ALOK FERRO ALLOYS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FY 2023-24

OPSinghania & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
JDS CHAMBERS, 1ST FLOOR, 6-CENTRAL AVENUE,
CHOUBE COLONY, RAIPUR -492001 (C.G.) INDIA
PHONE: 0771-4061216, 4041236
Email:opsinghania.co@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Alok Ferro Alloys Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **ALOK FERRO ALLOYS LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 a summary of material 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its profit, 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 ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

The Company's 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 financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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.

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

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.

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

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

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

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been 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 (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

i) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

j) Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail in ERP software and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For **OPSinghania & Co.**
(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Raipur, 10th May, 2024

UDIN: 24076961BKAPBX4004

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(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) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on our examination of the property tax receipts and lease agreement for land on which building is constructed, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of self-constructed buildings and title deeds of all other immovable properties, disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

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

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) As explained to us, the physical verification of inventories has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of the verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not more than 10% or more in the aggregate of each class of inventory and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(b) Based on the audit procedure and on an overall examination of financial statements, we are of the opinion that the stock statements and quarterly results filed by the company, in respect of working capital loan availed from banks, are in agreement with the books of account of the company.

iii. The Company has made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:

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(a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans and provided security to subsidiary, associates or joint ventures or any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) (A) & (B) of the Order is not applicable

(b) In our opinion, the investments made during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) As the company has not granted any loans during the year or outstanding at the beginning of the year, therefore reporting under clause 3(iii)(c) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of Company's products to which the said rules are made applicable and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records, have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the records.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has 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 Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount Rs.	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand raised of Cenvat credit availed on Inputs/Capital Goods for the period from Jan 2008 to Nov 2008	5.66*	Addl. Commissioner, Central Excise & Service Tax, Raipur (C.G.)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Demand for the Assessment Year 2010-11	1.56	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal), Raipur
Income Tax Act, 1961	Demand for the Assessment Year 2015-16	1.21	Rectification Application filed with Assessing officer.
Chhatisgarh Upkar Adhiniyam 1981	Energy Development Cess	292.49	Supreme Court

* Net of deposit

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viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any term loan during the year, therefore, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short- term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company is not required to have vigil mechanism (whistle blower) as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company is not required to have internal audit system as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and also in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

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

xx. There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in accordance with Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **OPSinghania & Co.**
(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

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Raipur, 10th May, 2024

UDIN: 24076961BKAPBX4004

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Alok Ferro Alloys Limited** (the "Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **OPSinghania & Co.**
(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

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Raipur, 10th May, 2024

UDIN: 24076961BKAPBX4004

ALOK FERRO ALLOYS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Notes	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	3,885.81	3,497.67
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	154.06	-
(c) Other intangible assets	6	1.01	2.09
(d) Financial assets			
- Investments	7	18,167.99	9,825.94
- Other financial assets	8	248.30	274.54
(e) Non-current tax assets		97.31	21.68
(f) Other non-current assets	9	11.00	-
		22,565.48	**13,621.92**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	6,353.04	3,681.21
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	11	533.66	266.48
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	52.46	303.36
(iii) Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents mentioned above		41.56	231.94
(v) Other Financial Assets	8	2.86	2.86
(c) Current tax assets		22.14	75.66
(d) Other current assets	9	1,046.39	1,285.79
		8,052.11	**5,847.30**
TOTAL		**30,617.59**	**19,469.22**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	478.61	478.61
(b) Other equity		22,936.55	15,425.17
		23,415.16	**15,903.78**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	77.57	22.07
(b) Provisions	15	46.02	42.05
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	16	2,354.89	1,286.65
		2,478.48	**1,350.77**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	2,309.45	1,031.79
(ii) Trade Payables	18		
-Outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		11.45	3.88
-Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,944.87	586.13
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	70.32	63.87
(b) Other current liabilities	20	380.40	522.14
(c) Provisions	15	7.46	6.86
		4,723.95	**2,214.67**
TOTAL		**30,617.59**	**19,469.22**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For OPSinghania & Co
(ICAI Firm Regd No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

SANJAY SINGHANIA
Partner
Membership No.076961

Place : Raipur
Date : 10.05.2024

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Alok Ferro Alloys Limited

(VINAY AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 02618948

Y. C. Rao
Director
DIN : 00603401

ALOK FERRO ALLOYS LIMITED
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

	Notes	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	21	9,620.89	6,911.68
Other Income	22	385.25	385.29
TOTAL REVENUE (I)		10,006.14	7,296.97
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of raw material and component consumed	23	6,758.36	3,639.36
Purchase of Traded Goods		-	494.90
Trading Purchase			
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods	24	(594.78)	1,108.15
Employees benefits expenses	25	692.29	576.07
Finance costs	26	208.86	97.09
Depreciation and amortization	27	214.33	137.20
Other Expenses	28	2,839.31	1,123.30
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (II)		10,118.37	7,176.07
Profit/(loss) before tax		(112.23)	120.90
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	4.56
Deferred Tax		(46.96)	33.96
Total tax expenses		(46.96)	38.52
Profit/(loss) for the year		(65.25)	82.38
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		1.70	1.21
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.43)	(0.30)
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value of financial assets		8,690.15	(53.12)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,114.78)	(69.65)
Total Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax		7,576.66	(121.86)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period Comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		7,511.39	(39.48)
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share @ ₹ 10/ (31st March,2023" ₹ 10)]	29		
Basic		(1.36)	1.72
Diluted		(1.36)	1.72
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For OPSinghania & Co
(ICAI Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

SANJAY SINGHANIA
Partner
Membership No.076961

Place : Raipur
Date : 10.05.2024

O.P. SINGHANIA & CO. ICAI FR No. 002172 C RAIPUR-492001 CHHATTISGARH CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Alok Ferro Alloys Limited

