



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

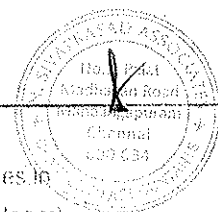
Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon:

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

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

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In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Material uncertainty related to Going Concern:

"We draw attention to Note No. 57 of the Notes to financial statements which narrate about the application for merger of the company with its holding company and ceasing of business operations of the company. The management of the company has prepared the accounts accordingly treating the company as "not a going concern". As stated in Note No.57 and management reports, the decision of the management and shareholders to merge the company because of management's inability to continuing the business clearly indicates that material uncertainty relating to going concern exists and company has ceased to continue as going concern.

Since accounting treatment and disclosures are adequate, our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter".

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements:

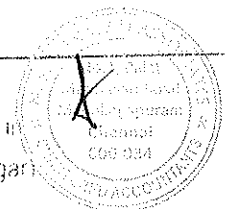
The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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

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





economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls. This being a private company covered under the exemption provided in Notification No. GSR 583(E) dated June 13, 2017, the requirement of furnishing a detailed report regarding the internal financial controls over financial reporting is dispensed with and hence no such certificates is separately furnished
- 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. Please also refer our comments given in para "Material uncertainty related to Going concern".
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

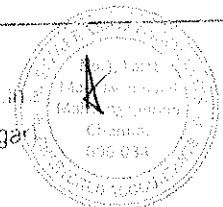
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of

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most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our 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, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (1) of section 143 of the Act, we 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, we report that:

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

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

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the 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 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

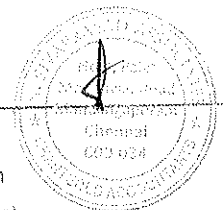
(f) With respect to adequacy of internal financial controls, being a Private Limited Company with a turnover of less than Rs. 50 crores and borrowings from body corporate not exceeding Rs. 25 crores at any point of the time during the financial year, by virtue of the Notification No. G.S.R 583(E) issued 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;

(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 our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to me:

- a. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- b. the Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts; and

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- c. there were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- d. (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall
- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- e. No dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company

3. 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 our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided any Managerial Remuneration under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

Place: CHENNAI
Date: 19.05.2023

For N. SIVA PRASAD ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

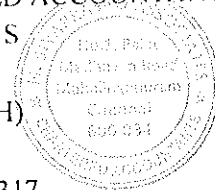
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(J. VIGNESH)

PARTNER

M. No. 245317.

UDIN: 23245317BQXKCS6968





Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred paragraph I under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of the **Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited** on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, we report that:

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, plant and equipment by which all Property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

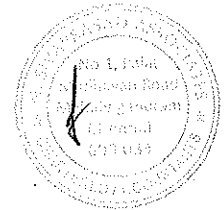
(c) The immovable properties of the company were sold in the previous year and no immovable properties are held by the company as at the end of the year and hence verification of title deeds is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. There are no closing inventories as the end of the year. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital loans from banks on the basis of security of current assets and hence this clause is not applicable to the company.





(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Hence paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any loans, guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and there are no unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2021 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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.

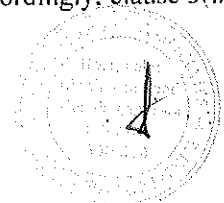
(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of 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 us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.





(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds have been raised on short-term basis by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. The company has no subsidiaries and hence accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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

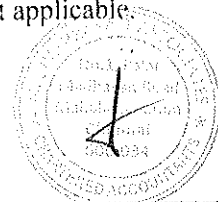
b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c) According to our audit, there are no such whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.





(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) In our opinion Internal audit as per Section 138 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the company and hence no internal audit was conducted and no audit report issued.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to conduct any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi) (d) are not applicable.

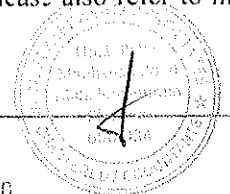
(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year but has incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial years (i.e.) in FY 2021-2022 – Rs. 95.98 Lacks, FY 2020-2021 – Rs. 59.47 Lacks, FY 2019-2020 – Rs.121.91 Lacks /-. Please also refer to our comment in main audit para “Material uncertainty related to going concern” regarding company’s uncertainty to continue as going concern.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, we believe and opine that material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. Please also refer to main audit report in para “Material uncertainty related to going concern” for further comments.

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N. SIVA PRASAD ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

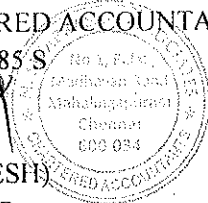
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xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company itself will not fall under the criteria of provisions of section 135(1) and accordingly the sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx) (a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

Place: CHENNAI
Date: 19.05.2023

For N. SIVAPRASAD ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FRN: 03885 S



(A. VIGNESH)

PARTNER

M. No. 245317.

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DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

1. Company Overview

Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on January 16, 2004 and is primarily engaged in manufacture of Customized Steel parts & Sheet metal components. The Company is domiciled in India and its registered office is situated at Prabhavathi Windsor, Flat No. 405, 4th Floor, SBI Colony, Devara Chikkanahalli, Bommanahalli, Bangalore- 560 076. As on March 31, 2023, 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 2023 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19th May 2023.

3. Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared as a "non-going concern" basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on fair value basis considering the realizable value of assets and assets based on fair valuation. Fair valuations related to financial assets and financial liabilities are categorized into level 1, level 2 and level 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable.

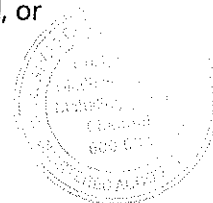
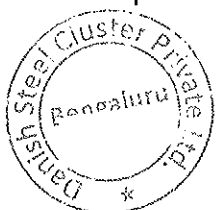
The Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared in the format prescribed in Division II- Ind AS Schedule III ("Schedule III") to the Company's Act, 2013 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

- 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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products manufactured and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization 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.

The Company has disclosed all its assets and liabilities as "Current" as per the company's accounts are prepared as non-going concern.

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.



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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 recognized 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 utilized. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The company has not recognized any deferred tax asset or liability as the accounts are prepared as not as a going concern.

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. No such obligations provided during the year as there are no employees as at the end of the year.

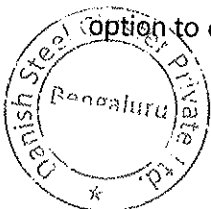
Useful lives of Property Plant & Equipment– The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

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 and as per the valuation of the external technical valuer. 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



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and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend 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. There are no leases during the year.

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 categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities 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 recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

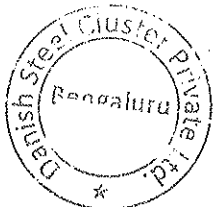
7. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarized 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 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. Considering the going concern of the company, the Company revalued all its Property, Plant and Equipment at fair value as at 31.03.2022. As per Ind AS 16 after revaluation, the accumulated depreciation is adjusted against the gross block (i.e) original cost and depreciation is provided on adjusted gross block after adjusting the fair value adjustments and accumulated depreciation as at 31.03.2022.



