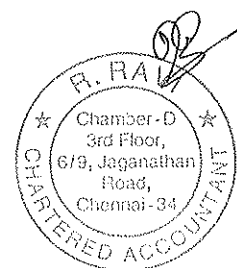
Particulars	As At 31 March 2019	As At 31 March 2018
	₹	
Advance from customers*	25,130	1,70,17,774
Statutory liabilities	-	9,57,858
Deferred revenue	-	53,93,265
Total	25,130	2,33,68,897

* Refer Note No. 43 for the amounts received from the related parties

Note 30

Current Provisions

Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences	3,10,892	3,10,928
Others including post-retirement benefits	14,02,173	11,18,502
Total	17,13,065	14,29,430



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 31

Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	₹	
Sale of products		
Manufactured Goods	20,47,95,973	25,78,01,858
Sale of services	14,07,728	37,29,982
Other operating revenues	35,23,803	42,79,764
Total	20,97,27,504	26,58,11,604

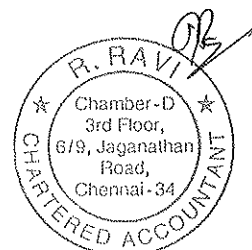
Disaggregate Revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2020 by offerings industry wise. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	(₹)	(₹)
Offerings industry wise		
Railways	14,95,61,843	17,51,42,802
Wind Energy	52,42,942	3,56,19,906
Hotel	3,76,83,910	3,66,81,845
Automation and Defense	96,61,686	1,24,96,228
Others	75,77,123	58,70,823
Total	20,97,27,504	26,58,11,604

Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as a receivable. A Receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Invoicing in excess of earnings is classified as deferred revenue. Trade receivable is presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Other Disclosures

Contracts with customers that provide a right to return, trade discounts or volume rebates are rarely used by the Company, thus their effect to the revenue recognition is estimated to be immaterial.

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company believes strongly that it has a rich portfolio of services to partner with customers, the impact on future revenue streams could come from

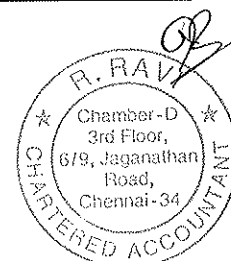
- the inability of our customers to continue their businesses due to financial resource constraints or their services no-longer being availed by their customers
- prolonged lock-down situation resulting in its inability to deploy resources due to restrictions in mobility
- customers postponing their discretionary spend due to change in priorities

The Company has assessed that customers in hotel and wind energy verticals are more prone to immediate impact due to disruption in supply chain and drop in demand while customers in railways may re-prioritise their discretionary spend in immediate future to conserve resources and assess the impact that they would have due to dependence of revenues from the impacted verticals. The Company has considered such impact to the extent known and available currently. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration.

Note 32

Other Income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	₹	
Interest - Income Tax refund	98,442	20,86,703
Remeasurement of Security deposit receivable	5,59,125	3,18,922
Interest – Others	6,93,421	68,308
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	22,67,806
Miscellaneous Write Backs	14,96,995	-
Total	28,47,983	47,41,739



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 33

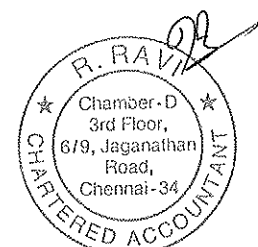
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	₹	
Inventory at the beginning of the year	3,57,26,034	4,06,39,412
Add: Purchases	7,63,13,755	13,39,49,692
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	1,27,85,951	3,57,26,034
Total	9,92,53,838	13,88,63,070

Note 34

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

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	₹	
Inventory at the end of the year		
WIP	-	69,05,604
Finished Goods	34,74,337	44,77,676
	34,74,337	1,13,83,280
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
WIP	1,13,83,280	1,21,22,936
Finished Goods	-	-
	1,13,83,280	1,21,22,936
Changes in Inventory – Decrease / (Increase)	79,08,943	7,39,656



