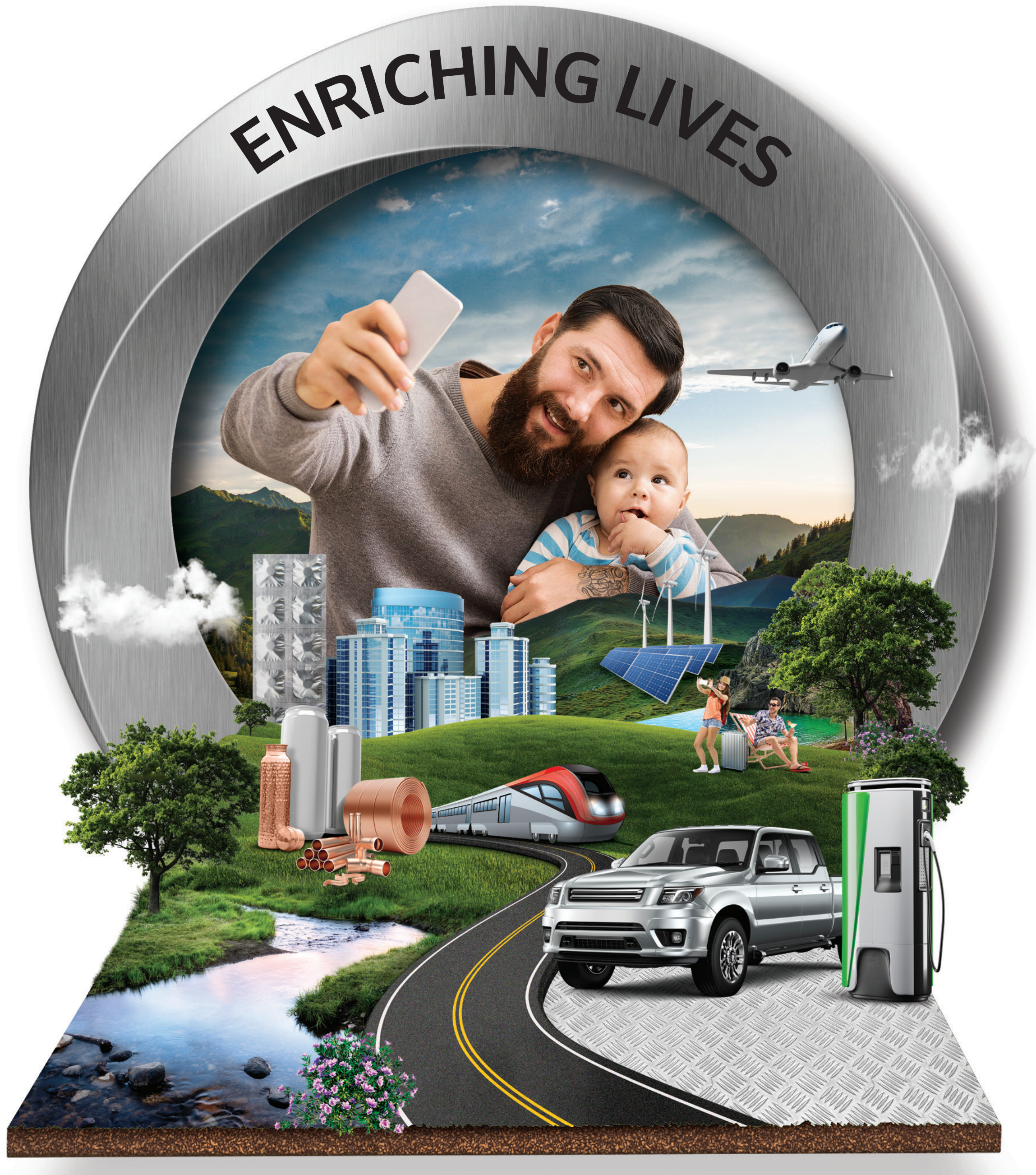

HIGHEST ESG SCORE FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR#

ADITYA BIRLA

HINDALCO

HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED

SUBSIDIARY ANNUAL REPORT **2022-23**

PART I - INDIAN SUBSIDIARIES

Notes:

* *AV Metals Inc. merged on September 1, 2022*

** *Novelis (India) Infotech Limited dissolved on September 23, 2022*

*** *Aleris Aluminum UK Limited is under Liquidation and hence no report.*

**** *Novelis Ventures LLC was formed on May 20, 2022*

161, Sarat Bose Road
Kolkata-700 026, (India)
T +91(0)33-2419 6000/01/02
E kolkata@singhico.com
www.singhico.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Utkal Alumina International Limited.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Utkal Alumina International Limited.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act 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, 2023, its profit including total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure 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.

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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's 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.

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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 section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including 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 from time to time;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

(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, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act; and

(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 – Note-44 to the financial statements;

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

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

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iv. (a) The management has represented to us 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 persons 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 to us 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; and

(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.

v. The Company has not declared any dividend in previous financial year which has been paid in current year. Further, no dividend has been declared in current year. Accordingly, the provision of section 123 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 3020409E)

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
(Membership No. 053816)
UDIN: **23053816BGXNKJ3388**

Date: April 24, 2023
Place: Kolkata

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Utkal Alumina International Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Utkal Alumina International Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 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. 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 respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

SINGHI & CO. * Chartered Accountants *

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 3020409E)

SINGHI & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
(Membership No. 053816)
UDIN: **23053816BGXNKJ3388**

Date: April 24, 2023
Place: Kolkata

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Utkal Alumina International Limited of even date)

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

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

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, a portion of property plant & equipments 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) The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.