(VINAY AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 02618948

(Y. C. Rao)
Director
DIN : 00603401

ALOK FERRO ALLOYS LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2024

		2024 ₹ in Lacs	2023 ₹ in Lacs
Cash Flow from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		(112.23)	120.90
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows			
Depreciation/amortization on continuing operation		214.33	137.20
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of property, plant & equipment		(2.46)	35.41
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of short term Investment		-	(32.39)
Provision for gratuity		6.27	7.39
Interest Expenses		208.86	97.09
Interest Income		(32.62)	(43.03)
Dividend Income		(80.89)	(179.62)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		**201.28**	**142.95**
Movements in working capital :			
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		1,366.31	(1,049.33)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		6.45	(0.34)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		(141.74)	(86.69)
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables		(267.18)	(124.12)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		(2,671.83)	798.49
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets		4.70	32.92
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets		239.40	127.08
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		**(1,262.61)**	**(159.04)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(22.13)	(80.57)
Net Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	**A**	**(1,284.75)**	**(239.61)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment including capital work in progress		(806.98)	(1,760.98)
Proceeds from sale of property,plant and equipment		42.99	149.96
Purchase of long-term Investments		-	(534.99)
Proceeds from Sale of long term Investments		348.11	704.46
Investment in fixed deposits with maturity for more than 3 to 12 months		211.92	211.25
Interest received		32.62	43.03
Dividends received		80.89	179.62
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	**B**	**(90.45)**	**(1,007.65)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds / (Repayment) from long-term borrowings		56.58	(35.79)
Proceeds / (Repayment) from short-term borrowings		1,276.58	771.75
Interest paid		(208.86)	(97.09)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	**C**	**1,124.30**	**638.87**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		**(250.90)**	**(608.39)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		303.36	911.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		**52.46**	**303.36**

Notes to the cash flow statement

1. Components of cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand	1.30	2.66
With banks- on current account	51.16	1.83
on OD account	-	298.88
	52.46	**303.36**

2. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

3. Reconciliation between opening & closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financial activities due to cash flows and non-cash flow changes.

Particulars	As at 01.04.2023	Cash flow		Non Cash changes	As at 31.03.2024
		Proceeds	Repayments	Classification	
Long-Term Borrowings	45.89	-	(56.58)	(24.90)	77.57
Short-Term Borrowings	1,007.97	1,276.58	-	24.90	2,309.45
Total	**1,053.86**	**1,276.58**	**(56.58)**	-	**2,387.02**

4. Figures in the bracket represents cash outflow.

As per our report of even date
For **OPSinghania & Co**
(ICAI Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

SANJAY SINGHANIA
Partner
Membership No.076961
Place : Raipur
Date : 10.05.2024

O.P. SINGHANIA & CO. ICAI FR No. 002172C RAIPUR-492001 CHHATTISGARH CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Alok Ferro Alloys Limited

(VINAY AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 02618948

(Y. C. Rao)
Director
DIN : 00603401

ALOK FERRO ALLOYS LIMITED

Statement of changes in Equity

Equity Share Capital

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the respective reporting	Changes in the equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2023
Equity Share Capital	478.61	-	478.61	-	478.61

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the respective reporting	Changes in the equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2024
Equity Share Capital	478.61	-	478.61	-	478.61

Other Equity

Particulars	Other Equity			₹ in Lacs
	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	
	Securities Premium*	Retained Earnings**	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)***	Total Other Equity
Balance as of April 1, 2022	1,828.41	3,069.68	10,566.55	15,464.65
Acturial Gain/Loss on employee benefit (Net of Tax)	-	0.90	-	0.90
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	-	-	(122.77)	(122.77)
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	82.38	82.38
Balance as on March 31, 2023	**1,828.41**	**3,070.59**	**10,526.17**	**15,425.17**

Particulars	Other Equity			₹ in Lacs
	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	Total Other Equity
Balance as of April 1, 2023	1,828.41	3,070.59	10,526.17	15,425.17
Acturial Gain/Loss on employee benefit (Net of Tax)	-	1.27	-	1.27
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income (Net of	-	-	7,575.37	7,575.37
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	(65.25)	-	(65.25)
Balance as on March 31, 2024	**1,828.41**	**3,006.60**	**18,101.54**	**22,936.55**

Note:

* Securities Premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is to be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

** Retained earnings are the profits and gains that the Company has earned till date less any transfer to General Reserve, dividends or other distributions made to shareholders.

*** The cumulative gains and losses arising from fair value changes of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in fair value of financial assets. The balance of the reserve represents such changes recognised net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings on disposal of such investments.

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For OP Singhania & Co
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm Regn. No:002172C)

SANJAY SINGHANIA
Partner
Membership No.: 076961

O.P. SINGHANIA & CO. ICAI FR No. 002172 C RAIPUR-492001 CHHATTISGARH CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Raipur
Date : 10.05.2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Alok Ferro Alloys Limited

(VINAY AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 02618948

(Y. C. Rao)
Director
DIN.: 00603401

1. Corporate Information

Alok Ferro Alloys Limited (the company) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act,1956. The company is mainly engaged in manufacturing of Ferro Alloys Products and captive power generation.

The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the introduction to the annual report.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 10th May 2024.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015. For all periods upto and including the year ended 31st March 2021, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified as Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

These financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2023 are the Company's first Ind AS standalone financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Defined benefit plans - plan assets
- Certain financial assets and liabilities

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current–non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of manufacturing activity and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle for the purpose of current – non current classification of assets and liabilities as 12 months for its products.
All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
(a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
(c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
(d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
(a) it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
(c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
(d) the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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b) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

However, when the Company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter-alia valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re- assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2021, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured at :

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates

- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation which is to be incurred either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

- Expenditure incurred on renovation and modernization of PPE on completion of the originally estimated useful life resulting in increased life and/or efficiency of an existing asset, is added to the cost of the related asset. In the carrying amount of an item of PPE, the cost of replacing the part of such an item is recognized when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition principles.

- After initial recognition, PPE is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

- Spare parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which meet the recognition criteria are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other machinery spares are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of the inventory.

- If the cost of the replaced part or earlier inspection is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts/ inspection is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part/ inspection component was when the item was acquired or inspection carried out.