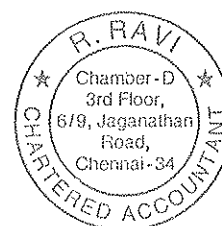
Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 35
Employee benefit expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	₹	
Salaries, wages and bonus	4,83,63,008	5,16,40,248
Contribution to provident fund and other employee benefits	47,63,817	54,80,269
Staff welfare expense	82,49,469	1,04,07,122
Total	6,13,76,294	6,75,27,639

Note 36
Finance Cost

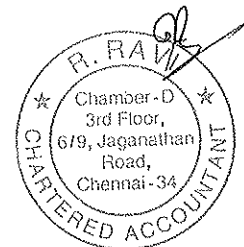
Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	₹	
Interest on long-term borrowing	69,88,767	92,76,093
Unwinding of operating lease liabilities	21,88,341	-
Interest to MSME creditors	11,08,665	91,335
Other borrowing cost	1,49,105	9,10,820
	1,04,34,878	1,02,78,248



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 37
Other operating, selling and administrative expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
Job work charges	1,71,21,476	1,94,64,309
Power & Fuel	61,60,656	74,01,736
Other sub-contract costs	75,04,595	1,13,27,960
Rent	-	25,21,359
Freight & Forwarding charges	31,75,048	51,59,201
<u>Repairs & maintenance:</u>		
Plant & Machinery	17,92,573	35,75,802
Building	7,02,130	10,21,145
Others	1,77,391	2,54,097
Rates & Taxes	13,16,791	16,97,669
Insurance	1,45,948	2,82,900
Office expenses	5,25,344	7,95,514
Travelling & Conveyance	11,32,256	32,71,592
Lease Charges on Plant & Machinery	51,199	45,92,649
Legal & Professional Fees	15,21,409	23,99,851
Audit fees including limited review fee	3,50,000	3,50,000
Claims and damages	84,748	18,21,428
Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	40,389	7,23,392
Loss on impairment of financial assets	40,000	-
Sundry Advances write off	2,30,020	-
Bad Debts	917	-
Other expenses	18,85,327	30,83,259
	4,39,58,217	6,97,43,863



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 38: Earnings per equity share (EPS)

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

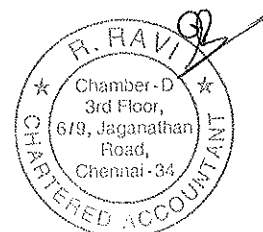
Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders (In Rs.)	(2,31,83,244)	(2,29,26,196)
Weighted average number of equity shares	70,84,703	70,84,703
Earnings per equity share: Face Value of (Rs. 10 each)		
Basic (in Rs.)	(3.27)	(3.24)
Diluted (in Rs.)	(3.27)	(3.24)

Note 39: Tax Expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
Tax Expenses		
Current Tax (including earlier years)	4,18,303	-
Deferred tax charge / (credit) including Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit entitlement	1,67,486	(12,61,053)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	5,85,789	(12,61,053)

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of the Company at 26% (25.75%) and the reported tax expense in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
Accounting profit before tax	(2,25,97,455)	(2,41,87,249)
At statutory income tax rate of 26%	(58,75,338)	(62,88,685)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non - Deductible Expenses	8,57,222	23,747
Unrecognised deferred tax credit on others	2,65,654	5,19,677
Tax impact of unrecognised deferred tax on unabsorbed losses	47,52,463	57,45,261
Movement in deferred tax recognised on fair value of PPE	1,67,486	(1,44,548)
Other Adjustments - Recognition of MAT credit / tax arrears of earlier years	4,18,303	(11,16,505)
Income tax expense	5,85,789	(12,61,054)



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

On September 20, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019, the Government of India inserted Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective April 01, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating this option. Further, the Management has not recognised deferred tax asset on the carried forward losses.