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(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized 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 Equipment	10 years
Computer & Accessories	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Motor Car	8 years
Tools & Accessories	Over the estimated useful life of the individual assets

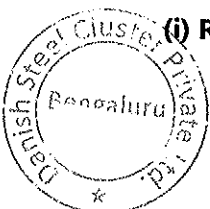
The depreciation methods, residual values & useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year. Please also refer 7.1.i

(iv) De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment initially recognized is derecognized 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 recognized in statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognized.

7.2 Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and measurement



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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 recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company.

(iii) Amortization

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful life on Straight Line Method. Intangible assets (Computer Software) are amortized 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 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



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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 recognized 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 derecognizes 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 derecognizes 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.

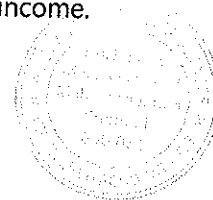
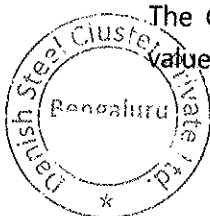
II. Financial Assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized 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 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.



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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 amortized 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 recognized in statement of profit and loss. Since the accounts are prepared as not as a going concern all the financial assets are measured at fair value through other profit and loss. The fair value for these financial assets are the realizable value of these assets.

V. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Since the accounts are prepared as not as a going concern all the financial liabilities are measured at fair value.

VI. Equity instruments

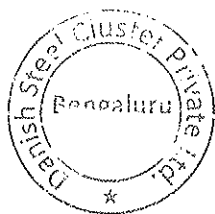
An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize 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 recognizes 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.



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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 recognized 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

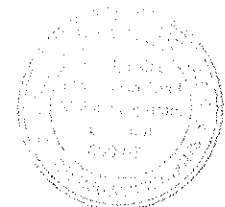
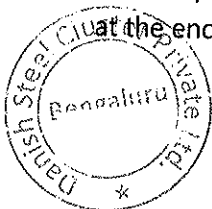
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately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

Amounts previously recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

7.6 Inventory

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. There are no work in progress or finished goods stock as at the end of the year.



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Net realizable 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.

There are no inventories at the end of the year.

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 recognized 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 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 recognized 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 recognized 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.



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

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 recognized 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

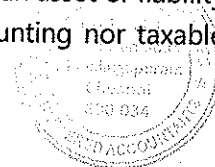
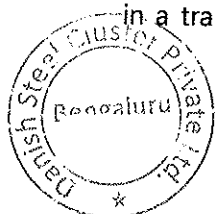
Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in standalone statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly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



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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 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.

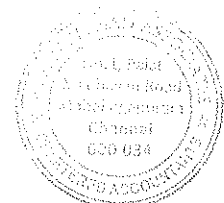
Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet 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.



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Defined benefit plan

For defined benefit plans i.e. Company's liability towards gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. During the year the company has not carried out actuarial valuation for gratuity obligation as the numbers of employees are less than 10 and no employees have crossed 5 years tenure. There are no employees in payroll as the end of the year and hence no provision is made as at the end of the year. To this extent IND AS 19 is followed.

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 recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Compensated Absences:

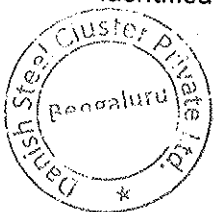
Short term compensated absences that is unutilized leave are provided for based on salary drawn and are paid at the end of the year or provided for at the end of the year and are paid off in due course. Long term compensated balances are not allowed at all as a policy. Leave encashment liability of an employee, who has left the Company before the close of the year is settled along with salary dues and is paid off immediately or provided for on the basis of number of days available on actual computation and is paid off in due course. During the year the company has not carried out actuarial valuation for leave salaries as the numbers of employees are less than 10. There are no employees in payroll as the end of the year and hence no provision is made as at the end of the year.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits:

A liability is recognized 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

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.



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

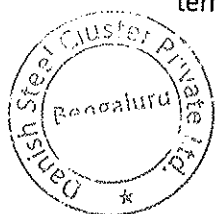
- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- (ii) the Company has the right to obtain sufficiently all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- (iii) the Company has the right to control the use of the asset;

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



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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

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 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.

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.

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



DANISH STEEL CLUSTER PRIVATE LIMITED

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 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 recognized as a finance cost.

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

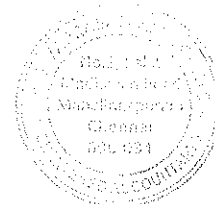
Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

7.15 Events after reporting period:

Event occurring after the reporting period are defined as 'events which occur between the end of the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors in case of a company' and 'by the corresponding authority in case of any other entity'.

Adjusting events – Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period.

Non-Adjusting events – Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period.



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2023

Particulars	Note	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
		(Rs. In Hundred)	
I. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipments	8A	69	22,668
(b) Capital work-In-progress	8B	-	-
(c) Right-of-use assets	9	-	0
(d) Other Intangible Assets	10	2,043	2,118
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Other financial assets	11	-	-
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	12	-	-
(g) Tax Assets	13	-	-
(h) Other Non Current Assets	14	-	-
Total non-current assets		2,112	24,786
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	15	-	3,853
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	16	4,054	4,709
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	17	4,394	7,654
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	18	3,000	3,000
(iv) Other financial assets	19	3,006	14,301
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	20	18,234	19,063
(e) Other Current Assets	21	1,351	48,063
Total current assets		34,038	1,00,643
TOTAL ASSETS		36,150	1,25,429
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	22	7,08,470	7,08,470
(b) Other Equity	23	-10,30,670	-10,28,885
Total equity		-3,22,200	-3,20,415
LIABILITIES			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	-	-
(ii) Lease Liability	25	-	-
(b) Provisions	26	-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	27	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	28	3,31,841	4,10,323
(ii) Other financial liabilities	29	26,401	1,363
(iii) Lease Liability	30	-	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	31	109	34,158
(c) Provisions	32	-	-
Total current liabilities		3,58,350	4,45,844
Total Liabilities		3,58,350	4,45,844
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		36,150	1,25,429
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-68		


In terms of my report attached
FOR N SIVA PRASAD ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FAN 038855


J. VIGNESH
Partner
Membership no : 245317
UDIN: 23245317GXKCS6968

Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Nandakumar Varma
Director
DIN: 09776904