- An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

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d) Capital work in progress

Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under Capital Work in Progress. Such costs comprises purchase price of asset including import duties and non-refundable taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Cost directly attributable to projects under construction include costs of employee benefits, expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of the projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation etc. of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project, interest during construction and other costs if attributable to construction of projects. Such costs are accumulated under "Capital works in progress" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities, on commissioning of projects.

Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the project is capitalized and carried under "Capital work in progress" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities, on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the "attributability" and the "Unit of Measure" concepts in Ind AS 16- "Property, Plant & Equipment". Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease, transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

f) Revenue recognition

A. Revenue from contract with customers

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer.

Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

Contract Balances

Contract Assets:

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

Trade Receivables:

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

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

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

B. Exports Benefits:
Benefits arises on exports of goods like export incentives are recognized on accrual basis when exports sales are recognized.

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

D. Dividends
Revenue is recognised when the company's right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

g) Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on Straight Line Method based on estimated useful life of the assets which is same as envisaged in schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Where the life and / or efficiency of an asset is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged prospectively over the revised / remaining useful life determined by technical assessment.

Spares parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item are depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant and machinery or their useful life whichever is lower.

h) Inventories
Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, after providing for obsolences, if any.

Cost of Raw Materials and stores & spares are computed on FIFO basis and cost of Finished Goods & Goods in Process are computed on Weighted average basis.

Cost of Finished Goods and Goods in Process includes direct materials, labour, conversion and proportion of manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Proceeds in respect of sales/disposal of raw materials is credited to the raw material purchases.

The by-products are valued at net realizable value.

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

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j) Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income. In which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

k) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on that date.

Exchange differences arising on translation or settlement of monetary items are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise in the Statement of Profit and loss.

l) Employee Benefits Expense

Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Contributory Pension Fund. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefits Plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The company has recognized the gratuity payable to the employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act,1972. The liability in respect of these benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets - property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

o) Share capital and share premium

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

Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

p) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through OCI.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

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For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

q) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a right issue to existing shareholders.

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

r) Statement of Cash Flows

Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, 'deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However for Balance Sheet presentation, Bank overdrafts are classified within borrowings in current liabilities.

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared in accordance with the Indirect Method prescribed in the relevant Accounting Standard.

2.2 KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets are reviewed annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes and other related matters. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

Recoverability of trade receivable

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the period of overdues, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and the probability of default.

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Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of resources resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Measurement of defined benefit obligations

The measurement of defined benefit and other post-employment benefits obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.3 New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2023 dated March 31, 2023, to amend the existing Ind AS viz. Ind AS 12, 1, 8, 34, 109, 101, 102, 103, 107 & 115. There is no such impact of amendments which would have been applicable from April 1, 2023.

The company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

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4. Property, plant & equipment

	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Site & Land Development	Factory Shed & Building	Borewell & Water System	Plant & Equipment	Electrical Installation	Work Shop Equipment	Office Equipment	Computer	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Pay Loader	PPE Spares	Total
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Gross Block															
At 1 April 2022	17.59	2.78	20.38	49.98	1.74	1,417.59	90.38	5.49	10.68	3.70	3.56	294.92	35.89	17.40	1,972.09
Additions	222.22	-	-	7.23	-	1,708.39	-	-	0.44	1.96	0.21	26.25	-	-	1,966.69
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	197.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		197.44
At 31 March, 2023	239.81	2.78	20.38	57.21	1.74	2,928.54	90.38	5.49	11.12	5.66	3.77	321.17	35.89	17.40	3,741.35
Additions	196.93	-	-	-	-	324.37	-	-	1.25	-	-	119.36	-	-	641.92
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.17	-		64.17
At 31 March, 2024	436.74	2.78	20.38	57.21	1.74	3,252.91	90.38	5.49	12.37	5.66	3.77	376.36	35.89	17.40	4,319.09
Accumulated Depreciation															
At 1 April 2022	-	-	-	5.95	0.01	63.97	5.81	0.47	2.56	0.90	0.41	33.54	5.10	0.93	119.64
Charge for the year	-	-	-	5.68	0.17	78.06	5.42	0.47	2.10	1.61	0.43	33.75	5.10	3.31	136.10
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	12.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		12.07
At 31 March, 2023	-	-	-	11.63	0.18	129.96	11.23	0.94	4.65	2.51	0.84	67.29	10.20	4.24	243.67
Charge for the year	-	-	-	6.02	0.15	154.03	5.06	0.47	1.56	1.75	0.40	35.41	5.10	3.31	213.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.64	-		23.64
At 31 March, 2024	-	-	-	17.66	0.32	283.99	16.29	1.41	6.21	4.27	1.23	79.06	15.30	7.54	433.28
Net Block															
At 31 March, 2023	239.81	2.78	20.38	45.58	1.56	2,798.58	79.15	4.55	6.47	3.14	2.93	253.88	25.69	13.17	3,497.67
At 31 March, 2024	436.74	2.78	20.38	39.56	1.42	2,968.92	74.10	4.08	6.16	1.39	2.53	297.31	20.59	9.86	3,885.81

Note:

Details of property, plant and equipment pledged against borrowings is presented in note 18.

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the company itself. Further, the company has not carried out revaluation of items of Property, Plant & Equipment during the year and accordingly the disclosure as to whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a

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5. Capital Work in progress (CWIP)

Particulars	At 1 April 2022	Addition	Deduction	At 31 March, 2023	Addition	Deduction	At 31 March, 2024
Project in progress	290.55	-	290.55	-	154.06	-	154.06
Total	290.55	-	290.55	-	154.06	-	154.06

Details of Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of 30.06.2023				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Project in progress	154.06	-	-	-	154.06

Details of Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of 31.03.2023				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-

There is no completion of CWIP is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

6. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total ₹ in Lacs
Gross Block		
At 1 April 2022	4.30	4.30
Purchase	-	-
At 31 March, 2023	4.30	4.30
Purchase	-	-
At 31 March, 2024	4.30	4.30
Amortization		
At 1 April 2022	1.11	1.11
Charge for the year	1.11	1.11
At 31 March, 2023	2.21	2.21
Charge for the year	1.08	1.08
At 31 March, 2024	3.29	3.29
Net Block		
At 31 March, 2023	2.09	2.09
At 31 March, 2024	1.01	1.01