Note 40: Employee Benefits

a) Defined Contribution plans:

Contribution to Defined contribution plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	in Rs.	
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund	26,55,233	27,63,561
Employers' Contribution to ESIC	1,75,920	3,20,297

b) Defined Benefit plans:

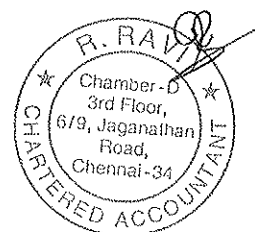
Contribution to Gratuity Fund

(i) Change in present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	in Rs.	
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	73,10,473	54,75,199
Interest cost	4,75,181	4,10,640
Current service cost	9,74,719	9,07,002
Benefits paid	(1,70,006)	(1,07,475)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation (changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions)	4,41,309	6,25,107
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	90,31,676	73,10,473

(ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
in Rs.		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	90,31,676	73,10,473
Fair Value of plan assets as at the end of the year	76,29,503	61,91,971
Net obligation as at the end of the year	14,02,173	11,18,502



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

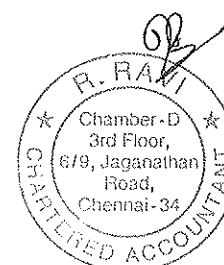
(iii) Net Gratuity cost for the year ended

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	in Rs.	
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Services Cost	9,74,719	9,07,002
Interest Cost	4,75,181	4,10,640
Expected Return on plan assets	(4,02,478)	(2,98,987)
Total	10,47,422	10,18,655
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Re-measurement due to changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions	4,01,196	6,11,137
Gratuity Cost in Total Comprehensive Income	14,48,618	16,29,792

(iv) For determination of the liability of the Company, the following actuarial assumptions were used:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Discount rate	6.50%	7.50%
Expected Rate of return	6.50%	7.50%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	

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



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

c) Compensated Absences

(i) Change in present value of defined benefit obligation

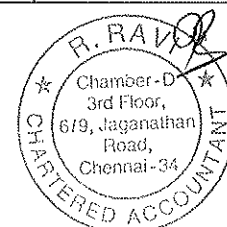
Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	in Rs.	
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	22,48,356	16,15,723
Interest cost	1,46,143	1,21,179
Current service cost	3,78,128	4,17,875
Benefits paid	(5,20,955)	(5,12,862)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation (changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions)	1,43,785	6,06,441
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	23,95,457	22,48,356

(ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	in Rs.	
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	23,95,457	22,48,356
Fair Value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Net obligation as at the end of the year	23,95,457	22,48,356

(iii) Net Compensated Absence Cost for the year ended

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
	in Rs.	
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Services Cost	3,78,128	4,17,875
Interest Cost	1,46,143	1,21,179
Total	5,24,271	5,39,054
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Remeasurement due to changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions	1,43,785	6,06,441
Compensated absence in Total Comprehensive Income	6,68,056	11,45,495



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(iv) For determination of the liability of the Company, the following actuarial assumptions were used:

Particulars	Compensated Absence	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Discount rate	6.50%	7.50%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	

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

d) These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields on government bonds denominated in Indian Rupees. If the actual return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

Longevity risk

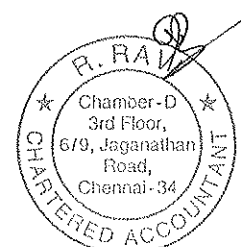
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Regulatory Risk

Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation / regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

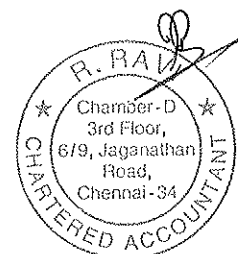
requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation

Note 41: Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management

a) Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the financial assets and financial liabilities by category and Management considers that carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements at amortised cost represent the best estimate of fair value:

31-Mar-20	Carrying Amount in Rs.		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets			
Non-Current			
(i) Other financial assets	-	-	58,06,787
Current			
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	4,11,84,600
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,60,80,312
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	-	-	3,00,000
(iv) Other financial assets	-	-	93,998
Financial Liabilities			
Non-Current			
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	93,16,844
Current			
(i) Trade payables	-	-	6,00,66,337
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	10,59,94,655
(iii) Lease Liability	-	-	57,04,685



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

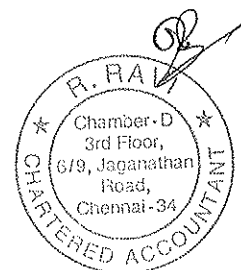
31-Mar-19	Carrying Amount in Rs.		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets			
Non-Current			
(i) Other financial assets	-	-	51,00,703
Current			
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	6,23,86,364
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,38,83,793
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	-	-	3,00,000
(iv) Others	-	-	78,755
Financial Liabilities			
Non-Current			
(i) Borrowings	-	-	6,50,00,000
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	-
Current			
(i) Trade payables	-	-	9,62,09,039
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,37,23,838
(iii) Lease Liability	-	-	-

b) Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

(A) 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 (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including security deposits given for business purpose, loans to employees and other financial instruments.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Credit risk management

(a) Trade Receivables

The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. In respect of trade receivables, the Company's customer profile includes public sector enterprises and large private corporates. Accordingly, the Company's customer credit risk is low. However, the company recognises a provision for lifetime expected credit loss. Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions. Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Impact of Covid-19

Trade receivables of Rs. 4,11,84,600 as at 31 March 2020 forms a significant part of the financial assets carried at amortized cost which is valued considering provision for allowance using expected credit loss method. In addition to the historical pattern of credit loss, we have evaluated the likelihood of increased credit risk and consequential default considering emerging Covid-19 situation. This assessment considers the current collection pattern across various verticals and the financial strength of customers. The Company is closely monitoring the developments across various business verticals. Basis this assessment, provision made towards ECL is considered adequate.

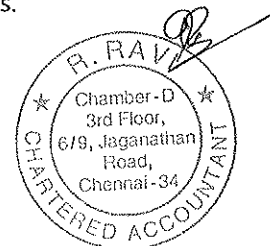
(b) Others

The credit risk on cash and bank balance is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company has necessary support from the parent company. The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile remaining contractual maturity period at the balance sheet date for its financial liabilities based on the undiscounted cash flows.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

	Amount in ₹			
31-Mar-20	Due in 1st Year	Due in 2nd Year to 5th Year	Due after 5th year	Carrying Amount
Trade Payables	6,00,66,337	-	-	6,00,66,337
Other Financial Liabilities	10,59,94,655	-	-	10,59,94,655
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability	57,04,685	93,16,844	-	1,50,21,529
	17,17,65,677	93,16,844	-	18,10,82,521

31-Mar-19	Due in 1st Year	Due in 2nd Year to 5th Year	Due after 5th year	Carrying Amount
Trade Payables	9,62,09,039	-	-	9,62,09,039
Other Financial Liabilities	2,37,23,838	-	-	2,37,23,838
Borrowings	-	6,50,00,000	-	6,50,00,000
	11,99,32,877	6,50,00,000	-	18,49,32,877

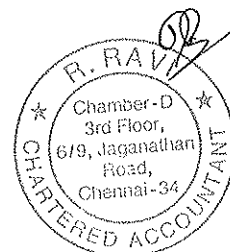
(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, liquidity and other factors that could have an adverse effect on realizable fair values or future cash flows to the Company. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates as future specific market changes cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(1) Foreign currency risk management:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and thus it is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. The Company was actively managing its currency rate exposures, arising from transactions entered and denominated in foreign currencies, through derivative instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risks from such exposures and as at the end of FY the Company has no outstanding derivative instruments. The movement in exchange rates are closely monitoring by the Management.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

As at 31-Mar-20	Currency	Gross Exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net Exposure
Assets	DKK	16,35,595	-	16,35,595
Liabilities	-	-	-	-
As at 31-Mar-19	Currency	Gross Exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net Exposure
Assets	DKK	9,95,764	-	9,95,764
Assets	EURO	14,457	-	14,457
Liabilities	EURO	582	-	582

(2) Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates. The borrowings on a variable rate of interest are subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107. The Company at the end of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, does not carry any loans with variable interest.