(e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and for goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns filed by the Company including revised returns filed with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

iii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties accordingly the requirement to report on Clause 3(iii)(b), (c), (d) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantees or security as specified under sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. In respect of investments made by the Company, in our opinion, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act has been complied with.

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

SINGHI & CO. * Chartered Accountants

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, related to its product and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, in our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of disputes are given below-

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum Pending	Period To which it relates	Rs. In crore
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	Commissioner of Central Excise,/GST Bhubaneswar	FY 2011-12, Dec'07- Mar'11, FY 2012-13, Apr'13 To Dec'13 , Jan'14 to Jun'14, July'14 To Dec'14, July'15 - Dec'15, FY 2014-15, Jan'16 to June'17	14.89
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Commissioner of Central Excise, Bhubaneswar	April-2016 to June-2017	1.35
Odisha VAT ACT	VAT	Tribunal, Odisha	Oct'15 To Mar'16, Apr'16 To June '17	0.34
Odisha Entry Tax Act	Entry Tax	Tribunal, Odisha	From 01-04-2012 to 30-06-12	0.01
GST Act	Royalty	Tribunal Odisha	Dec-17, Mar-18, Apr-18 to Dec-18	17.92
GST Act	Trans-1 credit	Addl. Commissioner CEX and GST, Bhubaneswar	July 17	5.79
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax Deducted at Source	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18	0.05

viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961) as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to banks or financial institutions during the year.

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

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

(c) The Company has not obtained any fresh term loan during the year.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures, or associate companies (as defined under Companies Act, 2013).

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

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

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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 up to the date of this report.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report),while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii)(a) (b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors to which section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 applies. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order 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) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have more than one CIC.

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. In the immediately preceding financial year, the Company had not incurred cash losses.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xx. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act.

xxi. As explained in note no 52 to Financial Statements, the Company is not preparing Consolidated Financial Statements and accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 3020409E)

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
(Membership No. 053816)
UDIN: **23053816BGXNKJ3388**

Date: April 24, 2023
Place: Kolkata

UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN:U13203OR1993PLC003416
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment (including ROU Assets)	2	7,767.95	8,076.84
Capital Work-in-Progress	2	169.30	66.46
Intangible Assets	3	101.79	66.78
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments in Subsidiaries	4	0.10	0.10
(ii) Investments in Associates	5	1.75	14.91
(iii) Other Investments	6(i)	24.04	24.05
(iv) Loans	7(i)	0.12	0.09
(v) Other Financial Assets	8(i)	1,135.47	30.34
Other Non-Current Assets	10(i)	35.97	8.79
Total Non-Current Assets		**9,236.49**	**8,288.36**
Current Assets			
Inventories	11	762.23	557.49
Financial Assets			
(i) Other Investments	6(ii)	21.92	612.88
(ii) Trade Receivables	12	543.76	532.07
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	11.58	75.44
(iv) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	1,210.00	2,735.00
(v) Loans	7(ii)	0.05	0.05
(vi) Other Financial Assets	8(ii)	76.74	31.72
Other Current Assets	10(ii)	282.54	217.72
Total Current Assets		**2,908.82**	**4,762.37**
TOTAL ASSETS		**12,145.31**	**13,050.73**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	15	6,251.48	6,251.48
Other Equity	16	4,530.29	2,848.00
TOTAL EQUITY		**10,781.77**	**9,099.48**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17(i)	-	2,558.68
(ii) Lease liabilities	18(i)	2.27	2.02
Provisions	19(i)	24.35	26.72
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	9	470.61	548.40
Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	33.31	34.19
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**530.54**	**3,170.01**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17(ii)	5.87	8.43
(ii) Lease liabilities	18(ii)	0.15	0.07
(iii) Trade and Other Payables	20		
(A) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises; and		29.02	8.56
(B) Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		399.53	361.58
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	21	104.66	152.37
Contract Liabilities	23	0.84	0.67
Provisions	19(ii)	102.30	100.49
Other Current Liabilities	24	166.25	141.55
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	25	24.38	7.52
Total Current Liabilities		**833.00**	**781.24**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,363.54**	**3,951.25**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**12,145.31**	**13,050.73**
Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements

As per our report of even date annexed
For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
Membership No. 053816

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Utkal Alumina International Limited

Surya Kanta Mishra
Director
DIN:02544268

Anil Vasant Arya
Director
DIN:03310125

Bhaskar Banerjee
Chief Financial Officer

Sunita Narayan
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date : April 24, 2023

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 24, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CIN:U13203OR1993PLC003416

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
REVENUES			
Revenue from Operations	26	5,899.59	4,594.03
Other Income	27	150.13	147.62
Total Income		**6,049.72**	**4,741.65**
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	28	656.96	391.98
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress	29	(99.63)	(99.90)
Employee Benefit Expense	30	93.19	78.02
Power and Fuel	31	1,761.27	1,197.89
Finance Cost	32	78.40	163.28
Depreciation and Amortisation	33	385.06	350.62
Other Expense	34	1,213.89	958.42
Total Expenses		**4,089.14**	**3,040.31**
Profit before Tax		**1,960.58**	**1,701.34**
Tax Expenses:	35		
Current Tax		343.06	297.53
Deferred Tax Charge/(Benefits)		(73.28)	304.65
		269.78	**602.18**
Profit after Tax		**1,690.80**	**1,099.16**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	36		
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation		0.26	(0.28)
Change in Fair Value of Equity Instruments Designated as FVTOCI		(13.16)	13.63
Income Tax Effect		4.51	(4.66)
Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**(8.39)**	**8.69**
Total Comprehensive Income		**1,682.41**	**1,107.85**
Earnings per equity share	37		
[Nominal Value per share : ₹ 10]			
-Basic and Diluted in Rupees		2.70	1.76
Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements

As per our report of even date annexed
For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
Membership No. 053816

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Place: Kolkata
Date : April 24, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Utkal Alumina International Limited

Surya Kanta Mishra
Director
DIN:02544268

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DIN:03310125

Bhaskar Banerjee
Chief Financial Officer

Sunita Narayan
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 24, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN:U13203OR1993PLC003416
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note	Amount
Balance as at the April 01, 2022		6,251.48
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Period	15	-
Equity Share Capital as at the March 31,2023		**6,251.48**
Balance as at the April 01, 2021		6,251.48
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Period	15	-
Equity Share Capital as at the March 31,2022		**6,251.48**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Note	Reserves and Surplus		Other Reserves			Total
		Retained Earnings	Capital Contribution by Holding Company	Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) on Defined benefit Obligation	Change in Fair Value of Equity Instruments Designated as FVTOCI	Total OCI	
Balance as at the April 01, 2022	16	2,764.60	74.53	-	8.87	8.87	2,848.00
Profit for the period		1,690.80	-	-	-	-	1,690.80
Other comprehensive Income, net of tax		-	-	0.17	(8.56)	(8.39)	(8.39)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		1,690.80	-	0.17	(8.56)	(8.39)	1,682.41
Share based payment expenses		-	0.66	-	-	-	0.66
Re-payment towards Share based payment expenses		-	(0.78)	-	-	-	(0.78)
Change in Fair Value of Equity Instruments Designated as FVTOCI							
Transfer from OCI - Actuarial Gain		0.17	-	(0.17)	-	(0.17)	-
Total Changes		1,690.97	(0.12)	-	(8.56)	(8.56)	1,682.29
Balance as at the March 31,2023	16	**4,455.57**	**74.41**	**-**	**0.31**	**0.31**	**4,530.29**
Balance as at the April 01, 2021		1,665.62	74.42	-	-	-	1,740.04
Profit for the period		1,099.16	-	-	-	-	1,099.16
Other comprehensive Income/(Loss), net of tax		-	-	(0.18)	8.87	8.69	8.69
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		1,099.16	-	(0.18)	8.87	8.69	1,107.85
Share based payment expenses		-	0.69	-	-	-	0.69
Re-payment towards Share based payment expenses		-	(0.58)	-	-	-	(0.58)
Transfer from OCI to Retained Earnings		(0.18)	-	0.18	-	0.18	-
Total Changes		1,098.98	0.11	-	8.87	8.87	1,107.96
Balance as at the March 31,2022		**2,764.60**	**74.53**	**-**	**8.87**	**8.87**	**2,848.00**

Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements

As per our report of even date annexed
For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
Membership No. 053816

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Utkal Alumina International Limited

Surya Kanta Mishra
Director
DIN:02544268

Anil Vasant Arya
Director
DIN:03310125

Bhaskar Banrejee
Chief Financial Officer

Sunita Narayan
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date : April 24, 2023

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 24, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN:U13203OR1993PLC003418
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	1,960.58	1,701.34
Adjustment for:		
Employee Stock Option Scheme	0.66	0.69
Depreciation and Amortisation	385.06	350.62
Unrealised Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	1.62	(1.28)
Interest income	(118.23)	(29.08)
Fair value (gain)/loss on modification of Borrowings	-	(10.79)
(Gain)/Loss on fair Valuation of Preference shares	0.01	0.89
(Gain)/Loss on Tangible Assets Sold / Discarded	0.34	0.17
Finance Costs	78.40	163.27
(Gain)/Loss on changes in fair value of Derivatives	0.01	(0.13)
Fair value Gain on investments (Net)	3.55	12.52
(Gain)/Loss on sale of investments – Realised	(31.70)	(98.50)
Provision for slow moving spares	0.34	0.08
Other Non Operating (Income)/Expenses (Net)	-	(15.73)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	2,280.64	2,074.09
Adjustment for changes in Working Capital :		
- (Decrease) / Increase in Trade Payables	56.27	173.26
- (Decrease)/Increase in Provisions	6.13	(2.40)
- (Decrease)/Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	(1.40)	-
- (Decrease)//Increase in Other Current Liabilities	24.88	83.23
- (Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(11.46)	(258.68)
- (Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(205.09)	(192.83)
- (Increase) / Decrease in Loans	(0.03)	0.17
- (Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	3.44	3.91
- (Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	(66.34)	(128.16)
Cash generated from Operations	2,087.04	1,752.59
Direct Taxes Paid (Net)	(328.78)	(302.51)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	1,758.26	1,450.08
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Payments to acquire Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital work-in-progress & Intangible assets	(284.86)	(303.09)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.89	0.74
Inter corporate deposit given to Holding company	-	(1,000.00)
Refund of Inter Corporate Deposit to Holding company	-	1,000.00
(Purchase)/Sale of Investments - Others (Net)	619.12	1,413.95
(Increase)/Decrease in Fixed deposits	420.00	(2,405.00)
Interest Received	70.71	22.25
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	825.86	(1,271.15)
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Prepayment of Term Loan to Banks	(2,574.00)	-
Proceeds/(Repayment) of Short Term Borrowings (Net)	3.45	0.61
Payment of Lease Obligations		
-Principal Payments of lease liabilities	(0.27)	(2.98)
Capital Contribution from Holding Company - ESOP	(0.78)	(0.58)
Redemption of Debenture	(3.00)	(3.00)
Payment of Finance Costs	(73.38)	(130.87)
Net Cash generated / (used) in Financing Activities	(2,647.98)	(136.82)
Net decrease in Cash and Cash equivalents	(63.86)	42.11
Add: Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Period	75.44	33.32
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Period before fair value gain on liquid investments	11.58	75.43
Add: Fair value gain on Liquid Investments	-	0.01
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Period	11.58	75.44