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	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
7. Non-current investments		
Investments (Fair Valued through OCI)		
Quoted equity instruments, fully paid up		
1920000 (1920000) Equity Shares of Rs.5/- each in Godawari Power & I:	14,540.16	6,698.88
0 (100000) Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each in Tata Steel Ltd.	-	104.50
0 (50000) Equity Shares of Rs.5/- each in Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-	49.18
0 (3060) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each in Bharat Petroleum Corporatior	-	10.43
0 (62100) Equity Shares of Rs. 5/- each in Oil & Natural Gas Co.	-	93.80
0 (274) Equity Shares of Rs. 5/- Oracle Finance Services Soft Limited	-	19.39
(0) 2628 India Energy Exchange Ltd.	-	3.35
(0) 1974 Aurbindo Pharma	-	4.64
Unquoted equity instruments, fully paid up		
10000 (10000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each in Hira Energy Limited	4.80	4.40
975000 (975000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each in Hira Ferro Alloys Limi	3,622.91	2,837.25
1250 (1250) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each in Hira CSR Foundation	0.13	0.13
	18,167.99	**9,825.94**
Agreegate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	**14,540.16**	**6,984.17**
Agreegate value of unquoted investment	**3,627.83**	**2,841.78**
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	**18,167.99**	**9,825.94**

8. Other financial assets

	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Non-current bank balances (note-12)	241.38	262.92	-	-
Others				
Interest accured on fixed deposits	0.09	6.79	2.86	2.86
Security deposits with govt. & others	6.84	4.84	-	-
	248.30	274.54	2.86	2.86

9. Other Current assets

	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Capital advances	11.00	-		-
Advances other than capital advances				
Advance to Vendors	-	-	344.04	440.44
Prepaid expenses	-	-	42.43	34.81
Balance with revenue authorities	-	-	659.93	810.54
Total	11.00	-	1,046.39	1,285.79

10. Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Raw Materials and components	5,117.92	3,041.87
Finished goods & By Products	787.91	193.13
Stores & spares	447.21	446.20
	6,353.04	3,681.21

Note:
Details of inventories pledged against borrowings is presented in note 17.

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11. Trade receivables

	Current 31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	Current 31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Trade Receivables- unsecured, considered goods	533.66	266.48
Trade Receivalbes- Which have significat increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivalbes- Credit Impaired	-	-
	533.66	266.48

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Outstading for following periods from Due Date of Payment as on 31.03.2024					
	< 6 Months	6 Months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade Receivalbes- Considered goods	480.01	-	53.65	-	-	533.66
(ii) Undisputed trade Receivalbes- Which have significat increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade Receivalbes- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) disputed trade Receivalbes- considered goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) disputed trade Receivalbes- Which have significat increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) disputed trade Receivalbes- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstading for following periods from Due Date of Payment as on 31.03.2023					
	< 6 Months	6 Months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade Receivalbes- Considered goods	212.83	53.65	-	-	-	266.48
(ii) Undisputed trade Receivalbes- Which have significat increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade Receivalbes- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) disputed trade Receivalbes- considered goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) disputed trade Receivalbes- Which have significat increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) disputed trade Receivalbes- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

12. Cash and bank balances

	Non-current 31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	Non-current 31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs	Current 31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	Current 31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks:				
On current accounts			51.16	1.83
On OD accounts			-	298.88
Cash in hand			1.30	2.66
			52.46	303.36
Other bank balances				
Fixed deposit :				
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months	241.38	262.92	243.14	231.94
	241.38	262.92	243.14	231.94
Less: Amount disclosed under other financial assets (note-8)	241.38	262.92		
Less: Overdraft facility from bank	-	-	201.59	-
	-	-	94.02	535.30

Fixed deposits given as security

Fixed deposits agrregating to ₹ 484.52 lacs (previous year ₹ 494.86 lacs) are pledged with banks for OD Facilities, margin money for bank guarantee and pledged with govt. Departments.

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	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
13. Share capital		
Authorised		
4800000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	480.00	480.00
	480.00	**480.00**
Issued,Subscribed and fully paid-up		
4786095 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	478.61	478.61
	478.61	**478.61**

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

	31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
	No.	₹ in Lacs	No.	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the period	47,86,095	478.61	47,86,095	478.61
Issue during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**47,86,095**	**478.61**	**47,86,095**	**478.61**

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

c. Details of share held by holding company, subsidiary of holding company and associate of holding company.

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	31.03.2024 No.	31.03.2023 No.
Godawari Power & Ispat Limited (Holding Company)	37,79,220	37,79,220
Ardent Steel Private Limited (Associate of holding company)	5,99,875	5,99,875
Hira Ferro Alloys Ltd. (Subsidiary of holding company)	3,97,000	3,97,000

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

	31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
	No.	% of holding in the class	No.	% of holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Godawari Power & Ispat Limited	37,79,220	78.96	37,79,220	78.96
Ardent Steel Private Limited	5,99,875	12.53	5,99,875	12.53
Hira Ferro Alloys Ltd.	3,97,000	8.29	3,97,000	8.29
	47,76,095	**99.79**	47,76,095	99.79

e. Shares held by promoters at 31 March 2024

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Godawari Power & Ispat Limited	37,79,220	78.96	-

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14. Long-term borrowings

	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Other loans and advances				
From financial institution (secured)	77.57	22.07	24.90	23.81
	77.57	**22.07**	**24.90**	**23.81**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	77.57	22.07	24.90	23.81
Amount disclosed under the head "short term borrowings" (refer note 17)			(24.90)	(23.81)
Net amount	**77.57**	**22.07**	**-**	**-**

Terms & Conditions

a) Other Loans & Advances are secured by hypothecation of vehicles.