B. Narendran
Director
DIN: 01159394


M. Rajamani
Director
DIN: 00195006

Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ending 31.03.2023

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
		March 2023	March 2022
(Rs. In Hundred)			
I Revenue from Operations	33	9,723	5,66,511
II Other Income	34	45,931	40,323
III Total Revenue (I + II)		55,654	6,06,834
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	35	4,419	2,60,902
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work-in-	36	-	22,519
Employee benefits expense	37	2,358	18,567
Finance Cost	38	976	5,200
Depreciation and amortization expense	8A, 9 & 10	377	58,145
Other operating, selling and administrative expense	39	49,309	2,33,570
Total expenses (IV)		57,439	5,98,903
V Profit/ (Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(1,785)	7,931
VI Exceptional Items	40	-	8,70,683
VII Loss after Exceptional Items before Tax (V-VI)		(1,785)	(8,62,752)
VIII Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	1,29,788
(2) Deferred tax		-	(3,41,118)
(3) Income Tax Earlier Years		-	-
IX (Loss) for the year (V - VI)		(1,785)	(6,51,422)
X Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or		-	-
B (i) Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		(1,785)	(6,51,422)
XII (Loss) Per Equity Share in Rs (Nominal value per share ` 10)			
(1) Basic	41	-0.0003	-0.09
(2) Diluted		-0.0003	-0.09
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-63		

In terms of my report attached
FOR N SIVA PRASAD ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN 038055

100, 1st Floor

Adambakkam Road

Chennai

600 034

MEMBERSHIP NO. 245317

UDIN: 23 245317 GX KCS 6968

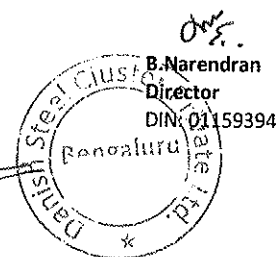
Place: Chennai

Date: 19th May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nandakumar Varma
Nandakumar Varma
Director
DIN: 09776904

M. Rajamani
M. Rajamani
Director
DIN: 00195006



B. Narendran
B. Narendran
Director
DIN: 01159394

Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)				
	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity Reserves and Surplus			Total Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Securities premium	General Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at April 1, 2021	7,08,470	2,61,632	30,169	6,69,264	3,31,007
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(6,51,422)	(6,51,422)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	7,08,470	2,61,632	30,169	(13,20,686)	(9,20,415)
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(1,785)	(1,785)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	7,08,470	2,61,632	30,169	(13,22,471)	(9,22,700)

In terms of my report attached

FOR N SIVA PRASAD ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 036855

J VIGNESH

Partner

Membership no : 245317


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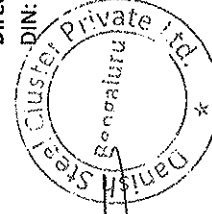
Place: Chennai


Date: 19th May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Nandakumar Varma
Director
DIN: 09776904


B. Narendran
Director
DIN: 01159394




M. Rajamani
Director
DIN: 00195006

Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
	(Rs. in Hundred)		(Rs. in Hundred)	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net profit / (loss) before tax		(1,785)		7,931
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation	377		58,145	
Loss/(Gain) on sale of assets	(1,918)		-	
Loss on Sale of LAND	-		-	
Loss on Sale of Raw Material	-		13,047	
Loss on Foreclosure of Lease -TATA Capital	-		32,448	
Allowance for doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance)	-		-	
Interest Income	(1,117)		(1,864)	
Slow Moving Inventory	-		21,000	
Finance cost	976		5,200	
		(1,682)		1,27,976
Operating profit before working capital changes		(3,467)		1,35,907
Working capital adjustments				
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	3,853		1,30,397	
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	655		1,01,718	
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	12,125		62,697	
(Increase)/decrease in Other Non-financial Assets	46,712		34,837	
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	25,038		(2,66,417)	
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables	(78,483)		(1,56,200)	
Increase/(decrease) in Other Non-financial Liabilities	(34,050)		(10,83,860)	
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	-		(908)	
		(24,150)		(11,77,736)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(27,617)		(10,41,829)
Net Direct taxes (paid) / Refund		-		(1,29,409)
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities		(27,617)		(11,71,237)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of fixed assets		-		(41,044)
Sale of fixed assets		19,204		12,89,109
Assets written off		5,012		-
Interest received		1,117		1,485
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		25,332		12,49,551
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Repayment of long-term borrowings		-		-
Payment of lease liabilities		-		(94,091)
Finance cost		(976)		(5,200)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		(976)		(99,290)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(3,260)		(20,976)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		7,654		28,630
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year - As per Balance Sheet - Note 17		4,394		7,654
		0.00		0

In terms of my report attached
FOR N SIVA PRASAD ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

FRN 038855

J VIGNESH
Partner

Membership no : 245317

UDIN : 23245317 G1XKCS6968

Place: Chennai

Date: 19th May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nandakumar Varma
Director

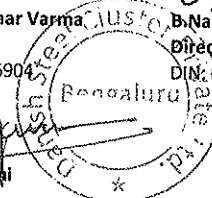
DIN: 09776904

M. Rajamani
Director

DIN: 00195006

B. Narendran
Director

DIN: 01159394



Property, Plant and Equipments

(Rs. in Hundred)

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Description	April 01, 2022		Disposal	Impaired assets	Additions	31-Mar-23	April 01, 2022		For the Year	Disposal / Adjustments	31-Mar-23	Net Block Mar 31, 2023	Net Block Mar 31, 2022
	Gross block (at cost)	Accumulated depreciation/ revaluation adjustment					Adjusted Gross block	Opening balance					
Freehold land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment	81,016.87	66,112.17	14,904.70	2,992.57	-	0.00	66,112.17	11,912.12	11,912.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,904.70
Tools & Accessories	23,026.47	21,115.86	1,910.61	638.65	-	0.00	21,115.86	1,271.96	1,271.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spares & Accessories	37,222.23	32,653.60	4,568.64	917.87	-	-0.00	32,653.60	3,650.76	3,650.76	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer & Accessories	2,552.38	2,172.21	380.17	72.45	-	0.00	2,172.21	223.23	223.23	84.49	15.62	-0.00	4,568.64
Office Equipment	4,121.01	3,543.65	577.36	255.22	-	0.00	3,543.65	322.14	322.14	0.00	8.71	68.86	380.17
Furniture and Fixtures	2,586.15	2,259.73	326.42	134.92	-	-0.00	2,259.73	191.50	191.50	-0.00	1.72	0.00	577.36
Total - A	1,50,525.11	1,27,857.21	22,667.90	5,011.69	-	84.49	1,27,857.21	17,571.72	17,571.72	84.49	15.62	68.86	22,667.90

Note 1.1. There are no immovable properties held by the company during the year. There are no leased immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets in the financial statements.

Note 2. : There was no revaluation during the year under audit. The Company revalued all its assets in the previous year at fair value on 31.03.2022. During the previous year the depreciation was provided on gross amount before revaluation as the revaluation was done on last day (ie) 31.03.2022. From 01.04.2022 onwards the depreciation is provided at revalued amount and hence as per IND AS 16, the depreciation is provided on adjusted gross block after adjusting the fair value adjustments and accumulated depreciation as at 31.03.2022.