Classification of borrowings by nature of interest rate

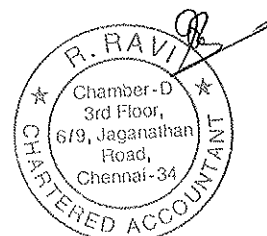
Particulars	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
	₹	
Borrowings at variable interest rate		
Non-current	-	-
Current	-	-
Borrowings at fixed interest rate		
Non-current	-	6,50,00,000
Current	7,73,00,000	-
	7,73,00,000	6,50,00,000

Note 42: Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To ensure Group's ability to continue as a going concern, and
- To provide adequate return to shareholders

Management assesses the capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company manages its capital requirements by overseeing the following ratios-



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Debt Equity Ratio:

Particulars	(In Rs.)	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Net Debt*	6,12,19,688	4,11,16,207
Total Equity	10,46,74,781	12,82,59,218
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	0.58	0.32

* Net debt includes long term borrowings + short term borrowings + current maturity of long-term borrowings net off cash and cash equivalents (Including fixed deposits).

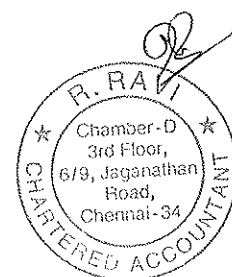
Note 43: Related Party Transactions

Relationship **Name of the Related Parties**

Holding Company Sicagen India Limited, Chennai

Key Management Personnel R.Chandrasekar - Director (w.e.f- 28-11-2018)
 M.Nandakumar - Director (w.e.f- 28-11-2018)
 G.Arunmozhi -Company Secretary (w.e.f-12.02.2019)

Transactions for the Year Ended 31, March	(in Rs.)			
	Holding Company		KMP	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Sales	-	34,085	-	-
Purchases	-	4,80,30,641	-	-
Interest	69,88,767	92,76,093	-	-
Purchase of assets	-	1,76,310	-	-
Other expenses	51,143	1,24,898	-	-
Remuneration (paid by holding company)	-	-	-	15,74,250
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	13,71,354	-	-
Borrowings during the year (net)	-	(2,50,00,000)	-	-
Trade Advance Received (net)	-	10,00,000	-	-



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(in Rs.)

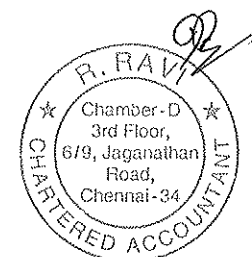
Closing Balances as at 31, March	Holding Company		KMP	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Borrowings(refer note below)	7,73,00,000	6,50,00,000	-	-
Trade Payables including other payables	5,59,99,421	6,31,52,936	-	-
Interest Accrued but due / not due on borrowings	2,66,04,563	2,03,67,721	-	-
Trade Advance Received (refer note below)	-	1,23,00,000	-	-

Note: Balance in Trade advance is reclassified to borrowing in the current year

Note 44 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities	(in Rs.)	
Matters	As at 31-Mar-2020	As at 31-Mar-2019
I) Claims against Company not acknowledged as Debts:		
(i) Claims under Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
(ii) Other Claims	-	-
Matters		
II) Guarantees:		
(i) Guarantees given by Bank, counter guaranteed by the Company	2,84,504	2,84,504
III) Other Money for which the Company is contingently liable	-	-

b) Commitments	(in Rs.)	
	As at 31-Mar-2020	As at 31-Mar-2020
I) Capital Commitments	-	4,61,500
II) Other Commitments	-	-