15. Provisions

	Short-term		Long-term	
	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity	7.45	6.86	46.02	42.05
	7.45	**6.86**	**46.02**	**42.05**
	7.45	**6.86**	**46.02**	**42.05**

16. Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)

	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
PPE : Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged for the financial reporting	(266.00)	(234.96)
On fair value of investments	(2,182.28)	(1,067.52)
	(2,448.28)	**(1,302.48)**
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for employee benefits	13.46	12.31
Effect of expenditure debited to profit & loss account in current year	3.32	3.52
Unabsorbed business losses and depreciation	76.62	-
Gross deferred tax assets	**93.39**	**15.82**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(2,354.89)**	**(1,286.65)**

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17. Short-term borrowings

	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Working Capital Facility from bank (secured)	1,484.55	1,007.97
Loan from holding company (unsecured)	800.00	-
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (secured) (refer note-14)	24.90	23.81
	2,309.45	**1,031.79**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	**1,509.45**	**1,031.79**
Unsecured borrowings	**800.00**	-

Working Capital Facility from bank is secured by exclusive hypothecation charge on entire current assets of the company both present and future and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of plant & machineries and other movable fixed assets. It is further secured by equitable mortgage of freehold factory land & buildind, leasehold factory land & building and personal guarantee of the director and their relatives. The cash credit is repayable on demand.

All the monthly returns submitted to banks are in agreement with books of account and there is no any material differences between the books and returns submitted with bank.

18. Trade payables

	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Trade payables		
-Outstanding dues to micro & small enterprises	11.45	3.88
-Outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro & small enterprises	1,944.87	586.13
	1,956.32	**590.02**

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particurlars	Outstading for Following periods from due date of Payment as on 31.03.2024				
	< 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	7.56	-	-	-	7.56
(ii) Others	1,853.14	-	-	91.74	1,944.87
(iii) Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	3.88	3.88
(iv) Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,860.70**	-	-	**95.62**	**1,956.32**

Particurlars	Outstading for Following periods from due date of Payment as on 31.03.2023				
	< 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	494.71	-	1.30	90.12	586.13
(iii) Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	3.88	3.88
(iv) Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**494.71**	-	**1.30**	**94.01**	**590.02**

19. Other Financial Liabilities

	31.03.2024 ₹ in Lacs	31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs
Provision for expenses	70.32	63.87
	70.32	**63.87**

20. Other Current Liabilities

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Statutory dues payable	39.92	14.76
Provision for Renewal Purchase Obligation	72.98	291.74
Interest on MSME payable	0.04	-
Advance from customer	267.46	215.64
	380.40	**522.14**

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21. Revenue from operations

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Revenue from operations		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Manufacturing Goods and By-Products	9,589.33	6,391.08
Traded Goods	-	520.60
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	31.57	-
Revenue from operations	9,620.89	6,911.68

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

The Company has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue:

Particulars	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products/goods	9,589.33	6,911.68
Other operating revenues	31.57	-
Total Revenue from operations	**9,620.89**	**6,911.68**
India	9,351.63	4,222.76
Outside India	269.27	2,688.92
Total Revenue from operations	**9,620.89**	**6,911.68**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	9,620.89	6,911.68
Total Revenue from operations	**9,620.89**	**6,911.68**
Contract balances		
Trade Receivables (refer note 11)	533.66	266.48
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 20)	267.46	215.64

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of advance or credit period ranges of 1 to 90 days. In March 2024, ₹ Nil (March 2023: ₹ Nil) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received from customers to deliver manufacturing goods.

Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹ 165.64 lacs (previous year ₹ 156.53 lacs) and performance obligations satisfied in current years ₹ NIL (previous year ₹ NIL).

22. Other Income

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Interest Income on		
Bank Deposits	32.62	25.18
Others	-	17.85
Dividend Income on		
Non-Current investments	80.89	179.62
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	2.46	-
Gain on sale of short term investments	-	32.39
Export incentive income	2.69	27.82
Foreign exchance fluctuation	42.13	-
Liabilities no longer required, written back	-	101.21
RPO provision reversal	224.46	-
Other non-operating income	-	1.21
	385.25	385.29

23. Cost of raw material and components consumed

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Inventory at the beginning of the year	3,041.87	2,743.43
Add: purchases including procurement expenses (Net of Disposal)	8,834.40	3,937.81
	11,876.27	6,681.23
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	5,117.92	3,041.87
Cost of raw material and components consumed	6,758.36	3,639.36

24. (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs	(Increase)/Decrease ₹ in Lacs
			2023-24
Inventories at the end of the year			
Finished goods and by-products	787.91	193.13	(594.78)
	787.91	193.13	(594.78)
Inventories at the beginning of the year			2022-23
Finished goods and by-products	193.13	1,301.28	1,108.15
	193.13	1,301.28	1,108.15
Net (increase)/decrease in inventories	(594.78)	1,108.15	

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25. Employee benefits expense

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Salaries, incentives & Managerial Remuneration	648.46	533.46
Contribution to provident and other fund	32.35	31.69
Gratuity Expenses (refer note 33)	11.49	10.92
	692.29	**576.07**

26. Finance Costs

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Interest		
- on over draft facility	7.93	4.76
- on Working Capital	120.55	62.59
- on others	52.88	19.83
Other borrowing cost	27.50	9.91
	208.86	**97.09**

27. Depreciation and amortization expense

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	213.25	136.10
Amortization of intangible assets	1.08	1.11
	214.33	**137.20**

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28. Other Expenses

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Consumption of stores and spares	265.04	248.49
Packing Material Consumed	51.73	18.91
Power & Fuel	1,794.42	45.81
Water Charges	23.18	21.25
Material Handling & other manufacturing expenses	201.17	144.77
Insurance	31.78	24.62
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	115.78	106.79
- Buildings	23.32	23.03
- Others	5.58	3.98
Commission		
- Other than Sole selling agents	14.98	1.72
Travelling and conveyance	7.40	17.26
Postage & Telephone Expenses	0.69	1.20
Legal and professional fees	22.97	15.21
Rates & Taxes	23.02	5.75
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expenses	11.12	2.18
Payment to Auditor (Refer details below)	5.00	5.00
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	-	26.00
Renewal Purchase Obligation	5.70	15.85
Profit/Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	-	35.41
Exchange Gain/Loss on foreign Currency	-	25.94
Interest on MSME	0.04	-
Security Charges	49.23	48.48
Selling & forwarding expenses	98.31	171.34
Miscellaneous expenses	88.88	114.30
	2,839.31	**1,123.29**