Supplemental Information:

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise:	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with Banks		
-In current accounts	-	0.01
-Debit Balance in Cash Credit accounts	11.58	23.37
Short-Term Liquid Investments in Mutual Funds	-	52.06
	11.58	75.44

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UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN:U13203OR1993PLC003416
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

(ii) Statement of Net Debt Reconciliation

	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Term Loan from Banks **	Current Borrowings	Lease Obligations
Balance as at April 01, 2021	2,554.18	1.81	4.83
Accrued interest but not due as at April 01, 2021	14.76	-	-
Cash Flow (Net)	-	0.61	(2.74)
Non Cash Changes			
Acquisition - leases	-	-	-
Fair Value Changes	(10.79)	-	-
Debt issuance costs and amortisation	21.29	-	-
Others*	-	-	-
Interest Expense #	173.82	0.06	0.24
Interest Paid #	(173.82)	(0.06)	(0.24)
Current maturity of Long term borrowing	(6.00)	6.00	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**2,573.44**	**8.43**	**2.09**
Balance as at April 01, 2022	2,558.68	8.43	2.09
Accrued interest but not due as at April 01, 2022	14.76	-	-
Cash Flow (Net)	(2,574.00)	(2.56)	(0.07)
Non Cash Changes	-	-	-
Acquisition - leases			
Fair Value Changes	-	-	-
Debt issuance costs and amortisation	9.32	-	-
Others*	-	-	0.40
Interest Expense	58.50	0.10	0.20
Interest Paid	(73.26)	(0.10)	(0.20)
Current maturity of Long term borrowing	6.00	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(0.00)**	**5.87**	**2.42**

* On account of Addition /Disposal / Termination
** Borrowings include interest accrued but not due on borrowings.
# Gross interest amounts before capitalisation.

(iii) Total Cash Outflow for Leases for the Year Ended March 31, 2023 is ₹ 0.27 Crore (Year Ended March 31, 2022 is ₹ 2.98 Crore)

(iv) Non Cash Financing & Investing Activities	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Acquisition of Right of Use Assets	0.40	-
	0.40	**-**

Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements

As per our report of even date annexed
For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
Membership No. 053816

Place: Kolkata
Date : April 24, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Utkal Alumina International Limited

Surya Kanta Mishra
Director
DIN:02544268

Anil Vasant Arya
Director
DIN:03310125

Bhaskar Banerjee
Chief Financial Officer

Sunita Narayan
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 24, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

1. Company Overview

Utkal Alumina International Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in India in the year 1993 and has its registered office at J-6 Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751013. The Company is engaged in manufacturing of Alumina. Hindalco Industries Limited, the holding company owned 100% of the Equity Share Capital.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 24th,2023.

1A. Basis of preparation

These financial Statements relate to Utkal Alumina International Limited comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS")as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Standalone Financial Statement.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Effective April 1, 2022 the Company has applied the following amendments to existing standards which has been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA")-

- **Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment -** The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.
- **Ind AS 37** – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).
- **Ind AS 103** – Reference to Conceptual Framework -The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103.
- **Ind AS 109** – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)- The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability.

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- **Ind AS 106 –** Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)- The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in current periods.

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

- Financial instruments - Measured at fair value;
- Plan assets under defined benefit plans - Measured at fair value; and
- Employee share-based payments - Measured at fair value

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in the financial statement is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions, leasing transactions and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Inventories or value in use in Impairment of Assets. The basis of fair valuation of these items are given as part of their respective accounting policies.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

• Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;

• Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's Functional Currency. All Financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to nearest two decimals of crore, unless otherwise indicated.

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Use of Estimates and Management Judgments

In preparing the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to such estimates is recognised in the period in which the same is determined.

1B. Significant accounting policies

A Summary of significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements is as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

a. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost at cash price equivalence of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location and present value of any obligatory decommissioning costs for its intended use.

In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs.

Subsequent expenditure on major maintenance or repairs includes the cost of the replacement of parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be available to the Company, the expenditure is capitalised and the carrying amount of the item replaced is derecognised. Similarly, overhaul costs associated with major maintenance are capitalised and depreciated over their useful lives where it is probable that future economic benefits will be available and any remaining carrying amounts of the cost of previous overhauls are derecognised. All other costs are expensed as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress assets in the course of construction for production or/and supply of goods or services or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a period of commissioning has been completed.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost net of their estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leased assets (including leasehold improvements), over the lease term if shorter. The lease period is considered by excluding any lease renewals options, unless the renewals are reasonably certain. Depreciation is recorded using the straight line basis.