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

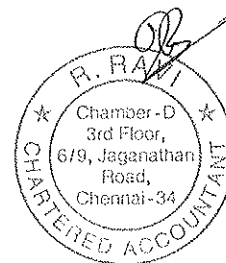
Note 45 Dues to Micro and Small Enterprise

Particulars	(in Rs.)	
	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
I) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	Nil	86,78,463
II) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	11,08,665	Nil
III) the 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 this Act;	Nil	Nil
IV) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	91,335
V) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	Nil	Nil

The above information is given to the extent available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors

Note 46 Information Regarding Imports (CIF value)

Particulars	(in Rs.)	
	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
Raw Materials	12,01,063	53,13,397
Consumables	7,13,375	21,85,275
Capital Items	-	23,87,200
Total	19,14,438	98,85,872



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 47 Earnings in foreign currency

Particulars	(in Rs.)	
	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
Export of Goods - FOB value	4,06,91,267	4,47,65,503
Total	4,06,91,267	4,47,65,503

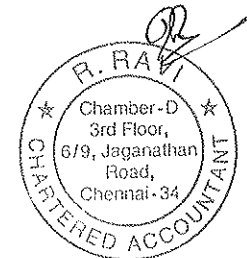
Note 48 Expenditure incurred in foreign currency

Particulars	(in Rs.)	
	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
Travelling expense	-	45,510
Total	-	45,510

Note 49 Statutory Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	(in Rs.)	
	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
For Statutory Audit including limited reviews	3,50,000	3,50,000
For Tax Audit	-	-
For other Services	-	-
Total	3,50,000	3,50,000

The above amounts are net off GST



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 50 Segment Reporting

A. General Information

Factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation

For management purposes, the Company has only one reportable segment namely Manufacture of Customised Steel parts & Sheet metal components. The Chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators.

B. Information about products and services

The Company has revenue from external customer to the extent Rs.20,97,27,504 (Rs. 26,58,11,604).

C. Information about Geographical Areas

The geographic information analyses the Company's revenue and Non-Current Assets by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, revenue in the disclosure below is based on the location of the customers and the Non-Current Assets in the disclosure below are based on the location of the respective Non-Current Assets.

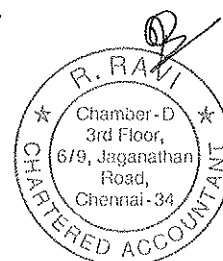
The revenue from India is Rs. 16,90,36,237 and from outside India is Rs. 4,06,91,267 (PY Rs. 22,10,46,101 and Rs.4,47,65,503 respectively) and the Non-Current Assets other than deferred tax assets from India are Rs. 24,67,92,953 (PY Rs. 23,74,13,121) and from outside India are Rs. Nil (PY Rs. Nil)

D. Information about major customers

More than ten percent revenues are from four customers of the Company.

Note 51 -In the opinion of the Board of Directors, all current and non-current assets including non-current loans, appearing in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, have a value on realization, in the ordinary course of the Company's business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements.

Note 52 - The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in India and across the globe. Measures taken by the Government to contain the virus, like lock-downs, travel bans and other measures, have affected economic activity and caused disruption to regular business operations. These events have impacted the production as well as the execution of projects by the Company.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

While the Management has evaluated and considered the possible impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the financial statements, given the uncertainties around its impact on future global economic activity, the impact of the subsequent events is dependent on the circumstances as they evolve.

Note 53- Subsequent Events

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

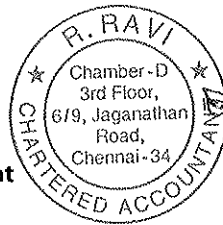
Note 54-Figures for the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

In terms of my report attached

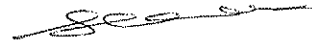
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



R. Ravi
Chartered Accountant
Membership Number:



M. Nandakumar
Director
DIN: 07164883



S. Radhakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00061723



R. Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821



G. Arunmozhi
Company Secretary
MembershipNo: A18119

Place: Chennai
Date: June 13, 2020