Payment to Auditor	**2023-24 ₹ in Lacs**	**31.03.2023 ₹ in Lacs**
As auditor :		
Audit fee	4.00	4.00
Tax Audit fee	1.00	1.00
	5.00	**5.00**

29. Earnings per share (EPS)

	2023-24 ₹ in Lacs	2022-23 ₹ in Lacs
Net profit/ (Loss) as per Statement of profit and loss	(65.25)	82.38
Net profit /(Loss) for calculation of basic EPS & Diluted EPS	(65.25)	82.38
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic EPS	47,86,095	47,86,095
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Diluted EPS	47,86,095	47,86,095
Basic & Diluted EPS		
- Basic earning per share	(1.36)	1.72
- Diluted earning per share	(1.36)	1.72

30. Contingent Liabilities and assets not provided for, are in respect of :-

I. CST/VAT/Entry ₹ 28.29 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 28.29 lakhs)
   Central Excise ₹ 11.34 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 11.34 lakhs)
   Income Tax ₹ 2.77 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 2.77 lakhs)
   Electricity duty cess ₹ 992.49 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 958.71 lakhs)

II. Claim aginst the company not acknowledge as debt amounting to ₹ 3.15 Lacs (Previous Year ₹ 3.15 Lacs.)

III. Counter Guarantees given gainst the bank guarantees issued by the companies banker agreegating to ₹ 949.48 lacs (Previous Year ₹ 354.12 lacs).

Contingent Assets:

During the previous years, the compnay has filed an insurance claim of ₹ 305 lacs with the insurance company for the claim of 226.862 MT lost/theft/adulterated material/changed material (Silico Manganese) sent for export. The claim assessement is in under process with the insurance company.

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31. The company operates in a single segment that is manufacturing of ferro alloys products, hence there is only a single reportable segment.

32. **Related Party Disclosures:**

a) **Related parties and nature of relationship where control exists:-**

a) Holding Company
- Godawari Power & Ispat Ltd. (w.e.f. 28.06.2022

b) Subsidiaries of Holding Company
- Hira Ferro Alloys Limited (w.e.f. 29.09.2021)

c) Key Management Personnal
-Shri Vinay Agarwal
-Shri Ajay Dubey
-Shri T Bose (resigned w.e.f. 08.11.2022)
-Shri Y C Rao (appointed w.e.f. 08.11.2022)

b) **Transactions with Related Parties:** (₹ In Lacs)

Particular of Transactions	Key Managerial Person		Total	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Remuneration Paid	155.81	92.28	155.81	92.28
Outstanding				
Payable	16.79	1.74	16.79	1.74

Particular of Transactions	Holding Company		Total	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Purchase of Materials and Others	35.48	58.17	35.48	58.17
Sale of Goods	107.09	485.16	107.09	485.16
Loan Taken	800.00	-	800.00	-
Interest paid	33.02	-	33.02	-
Dividend Received	768.00	-	768.00	-
Outstanding				
Payable/Receivable	**800.00**	-	**800.00**	-

Particular of Transactions	Subsidiaries of Holding Company		Total	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Purchase of Materials and Others	1740.63	916.14	1740.63	916.14
Sale of Goods	437.24	1775.98	437.24	1,775.98
Outstanding				
Payable/Receivable	-	-	-	-

c) **Disclosure in respect of transactions which are more than 10% of the total transactions of the same type with related parties during the year** (₹ in Lacs)

	2023-24	2022-23
Purchase of Materials and Others		
Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd	13.87	11.90
Hira Ferro Alloys Ltd	1740.63	916.14
R.R. Ispat (A unit of GPIL)	21.61	46.27
	1776.11	**974.31**
Sale of Goods		
Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd	107.09	485.16
Hira Ferro Alloys Ltd	437.24	1,775.98
	544.32	**2,261.14**
Loan Taken		
Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd	800.00	-
	800.00	-
Interest paid		
Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd	33.02	-
	33.02	-
Dividend Received		
Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd	768.00	-
	768.00	-
Remuneration Paid		
Shri Vinay Agrawal	144.00	114.00
Shri Ajay Dubey	11.81	11.15
	155.81	125.15
Payable		
Shri Vinay Agrawal	15.88	-
Shri Ajay Dubey	0.91	1.74
Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd	800.00	-
	816.79	**1.74**

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33. DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (Ind AS) 19 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

a. **Defined Contribution Plan:**

The Company has certain defined contribution plans viz. provident fund . Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

An amount of ₹ 32.35 lacs (P.Y. ₹ 31.69 lacs) is recognised as an expenses and included in employee benefit expense as under the following defined contribution plans (Refer Note no 25).

b. **Defined benefit plan:**

Gratuity:

The Gratuity scheme is a final salary defined benefit plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. Benefits provided under this plan is as per the requirement of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is unfunded.

	Particulars	Gratuity	
		2023-24	2022-23
		(Non Funded)	(Non Funded)
I	**Change in Present value of defined benefit obiligation during the year:**		
	Present value of defined benefit obiligation at the beginning of the year	48.90	40.35
	Interest Cost	3.62	2.86
	Current Service Cost	7.87	8.06
	Past Service Cost	-	-
	Benefit paid directly by employer	(5.21)	(1.16)
	Acturial Changes arising from changes in financial assumption	1.88	(0.81)
	Acturial Changes arising from changes in expirence assumption	(3.58)	(0.39)
	Present value of defined benefit obiligation at the end of the year	53.48	48.90
II	**Change in fair value of plan assets during the year:**		
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Contribution paid by the employer	(5.21)	(1.16)
	Benefit paid from the fund	5.21	1.16
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
III	**Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet:**		
	Present Valur of defined benefit obiligation at the end of the year	53.48	48.90
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
	Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet:	-	-
	Net asset / (liability) - Current	7.45	6.86
	Net asset / (liability) - Non Current	46.02	42.05
IV	**Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year:**		
	Current Service Cost	7.87	8.06
	Interest Cost on benefit obiligation (Net)	3.62	2.86
	Total expenses included in employee benefits exxpenses	11.49	10.92
V	**Recognized in other comprehensive income for the year:**		
	Acturial Changes arising from changes in financial assumption	1.88	(0.81)
	Acturial Changes arising from changes in expirence assumption	(3.58)	(0.39)
	Recognized in other comprehensive income for the year:	(1.70)	(1.21)