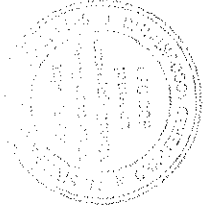
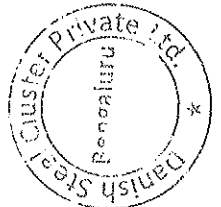
(Rs. in Hundred)

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Description	Gross block (at cost)			Depreciation			Net Block			
	April 01, 2021	Additions	Disposal	31-March-22	April 01, 2021	For the Year	Disposal / Adjustments	FAIR VALUE ADJ	31-March-22	31-March-21
Freehold land	17,00,000	-	17,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,00,000
Factory Building	3,43,548	18,301	3,61,850	0	68,816	5,740	74,556	-	-	2,74,732
Office Building	56,251	-	56,251	-	5,559	423	5,982	-	0	50,693
Plant and Equipment	1,35,791	55,195	1,09,969	81,017	59,712	16,577	27,986	(17,809)	14,905	76,079
Tools & Accessories	68,367	-	8,119	60,249	37,049	8,300	2,283	(10,704)	53,769	31,319
Computer & Accessories	9,373	-	6,821	2,552	9,257	(199)	6,821	65	2,172	116
Office Equipment	19,131	-	15,040	4,121	14,778	1,159	12,452	(59)	3,544	4,353
Furniture and Fixtures	10,095	-	7,508	2,586	7,443	225	5,978	(570)	2,260	2,651
Total	23,42,557	73,496	22,65,528	1,50,525	2,02,613	32,225	1,36,059	(29,078)	1,27,857	22,668
										21,39,943

(31.03.2022)

Class of PPE	Carrying amount	Revalued	Change
Plant and Equipment(Incl Tools & Accessories	32,714	14,905	(17,809)
Computer & Accessories	17,184	6,480	(10,704)
Office Equipment	315	380	65
Furniture and Fixtures	636	577	(59)
	897	326	(571)
Total	51,746	22,668	-29,078



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

Note 8B

Capital work in progress

(Rs. In Hundred)

The changes in the carrying value of Capital Work in Progress for the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows

Description	April 1st 2022	Addition during the year	Capitalised during the year	31-March-23
Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-
Building	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

2022 - 2023

Ageing Schedule of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Completion Schedule for Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Project 1 (give name of the project)	-	-	-	-
(ii) Project 2 (give name of the project)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

(Rs. In Hundred)

The changes in the carrying value of Capital Work in Progress for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows

Description	April 1st 2021	Addition during the year	Capitalised during the year	31-March-22
Plant and Machinery	14,152	-	14,152	-
Building	18,301	-	18,301	-
	32,453	-	32,453	-

2021 - 2022

Ageing Schedule of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-
Building	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Completion Schedule for Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-
Building	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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, 2023

(Rs. In Hundred)

Description	Gross block (at cost)		Depreciation			Net Block	
	April 01, 2022	Additions / (Disposals) 31-March-23	April 01, 2022	For the Year	Disposal / Adjustments	31-March-23	31-March-22
Plant & Machinery taken on lease (Reclassified on transition to IND AS 116)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Right of use Assets

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Description	Gross block (at cost)		Depreciation			Net Block	
	April 01, 2021	Additions / (Disposals) 31-March-22	April 01, 2021	For the Year	Disposal / Adjustments	31-March-22	31-March-21
Plant & Machinery taken on lease (Reclassified on transition to IND AS 116)	2,19,580	(2,19,580)	1,27,843	25,217	1,53,060	0	91,738
	2,19,580	2,19,580	1,27,843	25,217	1,53,060	0	91,738

Reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of assets 2022 - 23

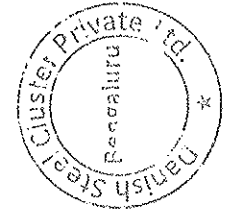
(Rs. In Hundred)

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	NET AMOUNT
Plant & Machinery taken on lease (Reclassified on transition to IND AS 116)	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-

Reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of assets 2021 - 22

(Rs. In Hundred)

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	NET AMOUNT
Plant & Machinery taken on lease (Reclassified on transition to IND AS 116)	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-



Note 10

Other Intangible assets

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets for the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows

(Rs. In Hundred)

Description	Gross block (at cost)				Amortisation				Net Block	
	April 01, 2022		31-March-23		01-April-22		For the Year		31-March-23	31-March-22
	Gross block (at cost)	Accumulated amortisation adjustment	Adjusted Gross block	Disposal	Opening balance adjustment	Accumulated amortisation adjustment	Adjusted Amortisation	Disposal / Adjustments		
Computer software (acquired)	38,742	36,624	2,118	-	36,624	36,624	-	75	75	2,118
Total	38,742	36,624	2,118	-	36,624	36,624	-	75	75	2,118

The Company revalued all its assets at fair value as on 31.03.2022. During the previous year the depreciation was provided on gross amount before revaluation as the revaluation was done on last day (ie) 31.03.2022. From 01.04.2022 onwards the depreciation is provided at revalued amount and hence as per IND AS 16, the depreciation is provided on adjusted gross block after adjusting the fair value adjustments and accumulated amortisation as at 31.03.2022.

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows

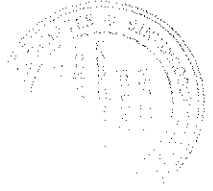
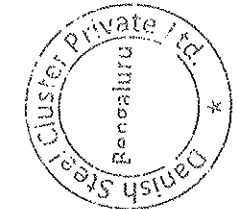
Description	Gross block (at cost)				Amortisation				Net Block	
	April 01, 2021		31-March-22		01-April-21		For the Year		31-March-22	31-March-21
	Gross Block	Accumulated Depreciation	Adjusted Gross Block	Disposal	Opening balance adjustment	Accumulated Depreciation	Adjusted Amortisation	Disposal / Adjustments	FAIR VALUE ADJ	
Computer software (acquired)	38,742	-	38,742	-	34,701	34,701	703	-	(1,220)	4,041
Total	38,742	-	38,742	-	34,701	34,701	703	-	(1,220)	4,041

Reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of assets 2022 - 23

Particulars	Gross Block	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Amount
Computer software (acquired)	38,742	36,624	2,118

Reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of assets 2021-2022

Particulars	Gross Block	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Amount
Computer software (acquired)	38,742	36,624	2,118



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

Note 11

Non-current financial assets - Others

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Unsecured and considered good Security deposit	-	-
	-	-

Note 12

Deferred tax assets

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Unutilized tax credits - Minimum Alternate Tax		
	-	-

Note 13

Tax assets

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Income tax receivable		
VAT receivable		
	-	-

Note 14

Other Non-current assets

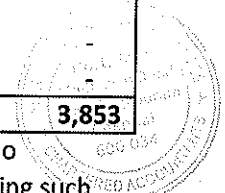
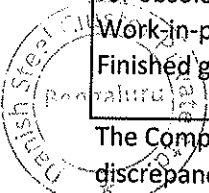
Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Advance for capital goods	-	-
Prepayment	-	-
	-	-

Note 15

Inventories

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Raw materials (Previous year figure is net of provisions for obsolescence - Rs.21,000]	-	3,853
Work-in-progress	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
	-	3,853

The Company has physically verified the inventories at reasonable intervals and there are no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed during such verification.