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The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Each component of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the others components of the asset.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciated assets in property and accumulated depreciation accounts are retained fully until they are removed from service.

Disposal of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Mining Reserves, Resources and Rights

Mineral reserves, resources and rights (together Mining rights) which can be reasonably valued, are recognised in the assessment of fair values on acquisition. Exploitable mineral rights are amortised using the unit of production basis over the commercially recoverable reserves. Mineral resources are included in amortisation calculations where there is a high degree of confidence that they will be extracted in an economic manner. Commercially recoverable reserves are proved and probable reserves. Changes in the commercial recoverable reserves affecting unit of production calculations are dealt with prospectively over the revised remaining reserves.

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Stripping Cost

The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of mines is recognised as an asset if such cost provides a benefit in terms of improved access to ore in future periods and following criteria are met.

- It is probable that the future economic benefits (improved access to ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the entity
- The entity can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved , and
- The costs relating to the improved access to that component can be measured reliably

The stripping activity asset is subsequently amortised on a unit of production basis over the life of the identified component of the ore body. The expenditure which cannot be specifically identified to have been incurred to access ore is charged to revenue, based on stripping ratio as per the mining plan.

c. Impairment

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

d. Foreign currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at their respective functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the date, the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the exception of the following:

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- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to qualifying assets under construction are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks

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

e. Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

The amortisation or "unwinding" of the discount applied in establishing the provision is charged to the income statement in each accounting period. The amortisation of the discount is shown within "Finance items" in the Income Statement.

Restoration, rehabilitation and decommissioning

Close-down and restoration costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, based on the net present value of the estimated future costs of restoration to be incurred during the life of the mining operation and post closure. Provisions for close-down and restoration costs do not include any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance.

The initial close-down and restoration provision is capitalised. Subsequent movements in the close-down and restoration provisions for ongoing operations, including those resulting from new disturbance related to expansions or other activities qualifying for capitalisation, updated cost estimates, changes to the estimated lives of operations, changes to the timing of closure activities and revisions to discount rates are also capitalised within "Property, plant and equipment".

Environmental liabilities

Environment liabilities are recognised when the company becomes obliged, legally or constructively to rectify environmental damage or perform remediation work.

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Litigation

Provision relating to legal, tax and other matters is recognized is recognised once it has been established that the Company has a present obligation based on consideration of the information which becomes available up to the date on which the Company`s financial statements are Approved and may in some cases entail seeking expert advice in making the determination on whether there is a present obligation.

Enterprise Social Commitment

Enterprise Social Commitment is the amount to be spent on social and economic development of the surrounding area over a period of time where any new project is set up. Such obligation arises out of conditions mentioned in the Environment Clearance Certificate given by the Government for new projects and are generally defined as a percentage of total project cost. Present value of such future cash flows discounted at appropriate and applicable discount rates are capitalised against the obligation created. Actual cash flows that happen over the period are adjusted against the obligation. The obligation is increased over a period of time and the differential is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as Interest Expense.

f. Leases

The Company as lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent and variable rentals are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease Liability

The lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

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To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the company uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk and makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, security etc.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments) payable during the lease term and under reasonably certain extension options, less any lease incentives;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Right of Use (ROU) Assets

The ROU assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under Ind AS 37-Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

ROU assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If the company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The ROU assets are not presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet but presented as a separate line in the PPE note under "Notes forming part of the Financial Statement".

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The Company applies Ind AS 36- Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as per its accounting policy on 'property, plant and equipment'.

As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components when bifurcation of the payments is not available between the two components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has used this practical expedient.

Extension and termination options are included in many of the leases. In determining the lease term the management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

g. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads.

Cost of raw material and traded goods comprises of Cost of purchases and also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and are net of rebates and discounts.

Cost is determined using the weighted average cost basis. The same cost basis is applied to all inventories of a particular class. Inventories of stores and spare parts are valued at weighted average cost basis after providing for cost of obsolescence and other anticipated losses, wherever considered necessary.

However, materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories (finished goods, work-in-progress) are not written down below the cost if the finished products in which they will be used are expected to sell at or Above the cost.

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

h. Trade receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected to be collected within a period of 12 months or less from the reporting date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a significant financing component in accordance with Ind AS 115. Trade receivables are held with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore are subsequently measured at amortised cost less loss allowance.

i. Financial Instruments

All financial assets are recognised on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is under a contract whose term requires delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets which are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at

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inception. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified as 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer (under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation). All other non-derivative financial assets are 'debt instruments.

Financial assets at amortised cost and the effective interest method

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an effective yield basis in investment income.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a debt instrument that meets the amortised cost criteria above as at FVTPL if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the financial asset been measured at amortised cost.

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

Debt instruments are measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income. When the debt instrument is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment.

At initial recognition, an irrevocable election is made (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments other than held for trading purpose at FVTOCI.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

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• it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or

• on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

• it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other Equity. Where the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the other Equity is directly reclassified to retained earnings.

For equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income no impairments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of classifying as amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income described above, or that meet the criteria but the entity has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVTPL.

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an investment that is not held for trading at FVTOCI at initial recognition.

Financial assets classified at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value excluding transaction costs.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss is included in the 'other income'/ 'other expenses'.