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34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of loans and borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative contracts.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk
- Currency risk
- Price risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework.This note presents information about the risks associated with its financial instruments, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk as a result of the risk of counterparties non performance or default on their obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk primarily relates to investments in fixed deposits with banks, accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents. The Company monitors and limits its exposure to credit risk on a continuous basis. The Company's credit risk associated with accounts receivable is primarily related to party not able to settle their obloigation as agreed. To manage this the Company periodically reviews the finanial reliability of its customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables represent the most significant exposure to credit risk and are stated after an allowance for impairment and expected credit loss.

Bank, Cash and cash equivalents

Bank, Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits which are readily convertible to cash. These are subject to insignificant risk of change in value or credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

₹ in Lacs

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Trade receivables	533.66	266.48
Bank, Cash and cash equivalents	94.02	535.30

Impairment losses

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Trade receivables (measured under life time excepted credit loss model)		
Opening balance	-	-
Provided during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Ageing analysis

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Upto 3 months	480.01	212.83
3-6 months	-	-
More than 6 months	53.65	53.65
	533.66	266.48

No significant changes in estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period

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Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk related to its ability to fund its obligations as they become due. The Company monitors and manages its liquidity risk to ensure access to sufficient funds to meet operational and financial requirements. The Company has access to credit facilities and debt capital markets and monitors cash balances daily. In relation to the Company's liquidity risk, the Company's policy is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions as they fall due while minimizing finance costs, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Financing arrangements

The Company has access to following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting

₹ in Lacs

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Over draft facilities from banks	15.45	-

Maturities of financial liabilities

The contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities are as follows:

As at 31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	<1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	2,309.45	77.57	-	**2,387.02**
Trade payables	1,956.32	-	-	**1,956.32**
Other financial liabilities	70.32	-	-	**70.32**
	4,336.10	**77.57**	-	**4,413.66**

As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	<1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	1,031.79	22.07	-	**1,053.86**
Trade payables	590.02	-	-	**590.02**
Other financial liabilities	63.87	-	-	**63.87**
	1,685.68	**22.07**	-	**1,707.75**

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that an upward movement in the interest rate would adversley effect the borrowing cost of the company. The Company is exposed to long term and short-term borrowings, Commercial Paper Program. The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring its mix of fixed and floating rate instruments, and taking action as necessary to maintain an appropriate balance.

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

a) Interest rate risk exposure	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Variable rate borrowings	1,484.55	1,007.97
Fixed rate borrowings	902.47	45.89

b) Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss estimate to higher/lower interest rate expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Impact on profit after tax	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Interest rates - increase by 70 basis points	(10.39)	(7.06)
Interest rates - decrease by 70 basis points	10.39	7.06

FOREX EXPOSURE RISK

The Company operates internationally and portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies

Foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by hedging of exposure by forward contract of purchasing of goods in the respective currencies.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the Company follows established risk management policies to foreign currency risk.

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PARTICULARS	Currency	Currency in Lacs 31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Receivable	USD	3.93	0.64

Profit or loss estimate to higher/lower as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates-

₹ in Lacs

	Impact on profit after tax 31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Foreign exchange rates - increase by 1%	2.29	0.38
Foreign exchange rates - decrease by 1%	(2.29)	(0.38)

35. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's main objectives when managing capital are to:
- ensure sufficient liquidity is available (either through cash and cash equivalents, investments or committed credit facilities) to meet the needs of the business;
· ensure compliance with covenants related to its credit facilities; and
· minimize finance costs while taking into consideration current and future industry, market and economic risks and conditions.
· safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern
· to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity funding thus achieving an optimal capital structure and cost of

The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through prudent management of deployed funds and leveraging opportunities in domestic and international financial markets so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The Company manages its capital structure in light of changes in the economic and regulatory environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio which is net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity

₹ in Lacs

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total debt	2,387.02	1,053.86
Less : Bank, Cash and cash equivalent	94.02	535.30
Net debt	**2,293.00**	**518.56**
Total equity	23,415.16	15,903.78
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.10**	**0.03**

During the year the company has complied with major covenants of the terms of sanction of the loan facilities throughout the year.

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36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counter party. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniquie:

Level 1 : quoted (unadjusted)prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 : other techniques for which all inputs which have a ignificant effect on the recorded fair valueare observable, either directly of indirectly

Level 3 : techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

	Carrying amount			₹ *in Lacs*
	As at 31.03.2024	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Trade receivables	533.66	-	-	-
Other financial assets	251.17			
Bank, Cash and bank balances	94.02	-	-	-
	878.84	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Investments	18167.99	14540.16	3627.83	-
Total	**18167.99**	**14540.16**	**3627.83**	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Long term borrowings	77.57	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	2309.45	-	-	-
Trade payables	1956.32	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	7.46	-	-	-
Total	**4350.80**	-	-	-

	Carrying amount			₹ *in Lacs*
	As at 31.03.2023	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Trade receivables	266.48	-	-	-
Other financial assets	277.41			
Bank, Cash and bank balances	535.30	-	-	-
	1079.19	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Investments	9825.94	6984.17	2841.78	-
Total	**9825.94**	**6984.17**	**2841.78**	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Long term borrowings	22.07	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	1031.79	-	-	-
Trade payables	590.02	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	522.14	-	-	-
Total	**2166.02**	-	-	-

During the reporting period ending 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

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37. The Company has identified the amount due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 (MSMED Act) as at 31st March,2024.