Note 16

Current Financial Assets - Trade receivables

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. in Hundred)	
Receivables - Considered good	4,054	4,709
Less - Allowance for doubtful receivables including expected credit loss	-	-
Considered good	4,054	4,709
Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
	4,054	4,709

Trade receivables are generally due between 30 to 90 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.

Some trade receivables may be past due over the credit period but no impairment loss is recognised considering the certainty of realisation.

The receivables due from the related parties are furnished in Note No. 46

Refer Note No. 44 (b) for information about risk profile of Trade Receivables under Financial Risk Management

Financial year ending 31.03.2023

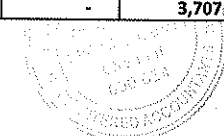
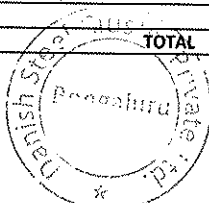
Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	(Rs. in Hundred)						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable							
(i) Considered good				426	-	3,628	4,054
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired							
Disputed Trade Receivable							
(i) Considered good							
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	426.00	-	3,628	4,054

Previous year ending 31.03.2022

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	(Rs. in Hundred)						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from						
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable							
(i) Considered good		577	425	-	-	3,707	4,709
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired							
Disputed Trade Receivable							
(i) Considered good							
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk and considered doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		577	425	-	-	3,707	4,709



Note 17**Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Balance with banks		
- Current accounts	4,384	7,644
- Deposit accounts	-	-
Cash on hand	10	10
	4,394	7,654

Note 18**Bank balances other than above**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Balances held as margin money against guarantees and forward contracts	3,000	3,000
	3,000	3,000

Note 19**Current Financial Assets - Others**

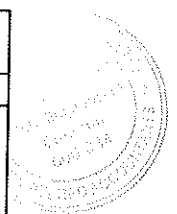
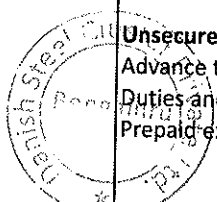
Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Unsecured and considered good		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1,531	1,301
Security Deposit	500	13,000
Other Advances	975	
	3,006	14,301

Note 20**Current Tax Assets (Net)**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Unsecured and considered good		
Advance Tax/TDS receivables	244	1,30,861
VAT receivable	-	-
Unutilized tax credits - Minimum Alternate Tax	17,989	17,989
Less:		
Provision for Tax	-	1,29,788
	18,234	19,063

Note 21**Other current assets**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Unsecured and considered good		
Advance to suppliers	-	-
Duties and taxes receivable	1,351	48,063
Prepaid expenses	-	-
	1,351	48,063



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Note 22 Equity Share Capital				
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	7,08,470	70,84,703	7,08,470
	70,84,703	7,08,470	70,84,703	7,08,470

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

Reconciliation	2022 - 23		2021 - 22	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	70,84,703	7,08,470	70,84,703	7,08,470
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	70,84,703	7,08,470	70,84,703	7,08,470

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10/- each.

The entire share capital is held by the Promoter and their Nominee and they are having control over the affairs of the Company as a

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.

For the year ended 31.03.2023, the Board of Directors have not proposed any dividend (During the year ended 31.03.22, the Company did not declare any dividend).

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.

22.2 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, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	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.

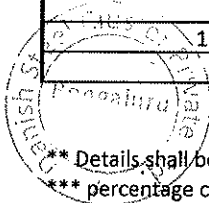
There are no securities convertible into equity/preference shares issued at the Balance Sheet date.

22.3 Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during the
S. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares**	%of total shares**	
1	Sicagen India Limited*	7084703	100%	0%

** Details shall be given separately for each class of shares

*** percentage change shall be computed with respect to the number at the beginning of the year or if issued during the year for the first time then with respect to the date of issue."



Note 23
Other equity

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Securities premium	2,61,632	2,61,632
General reserve	30,169	30,169
Retained earnings	(13,22,471)	(13,20,686)
	(10,30,670)	(10,28,885)

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

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the amount of accumulated earnings of the company and adjustment arising on account of transition to IND AS net of taxes.

Note 24

Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Secured		
Loan from holding company	-	-
Less: Current maturities of long term debt disclosed	-	-
	-	-

Note 25

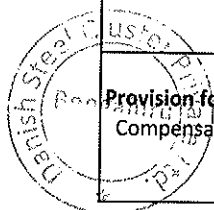
Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Non-Current		
Finance Lease Obligations		
Reclassified on adoption of IND AS 116	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 26

Non-current Provisions

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences	-	-
	-	-



Note 27**Deferred tax liabilities**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Deferred tax liabilities (on Property, Plant and Equipment)	-	3,41,118
Less: Reversal of deferred tax liabilities recognised in profit or loss	-	(3,41,118)
	-	-

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.

Note 28**Current financial liabilities - Trade payable**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises *	-	-
Dues to enterprises other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises#	3,31,841	4,10,323
	3,31,841	4,10,323

* 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. 46 for the amounts due to the Related parties

Trade Payables ageing schedule 2022 - 23

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)				
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	292	685	-	3,30,864	3,31,841
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v). Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	292	685	-	3,30,864	3,31,841

Trade Payables ageing schedule 2021 - 2022

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)				
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	2,123	110	-	4,08,090	4,10,323
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v). Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,123	110	-	4,08,090	4,10,323

Note 29**Current financial liabilities - Others**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Current maturities of long term debt	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings/advances	-	-
Employee related liabilities	-	1,363
Others	26,401	-
	26,401	1,363

Note 30**Lease Liability**

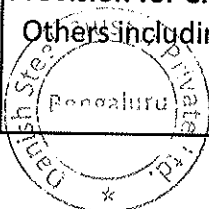
Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Current		
Reclassified on Adoption of Ind AS 116		
Current Maturities of Lease Liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 31**Other current liabilities**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Advance from customers	-	-
Statutory liabilities	109	34,158
	109	34,158

Note 32**Current Provisions**

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Provision for employee benefits		
Others including post retirement benefits	-	-
	-	-



Danish Steel Cluster Private Limited
Notes Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

Note 33
Revenue From Operations

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Sale of products		
Manufactured Goods	6,323	5,38,004
Sale of services	-	-
Other operating revenues	3,399	28,507
	9,723	5,66,511