Income on debt instruments at FVTPL is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

On initial recognition of the financial assets, a loss allowance for expected credit loss is recognised for debt instruments at amortised cost and FVTOCI. For debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income in the statement of profit and loss and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet.

Expected credit loss of a financial instrument is measured in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and

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- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

At each reporting date, the Company assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

When making the assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If, the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

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Equity instruments

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

Compound instruments

The component parts of compound instruments (convertible instruments) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

• it has been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

• on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

• it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may also be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

• such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or

• the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

• it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

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The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

j. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its risks associated with foreign exchange transactions arising from procurement of capital assets. The fair value of those derivative financial instruments is recognised as assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date. Such derivative instruments are used as risk management tools and not for speculative purposes.

For derivative financial instruments designated as Cash flow hedges and where the exposure gives rise to non-financial asset, the effective portion of fair value of such instruments are recognised in the Hedging Reserve Account and reclassified to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset as a 'basis adjustment'. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of such instruments is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

If the hedge relationship ceases to be effective, hedge accounting is discontinued and fair value changes arising from such instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise. If it becomes evident that a hedged transaction is no longer highly probable, hedge accounting is discontinued and fair value changes arising from those instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

For derivative financial instruments that are not designated in a hedge relationship, the fair value of the derivative financial instruments is marked to market through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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k. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Transaction cost in respect of long-term borrowings are amortised over the tenure of respective loans using effective interest method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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

l. Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields of government bonds having terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.
Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and

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- remeasurement.

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the statement of profit and loss in the line item employee benefits expense. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit retirement plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are credited or charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

m. Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in India where the Company operates and generate taxable income using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities using a weighted average probability.

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Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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 balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and included in deferred tax assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

n. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

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o. Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue principally from sale of Alumina. The Company recognises revenue when all the following criteria are satisfied:

I. persuasive evidence of a contract with the customer exists;
II. the performance obligations under the contract have been identified; and
III. Control of goods or service is transferred to the customer.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

"Control is specified as the ability to direct the use of the asset, to obtain benefits from the assets and to prevent others from doing so.

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

In other contracts, revenue is recognised when control is transferred based on the terms of contract which may either be point of sale (i.e. the plant) or where the goods is to be delivered to the destination specified by the customer, which is typically the vessel on which it is shipped, where the goods is delivered. In contracts where control is transferred at the point of sale and the Company provides transportation service, the transport service is treated as a distinct separate performance obligation under the contract and the same is recognised as revenue when the said performance obligation is completed. In case arrangement of transportation which is not part of consideration, the reimbursement of actual freight is adjusted with cost incurred.

In case of related party transactions where related party meets the definition of customer (ie a party that has contracted with the Company to obtain goods or services that are an output of the Company's ordinary activity in exchange for consideration) and the transactions are within the scope of the standard then the revenue is recognised based on the principles of Ind AS 115.

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

Claim on insurance companies, railway authorities and others, where quantum of accruals cannot be ascertained with reasonably certainty, are accounted for on acceptance basis.

p. Dividend/Interest Income:

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

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.

q. Equity Share Based Payment

The Parent Company (Hindalco) issues equity-settled share-based payments linked to its equity shares to certain employees of the Company for the services received by the Company from its employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is

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expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest with a corresponding credit to equity.

On a periodic basis, Hindalco recharges to the Company certain amount for the above share based payments which are adjusted from equity accordingly.

r. Financial Guarantee Contract

Financial guarantee contract provided to the lenders of the Company by its Parent Company is measured at their fair values and benefit of such financial guarantee is recognised to equity as a capital contribution from the parent.

s. Exceptional Item

Exceptional items include income or expense that are considered to be part of ordinary activities, however are of such significance and nature that separate disclosure enables the user of the financial statements to understand the impact in a more meaningful manner. Exceptional items are identified by virtue of either their size or nature so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods and to assess underlying trends in the financial performance of the Company.

t. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

u. Accounting for government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that we will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and its amortization is recognized in 'Other Income'.
Other government grants (grants related to income) are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of providing immediate financial support with no future related costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Grants related to income are presented under 'Other Income' or 'Other Operating Revenue' in the statement of profit and loss, except for grants received in the form of rebate or exemptions which are deducted in reporting the related expense.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

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1C. Measurement of fair value

a. **Financial instruments** -The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References for less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

b. **Marketable and non-marketable equity securities** - Fair value for listed shares is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Fair value for unlisted shares is calculated based on commonly accepted valuation techniques utilizing significant unobservable data, primarily cash flow-based models. If fair value cannot be measured reliably unlisted shares are recognized at cost.

c. **Derivatives -** Fair value of financial derivatives is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, calculated by reference to quoted price curves and exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Options are valued using appropriate option pricing models and credit spreads are applied where deemed to be significant.

d. **Embedded derivatives** - Embedded derivatives that are separated from the host contract are valued by comparing the forward curve at contract inception to the forward curve as of the balance sheet date. Changes in the present value of the cash flows related to the embedded derivative are recognized in the balance sheet and in the income statement.

1D. Critical accounting judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The application of accounting policies requires management to make estimates and judgments in determining certain revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities. The following paragraphs explain areas that are considered more critical, involving a higher degree of judgment and complexity.

a. **Impairment of non-current assets** - Ind AS 36 requires that the Company assesses conditions that could cause an asset or a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to become impaired and to test recoverability of potentially impaired assets. These conditions include internal and external factors such as significant changes in the Company's planned use of the assets or a significant adverse change in the expected prices, sales volumes or raw material cost. The identification of CGUs involves judgment, including assessment of where active markets exist, and the level of interdependency of cash inflows. The Company has identified the entire plant as its CGU.