3		(₹ In lacs)	
		2023-24	2022-23
i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at 31st March,2024		
	Principal Amount	**11.45**	3.88
	Interest	**0.04**	0.00
ii)	The amount of interest paid by the Company along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day for the year ending 31st March,2024	**0.00**	0.00
iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (beyond the appointed day during the year)	**0.00**	0.00
iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid for the year ending 31st March,2024	**0.04**	0.00
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years.	**0.00**	0.00

Note : The company has not provided any interest on the amount payable to one of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as there is a quality dispute with the party.

38. Financial Ratios

Particulats	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	% Variance
1. Current Ratio The current ratio indicates a company's overall liquidity position. It is widely used by banks in making decisions regarding the advancing of working capital credit to their clients.	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.70	2.64	-35.44
2. Debt-Equity Ratio Debt-to-equity ratio compares a Company's total debt to shareholders equity. Both of these numbers can be found in a Company's balance sheet.	Total Debt	Total Shareholders' Equity	0.10	0.07	53.84
3. Debt Service Coverage Ratio Debt Service coverage ratio is used to analyse the firm's ability to pay-off current interest and instalments.	Net Profit after taxes + depreciation and amortizations + Interest - profit on sale of PPE & investments etc.	Interest + Principal Repayments	1.18	0.71	66.05
4. Return on Equity Ratio It measures the profitability of equity funds invested in the Company. The ratio reveals how profitability of the equity-holders' funds have been utilized by the Company. It also measures the percentage return generated to equity-holders.	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholders' Equity	-0.33%	0.52%	-164.16

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5. Inventory turnover ratio This ratio also known as stock turnover ratio and it establishes the relationship between the cost of goods sold during the period or sales during the period and average inventory held during the period. It measures the efficiency with which a Company utilizes or manages its inventory.	Sales	Average Inventory	19.61	9.25	112.04
6. Trade Receivables turnover ratio It measures the efficiency at which the company is managing the receivables.	Net Credit Sales	Avearge Trade Receivables	24.05	33.81	-28.87
7. Trade payables turnover ratio It indicates the number of times sundry creditors have been paid during a period. It is calculated to judge the requirements of cash for paying sundry creditors. It is calculated by dividing the net credit purchases by average creditors.	Net credit purchases	Average Trade payables	6.94	3.98	74.49
8. Net capital turnover ratio It indicates a company's effectiveness in using its working capital.	Net Sales	Working Capital	2.89	1.90	51.93
9. Net profit ratio It measures the relationship between net profit and sales of the business.	Net Profit	Net Sales	-0.68%	1.19%	-156.90
10. Return on Capital employed Return on capital employed indicates the ability of a company's management to generate returns for both the debt holders and the equity holders. Higher the ratio, more efficiently is the capital being employed by the company to generate returns.	Earning before interest and taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities	0.34%	1.19%	-71.28
Particulats	**Numerator**	**Denominator**	**As at 31.03.2024**	**As at 31.03.2023**	**% Variance**
11. Return on investment Return on investment (ROI) is a financial ratio used to calculate the benefit an investor will receive in relation to their investment cost. The higher the ratio, the greater the benefit earned. The one of widely used method is Time Weighted Rate of Return (TWRR) and the same should be followed to calculate ROI. It adjusts the return for the timing of investment cash flows and its formula / method of calculation is commonly available.	Income generated from investments - Quoted - Unquoted	Time weighted average investments	53.97% 28%	-7.36% 32%	-833.08 -14.16

Note : Reasons for variance for more than or less than 25%

i. Variance in debt equity ratio is mainly on account of increase in short term borrowings during the year and decrease in debt service coverage ratio is om account of repayment of borrowings.

ii. Variance in Return on equity, net profit ratio and return on capital employed was mainly on account of decrease in profit during the year as compared to preceding financial year.

iii. Variance in Net capital turnover ratio is on account of decrease in sales as compared to preceding financial year.

iv. Variance in Return on investment depends upon change in market value of investment and dividend received by the company.

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39. Tax expense

	2023-24	2022-23
i) Tax expense recognised in statement of profit or loss		
a) Current tax		
Income Tax for the period	-	4.56
	-	4.56
b) Deferred tax		
Origination of temporary differences	(46.96)	33.96
	(46.96)	33.96
Total Tax expense	-46.96	38.52
ii) Tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0.43	0.30
Fair value of financial assets	1,114.78	69.65
	1,115.21	69.95
iii) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit		
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(112.23)	120.90
Expected Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(28.25)	30.43
Expense not allowed for tax purpose	-	6.54
Other temporary differences	(18.72)	1.55
Effective income tax rate	41.85	31.86
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	-46.96	38.52

40. The company has not undertaken any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act 1956 during the current year or in previous year.

41. None of the banks, financial institutions or other lenders from whom the company has borrowed funds has declared the company as a wilful defaulter at any time during the current year or in previous year.

42. All the transactions are recorded in the books of accounts and there was no income that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Also there was no previously unrecorded income and related assets which has been recorded in the books of account during the year.

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

44. The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to 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 by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Further, the company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding , whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

45. The company does not have investment in subsidiary companies and accordingly the disclosure as to whether the company has complied with the number of layers of companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

46. The company has neither traded nor invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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47. No scheme of compromise or arrangement has been proposed between the company & its members or the company & its creditors under section 230 of the Companies Act 2013 ("The Act") and accordingly the disclosure as to whether the scheme of compromise or arrangement has been approved or not by the competent authority in terms of provisions of sections 230 to 237 of the Act is not applicable.

48. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

49. Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary.

For OPSinghania & Co.
(ICAI Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

O.P. SINGHANIA & CO.
ICAI FR No. 002172 C
RAIPUR-492001
CHHATTISGARH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SANJAY SINGHANIA
Partner
Membership No.076961

Place : Raipur
Date : 10.05.2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Alok Ferro Alloys Limited

(VINAY AGRAWAL)
Director
DIN: 02618948

Y. C. Rao
Director
DIN : 00603401