Note 34
Other Income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Interest - Income Tax refund	882	379
Remeasurement of Security deposit receivable	-	2,278
Interest - Others	235	1,485
Profit on sale of fixed assets	1,918	-
Sundry Creditors written off	9	6,011
Sundry Debtors Write Back	-	3,929
Slow Moving Inventory	-	21,000
Reversal of TDS demand	25,171	5,241
Reversal of excess provision of tax on capital gain	16,785	-
Reversal of leave encashment and gratuity provided for	932	-
	45,931	40,323

Note 35
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Inventory at the beginning of the year	3,853	1,32,731
Add: Purchases	566	1,32,025
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	-	3,853
	4,419	2,60,902

Note 36
Changes in Inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work-in-progress

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Inventory at the end of the year		
WIP	-	-
Finished Goods	-	-
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Finished Goods	-	22,519
WIP	-	-
	-	22,519

Note 37
Employee benefit expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,207	16,690
Contribution to provident fund and other employee benefits	90	1,248
Staff welfare expense	62	629
	2,358	18,567



Note 38
Finance Cost

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Interest Paid on Statutory Liabilities	727	500
Unwinding of operating lease liabilities	-	4,189
Bank charges	249	511
	976	5,200

Note 39
Other operating, selling and administrative expense

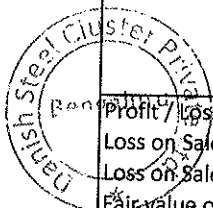
Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Job work charges	2,071	1,05,749
Power & Fuel	83	12,669
Other sub-contract costs	738	3,712
Rent	5,650	10,400
Freight & Forwarding charges	2	3,073
<u>Repairs & maintenance:</u>		
Plant & Machinery	-	701
Building	-	9
Others	1,664	888
Rates & Taxes	1,824	21,253
Insurance	-	769
Office expenses	611	2,736
Travelling & Conveyance	1,052	3,655
Lease Charges on Plant & Machinery	-	213
Legal & Professional Fees	1,863	6,655
Audit fees including limited review fee	1,000	1,000
Claims and damages	-	-
Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	-	3,222
Loss on Sale of Raw Material	-	13,047
Loss on Foreclosure of Lease -TATA Capital	-	32,448
Sundry Debtors write off	-	2,317
Fixed assets impaired or written off	5,012	-
Other expenses	27,738	9,055
	49,309	2,33,570

39.1 Payment to Auditor

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Statutory Audit Fee	1,000	1,000
Other services	353	135
Total	1,353	1,135

40. Exceptional Items

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Profit / Loss on Sale of Building		(7,418)
Loss on Sale of Fixed Asset		5,767
Loss on Sale of Land		8,42,036
Fair value on loss on restatement of assets at realisable value		30,298
Total	-	8,70,683



Note No 41: Earnings per equity share (EPS)

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

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Profit attributable to equity holders (In Rs. '00)	(1,785)	(6,51,422)
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.)	(0.0003)	(0.09)
Diluted (in Rs.)	(0.0003)	(0.09)

Note No 42: Tax Expense

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Tax Expenses		
Current Tax (including earlier years)	-	1,29,788
Deferred tax charge / (credit) including Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit entitlement	-	(3,41,118)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	(2,11,330)

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% 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

Accounting profit before tax	(1,785)	(8,62,752)
Accounting profit before income tax		
At statutory income tax rate of 26%	(464)	(2,24,315)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating		
Non - Deductible Expenses	3,351	2,46,750
Unrecognized deferred tax credit on others	6,641	(3,41,118)
Utilisation/credit of unrecognised tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and other tax benefits		(18,877)
Tax Chargeable at different rates	2,462	1,29,787
Other Adjustments	(11,990)	(3,557)
Income tax expense	-	(2,11,330)

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which income tax assets will be recovered. The Management has not recognised deferred tax asset on the carried forward losses.

Note No 43: Employee Benefits**a) Defined Contribution plans:**

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

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund	65	762
Employers' Contribution to ESIC	-	-

b) Defined Benefit plans:

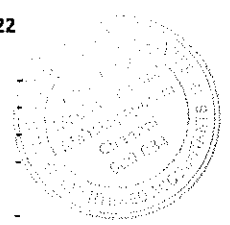
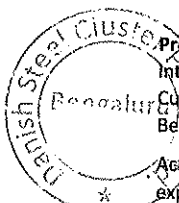
The Company had the following Defined Benefit Plans:

- (i) Gratuity (Funded)
- (ii) Compensated absences (Unfunded)

During the year the company had only two employees and they were also terminated during the year. The terminated employees are fully settled with their retirement benefits and leave salary benefits and the excess liability provided has been reversed after settling the employees. Moreover the company's account is prepared as not as a going concern as mentioned in Note No.57 and hence no actuarial valuation was carried out. No actuarial valuation is made for these employees existing during the year.

Contribution to Gratuity Fund**(i) Change in present value of defined benefit obligation**

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation (changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions)	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	-	-



(ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	-	-
Fair Value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Net obligation as at the end of the year	-	-

(iii) Net Gratuity cost for the year ended

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Services Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Expected Return on plan assets	-	-
Total	-	-
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	-	-
Gratuity Cost in Total Comprehensive Income	-	-

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

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Discount rate	-	-
Expected Rate of return	-	-
Salary escalation rate	-	-
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	

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.

Compensated Absences**(i) Change in present value of defined benefit obligation**

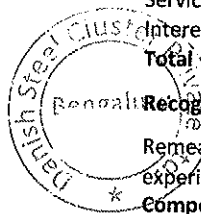
Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	-	807
Interest cost	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	(807)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation (changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions)	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	-	-

(ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	-	-
Fair Value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Net obligation as at the end of the year	-	-

(iii) Net Compensated Absence Cost for the year ended

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
	(Rs. In Hundred)	
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Services Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Total	-	-
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	-	-
Compensated absence in Total Comprehensive Income	-	-



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

Particulars	Compensated Absence	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Discount rate	0.00%	0.00%
Salary escalation rate	0.00%	0.00%
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	

c) 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 plan liabilities or reduction in plan assets due to change in legislation or regulation. The Government may amend the applicable legislation thus requiring the company to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of Defined benefit obligation.



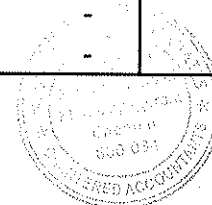
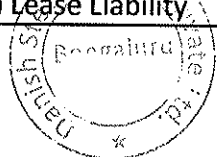
Note No: 44 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management

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 fair value considering the uncertainty in going concern of the company and this value represent the best estimate of fair value:

31-Mar-23	Carrying Amount in Rs. In Hundred			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets				
Non-Current				
(i) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Current				
(i) Trade receivables	4,054	-	-	4,054
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4,394	-	-	4,394
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	3,000	-	-	3,000
(iv) Other financial assets	3,006	-	-	3,006
Financial Liabilities				
Non-Current				
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-
Current				
(i) Trade payables	3,31,841	-	-	3,31,841
(ii) Other financial liabilities	26,401	-	-	26,401
(iii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-

31-Mar-22	Carrying Amount in Rs. In Hundred			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets				
Non-Current				
(i) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Current				
(i) Trade receivables	4,709	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7,654	-	-	-
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	3,000	-	-	-
(iv) Others	14,301	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Non-Current				
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-
Current				
(i) Trade payables	4,10,323	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	1,363	-	-	-
(iii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-



b) Risk Management

The Company's activities are exposed 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.

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 include 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.

(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 already applied before NCLT to merge with holding company and operations are ceased except for transactions with holding company. There are no outside loan creditors or major trade payables except for payable to its Holding Company.

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

	Carrying Amount in Rs. In Hundred		
	Due in 1st Year	Due in 2nd Year to 5th Year	Due after 5th year
Trade Payables (Includes Rs.330864/- to Parent Company)	3,31,841	-	3,31,841
Other Financial Liabilities	26,401	-	26,401
Borrowings	-	-	-
Lease Liability	-	-	-
	3,58,242	-	3,58,242

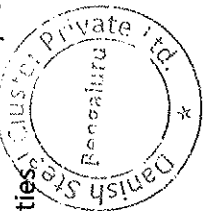
31-Mar-23

Trade Payables (Includes Rs.330864/- to Parent Company)

Other Financial Liabilities

Borrowings

Lease Liability



31-Mar-22

Trade Payables (Includes Rs.407185/- to Parent Company)

Other Financial Liabilities

Borrowings

Lease Liability

	Due in 1st Year	Due in 2nd Year to 5th	Due after 5th year	Carrying Amount
	4,10,323	-	-	4,10,323
	1,363	-	-	1,363
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	4,11,686	-	-	4,11,686

(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 monitored 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

As at
31-Mar-23

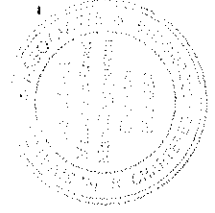
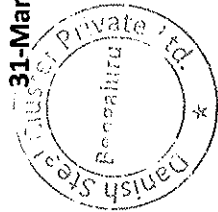
Assets
Assets
Liabilities

	Currency	Gross Exposure	Exposure hedged using	Net Exposure
	DKK	-	-	-
	EURO	-	-	-
	EURO	-	-	-

As at
31-Mar-22

Assets
Assets
Liabilities

	Currency	Gross Exposure	Exposure hedged using	Net Exposure
	DKK	-	-	-
	EURO	-	-	-
	EURO	-	-	-



(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 March 2023 and March 2022, does not carry any loans with variable interest.

Classification of borrowings by nature of interest rate

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
	Borrowings at variable interest rate	
Non-current	-	-
Current	-	-
Borrowings at fixed interest rate		
Non-current	-	-
Current	-	-

Note No. 45 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

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

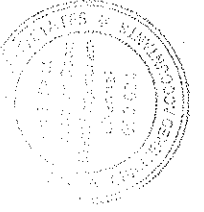
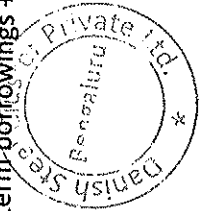
Management assesses the capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The company has already applied before the NCLT to merge with wholly owned parent company and all the existing assets and liabilities will be taken over by the parent company upon merger. Please also refer Note no.57 with regards to going concern uncertainty of the company. The Company manages its capital requirements by overseeing the following ratios-

Debt Equity Ratio

Rs in Hundred)

Net Debt*	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Total Equity	(3,22,200)	(3,20,415)
Net Debt to Equity Ratio		

* Net debt includes long term borrowings + short term borrowings + current maturity of long-term borrowings.



Note No. 46 Related Party Transactions

Relationship	Name of the Related Parties
Holding Company	Sicagen India Limited, Chennai
Key Management Personnel	R.Chandrasekar - Director (Resigned w.e.f 02.11.2022) Nandakumar Varma - Director -(Appointed w.e.f 03.11.2022) B.Narendran - Director M.Rajamani - Director

Transactions for the Year Ended 31, March	Holding Company		(Rs. In Hundred) KMP	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Sales	6,323	3,29,030	-	-
Sales of Fixed Asset	20,352	6,801	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-	-
Other Cost of revenue	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Purchase of assets	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	4,402	5,696	-	-
Remuneration (paid by holding company)	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-	-	-
Borrowings during the year (net)	-	-	-	-
Trade Advance Received (net)	-	-	-	-

Closing Balances as at 31, March	Holding Company		(Rs. In Hundred) KMP	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	835	-	-
Advance paid	500	-	-	-
Trade Payables including other payables	3,30,864	4,15,188	-	-
Interest Accrued but due / not due on borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Advance Received	-	-	-	-

Note - The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loan to promoters, directors, KMPs and other related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment



Note No. 47 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities

Matters

(Rs. In Hundred)

31-Mar-23 31-Mar-22

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

III) Other Money for which the Company is contingently liable

2,845

2,845

b) Commitments

(Rs. In Hundred)

31-Mar-23 31-Mar-22

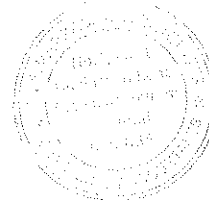
I) Capital Commitments

II) Other Commitments

Note No. 48 Dues to Micro and Small Enterprise

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
I) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	Nil	Nil
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;	Nil	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	Nil
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

No creditor during the year or as the end of the year have claimed themselves as MSME creditors. The above information is given to the extent available with the Company and relied upon by the auditor



Note No. 49 Information Regarding Imports (c.i.f)

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Raw Materials	-	-
Consumables	-	-
Capital Items	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 50 Earnings in foreign currency

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Export of Goods - FOB value	-	1,68,385
Total	-	1,68,385

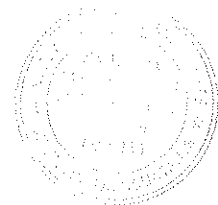
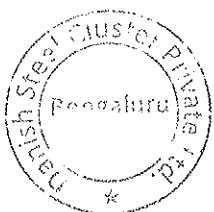
Note No. 51 Expenditure incurred in foreign currency

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Travelling expense	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 52 Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
For Statutory Audit including limited reviews	1,000	1,000
For Tax Audit	-	-
For other Services	353	125
Total	1,353	1,125

The above amounts are net off GST



Note No. 53 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 generated revenue of Rs.972261/- (PY Rs. 56550772/-)

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. 972261/- and from outside India is Rs. NIL (PY Rs. 3,98,12,226/- and Rs. 1,68,38,546/- respectively) and the Non-Current Assets other than deferred tax assets from India are Rs. 211128/- (PY Rs. 24,78,600/-) and from outside India are Rs. Nil (PY Rs. Nil)

D. Information about major customers

The entire revenue of Rs.972261/- for the year is from its wholly owned holding company.

54. Operating Lease

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 2023, 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.

55. Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	Unit of Measurement	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-22	Variation in %	Detailed Explanation
Current Ratio	In Times	34037.91	358350.25	0.09	100643.17	445843.69	0.23	-58%	There are no major operations as the operations have ceased in previous year itself.
Debt-Equity Ratio	In Times	0.00	322199.76	-	0.00	320414.87	-	0%	There are no long term or short term debts other than creditors.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	In Times	(432.37)	975.61	(0.44)	(929194.81)	5199.97	(178.69)	-100%	There are no long term or short term debts other than creditors. There was no debt to service during the year.
Return on Equity Ratio	In %	(1784.89)	(321307.32)	0.006	(651421.76)	5296.06	(123.00)	-100%	The company's networth is negative because of the huge accumulated losses in last year. Hence such change.
Inventory turnover ratio	In Days	703196.12	9722.61	72.33	25203759.50	566510.96	44.49	63%	The company has ceased its operations in previous year. There are no stocks as the end of the year and hence such change.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	In Days	1599247.50	9722.61	164.49	20282292.63	566510.96	35.80	359%	There are no major operations as the operations have ceased in previous year itself and no further sales for the company.
Trade payables turnover ratio	In Days	135444930.00	4419.34	30648.23	178274203.38	283421.12	629.01	4772%	There are no major operations as the operations have ceased in previous year itself and no further purchases for the company.
Net capital turnover ratio	In Days	(118374004.10)	9722.61	(12175.13)	(125998190.02)	566510.96	(222.41)	5374%	The company has huge losses during the previous year and losses during the year and the networth of the company has fully eroded and hence the equity has become negative. Thus the ratio shows a negative trend.
Net profit ratio	In %	(1784.89)	9722.61	-18%	(651421.76)	566510.96	-115%	-84%	There are no major operations as the operations have ceased in previous year itself and hence loss has reduced.
Return on Capital employed	In %	(809.28)	(322200.48)	0.25%	(857551.79)	(320414.23)	268%	-100%	The company had huge losses during the previous year and the networth of the company has fully eroded and hence the equity has become negative and hence the ROI has also shows a huge negative trend.
Return on Investment	In %			NA			NA		

Formula adopted for above Ratios:

Current Ratio = Current Assets / (Total Current Liabilities – Security Deposits payable on Demand – Current maturities of Long Term Debt)

Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Total Equity

Debt Service Coverage Ratio = (EBITDA – Current Tax) / (Principal Repayment + Gross Interest on term loans)

Return on Equity Ratio = Total Comprehensive Income / Average Total Equity

Inventory Turnover Ratio (Average Inventory days) = $365 / (\text{Net Revenue} / \text{Average Inventories})$

Trade receivables Turnover Ratio (Average Receivables days) = $365 / (\text{Net Revenue} / \text{Average Trade receivables})$

Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (Average Payable days) = $365 / (\text{Net Revenue} / \text{Average Trade payables})$

Net Capital Turnover Ratio = (Inventory Turnover Ratio + Trade receivables turnover ratio – Trade payables turnover ratio)

Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit / Net Revenue

Return on Capital employed = (Total Comprehensive Income + Interest) / (Average of (Equity + Total Debt))

Return on Investment (Assets) = Total Comprehensive Income / Average Total Assets

Note: 56- Subsequent Events

The company has applied for merger with the parent company and the company has ceased to carry on its business operations except for transactions with holding company to wipe off their existing stocks. Hence this event being a significant factor for not treating the company as a going concern and accounts are prepared as not as a going concern accordingly. Please also refer note no.57

Note: 57 - Going concern

The Company has incurred losses in the current year and huge losses as in the previous years. The company has incurred losses for more than three continuous years and the net worth of the Company is totally eroded. The total accumulated losses as at 31.03.2023 is Rs.103067006/-, in view of the fact that existing operations have ceased and there are no new orders forthcoming in spite of best efforts made by the management, the Board of Directors have taken a decision to permanently discontinue the operations in the company from this year. The Management has applied for a merger with the parent company after ceasing of operations. The Merger application is still pending before the National Company Law Tribunal, Bangalore and this year the company has also applied before the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai to expedite the process of Merger. Both the applications are still pending for disposal. Thus your directors have decided not to treat the company as a going concern and hence prepared the accounts treating the company as "not a going concern".

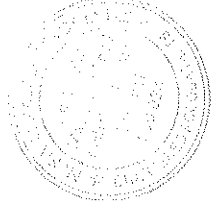
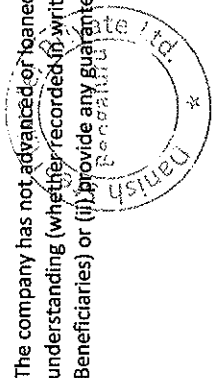
Note: 58-

There are no Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year. The company has applied for merger with the parent company named M/s.SICAGEN INDIA LTD before the National Company Law Tribunal, Bangalore on 25.04.2022 vide application No 2903111/00493/2022. The Company during the year has also applied before National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai vide application No (CAA)/15 (CHE)/2022. Both the applications are still pending for disposal before the NCLT

Note: 59 -Advance or loan or investment to intermediaries and receipt of funds from intermediaries

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The company has also not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note: 60 -Undisclosed Income

The Company do not have any transaction which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 during any of the years.

Note: 61 -Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company did not trade or invest in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year. Hence, disclosures relating to it are not applicable.

Note: 62 -Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company did not have any transactions with Companies struck off under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 considering the information available with the Company.

Note: 63 -Borrowings from banks and Utilisation

The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. The Company did not have any general or specific borrowings from banks or financial institutions and hence disclosure regarding the utilisation is not applicable.

Note: 64 -Proceedings under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder

There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

Note: 65 -Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company is a subsidiary of parent company named SICAGEN INDIA LTD, Chennai . The Company is a first layer subsidiary and the company has not invested in any other company and it has no further associate or subsidiary companies. Thus the company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 for the year under consideration.

SI.NO	Name of holding company	CIN of holding company	Percentage of shares held by holding company
Layer -1	Sicagen India Limited	L74900TN2004PLC053467	100%

Note: 66 - Compliance with respect to Charge on assets

The company did not have any secured loan at the beginning of the year, during the year or at the end of the year . Hence Creation, Registration, Modification and Satisfaction of charges is not applicable to the company during the year under review.

Note: 67 - Disclosure regarding Corporate Social Responsibility

The company will not fall under the criteria of provisions of CSR as per section 135(1) and accordingly the sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

Note 68 - Figures for the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