Calculation of value in use is a discounted cash flow calculation based on continued use of the assets in its present condition, excluding potential exploitation of improvement or expansion potential.

Determination of the recoverable amount involves management estimates on highly uncertain matters, such as commodity prices and their impact on markets and prices for upgraded products, development in demand, inflation, operating expenses and tax and legal systems. The Company uses internal business plans, quoted market prices and the Company's best estimate of commodity prices, currency rates, discount rates and other relevant information. A detailed forecast is developed over the period of three years with projections thereafter. For calculating value in use, cash flows are generally increased by expected inflation.

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b. **Employee retirement plans** – The Company provides both defined benefit employee retirement plans and defined contribution plans. Measurement of pension and other superannuation costs and obligations under such plans require numerous assumptions and estimates that can have a significant impact on the recognized costs and obligation, such as future salary level, discount rate, attrition rate and mortality.

Government bond yield is considered as discount rate. Assumptions for salary increase in the remaining service period for active plan participants are based on expected salary increase. Changes in these assumptions can influence the net asset or liability for the plan as well as the pension cost.

c. **Environmental liabilities and Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO)** – Estimation of environmental liabilities and ARO require interpretation of scientific and legal data, in addition to assumptions about probability and future costs.

d. **Taxes** – The Company calculates income tax expense based on reported income. Deferred income tax expense is calculated based on the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax basis that are considered temporary in nature. Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned tax optimizing measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

e. **Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets** - Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of IT equipment, software and other plant and equipment.

f. **Recoverability of Advances/Receivables-** At each Balance Sheet date, based on discussions with the respective counter-parties and internal assessment of their credit worthiness, the management assesses the recoverability of outstanding receivables and advances. Such assessment requires significant management judgment based on financial position of the counter-parties, market information and other relevant factors.

g. **Fair Value Measurements -** The Company applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with the market participants to price the instrument. The Company's assumptions are based on observable data as far as possible, otherwise on the best information available. Estimated Fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

h. **Contingent Assets and Liabilities, Uncertain Assets and Liabilities-** Liabilities that are uncertain in timing or amount are recognized when a liability arises from a past event and An outflow of cash or other resources is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations where a future event will determine whether the Company will be required to make a payment to settle the liability, or where the size of the payment cannot be determined reliably. Material contingent liabilities are disclosed unless a future payment is considered remote. Evaluation of uncertain liabilities and

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contingent liabilities and assets requires judgment and assumptions regarding the probability of realisation and the timing and amount, or range of amounts, that may ultimately be incurred. Such estimates may vary from the ultimate outcome as a result of differing interpretations of laws and facts.

i. **Revenue Recognition** - Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

j. **Inventory Measurement** –Measurement of bulk inventory quantities (such as Coal, Bauxite etc) lying at the yards and work in process of refinery is material, complex and involve significant judgment and estimates resulting from measuring the surface area, dip measurement of material in tank/silos etc.
The Company performs physical verification of the above inventory on a periodic basis using internal/external experts to perform volumetric survey and assessment basis which the estimate of quantity for these inventories is determined. The variance noted between book records and physical quantities of above inventories are evaluated and appropriately accounted/adjusted in the books of accounts.

1E Recent pronouncements –

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS1, Presentation of Financial Statements-

Companies are now required to disclose material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statement.

Ind AS 8, Accounting policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors-

Definition of 'change in account estimate' has been replaced by revised definition of 'accounting estimate. As per revised definition, accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

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• A company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

• Accounting estimates include: a) Selection of a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) b) Selecting the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique.

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS12, Income Taxes-

Narrowed the scope of the Initial Recognition Exemption (IRE) (with regard to leases and decommissioning obligations). Now IRE does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Accordingly, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on transactions such as initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

2 Property, Plant and Equipment

		Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
Assets	Useful lives in Years	As at April 1, 2022	Additions During the period	Disposal/ Adjustments During the period	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	Additions During the period	Disposal/ Adjustments During the period	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Freehold land		0.19	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19
Leasehold land improvements	90	119.45	-	-	119.45	12.74	1.32	-	14.06	105.39	106.71
Buildings	3-60	1,887.25	15.02	-	1,902.27	520.86	65.98	-	586.84	1,315.43	1,366.39
Plant and Equipment	3-40	8,228.59	50.60	(0.47)	8,278.72	1,813.35	298.36	(0.15)	2,111.56	6,167.16	6,415.24
Vehicles	4-10	7.67	4.26	(2.31)	9.62	3.36	1.69	(1.47)	3.58	6.04	4.31
Furniture and Fixture	10	13.15	0.95	(2.67)	11.43	8.12	0.99	(2.67)	6.44	4.99	5.03
Office Equipment	3-6	7.12	2.22	(0.64)	8.70	5.17	1.01	(0.56)	5.62	3.08	1.95
Railway Wagons	15	166.20	-	-	166.20	66.51	10.49	-	77.00	89.20	99.69
Total [a]		**10,429.62**	**73.05**	**(6.09)**	**10,496.58**	**2,430.11**	**379.84**	**(4.85)**	**2,805.10**	**7,691.48**	**7,999.51**
Right-of-Use assets											
Lease Hold Land		81.00	0.39	-	81.39	3.69	1.24	-	4.93	76.46	77.31
Buildings		0.17	0.01	-	0.18	0.15	0.01	-	0.16	0.01	0.02
Plant and Machinery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total [b]		**81.17**	**0.40**	-	**81.57**	**3.84**	**1.25**	-	**5.09**	**76.47**	**77.33**
Grand Total [a]+[b]		**10,510.79**	**73.45**	**(6.09)**	**10,578.15**	**2,433.95**	**381.09**	**(4.85)**	**2,810.19**	**7,767.95**	**8,076.84**

		Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
Assets	Useful lives in Years	As at April 01, 2021	Additions During the year	Disposal/ Adjustments During the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	Additions During the year	Disposal/ Adjustments During the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Freehold land		0.19	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19
Leasehold land improvements	90	119.45	-	-	119.45	11.42	1.32	-	12.74	106.71	108.03
Buildings	3-60	1,823.66	63.59	-	1,887.25	456.13	64.73	-	520.86	1,366.39	1,367.53
Plant and Equipment	3-40	6,314.48	1,914.11	-	8,228.59	1,548.13	265.22	-	1,813.35	6,415.24	4,766.35
Vehicles	4-10	7.07	1.97	(1.37)	7.67	2.83	1.02	(0.49)	3.36	4.31	4.24
Furniture and Fixture	10	12.03	1.12	-	13.15	7.12	1.00	-	8.12	5.03	4.91
Office Equipment	3-6	6.81	0.81	(0.50)	7.12	4.87	0.77	(0.47)	5.17	1.95	1.94
Railway Wagons	15	146.38	19.82	-	166.20	56.23	10.28	-	66.51	99.69	90.15
Total [a]		**8,430.07**	**2,001.42**	**(1.87)**	**10,429.62**	**2,086.73**	**344.34**	**(0.96)**	**2,430.11**	**7,999.51**	**6,343.34**
Right-of-Use assets											
Lease Hold Land		81.00	-	-	81.00	2.46	1.23	-	3.69	77.31	78.54
Buildings		0.33	-	(0.16)	0.17	0.21	0.11	(0.17)	0.15	0.02	0.12
Plant and Machinery		4.93	-	(4.93)	(0.00)	2.46	2.46	(4.92)	-	-	2.47
Total [b]		**86.26**	-	**(5.09)**	**81.17**	**5.13**	**3.80**	**(5.09)**	**3.84**	**77.33**	**81.13**
Grand Total [a]+[b]		**8,516.33**	**2,001.42**	**(6.96)**	**10,510.79**	**2,091.86**	**348.14**	**(6.05)**	**2,433.95**	**8,076.84**	**6,424.47**

a. All the immovable properties, movable assets (including movable machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories therein) both present and future (excluding assets taken on lease and the forest land and land surrendered for rehabilitation and resettlement colony) are having first ranking pari passu charge / mortgage/ Security Interest against the Loan taken by the Company.

b. Company has not revalued its Property , Plant Equipment during the period ending 31st March, 2023 and also during previous period ending 31st March, 2022.

c. The Company do not have any Immovable Property whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company during the year ending 31st March,2023 and also as on 31st March,2022.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Capital Work-in-Progress

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	66.46	1,801.79
Addition during the period	214.86	266.09
Capitalised during the period	(112.02)	(2,001.42)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**169.30**	**66.46**

a. Capital Work-in-Progress as at March 31, 2023 mainly comprises of brownfield project i.e debottlenecking project and other projects including plant and equipment for alumina refinery, recreational projects and residential township for employees of the Company.(As at March 31, 2022 capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of plant and equipment for alumina refinery, recreational projects and residential township for employees of the Company).

b. Capital Work In Progress ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2023

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years *	More than 3 years **	
Projects in progress					
(i) Brownfield project	80.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.90
(ii) Other Projects	69.70	10.29	5.29	3.12	88.40
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

*Includes ₹ 4.20 Crore paid to Minor irrigation government department towards acquisition of land.

**'Represents small miscellaneous projects near completion stage and project inventory.

As at March 31, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					
(i) Other Projects	38.22	24.99	1.38	1.87	66.46
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

c Intangible assets under devolpment ageing schedule
During the Current year ending 31st March 2023, company is not having any Intangible assets under development. Nil in Previous year ending 31st March 2022.

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3 Intangible Assets

Assets	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions During the period	Disposal/ Adjustments During the period	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	Additions During the period	Disposal/ Adjustments During the period	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Computer Software	0.39	0.26	-	0.65	0.37	0.05	-	0.42	0.23	0.02
Mining Lease and Development Rights	89.55	38.71	-	128.26	22.79	3.91	-	26.70	101.56	66.76
Total	**89.94**	**38.97**	-	**128.91**	**23.16**	**3.96**	-	**27.12**	**101.79**	**66.78**

Assets	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions During the Year	Disposal/ Adjustments During the Year	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Additions During the Year	Disposal/ Adjustments During the Year	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Computer Software	0.39	-	-	0.39	0.35	0.02	-	0.37	0.02	0.06
Mining Lease and Development Rights	89.55	-	-	89.55	20.33	2.46	-	22.79	66.76	69.22
Total	**89.94**	-	-	**89.94**	**20.68**	**2.48**	-	**23.16**	**66.78**	**69.28**

a. Computer Software consists primarily of Software cost associated with an Enterprises Resources Planning. Computer Software is amortized over their estimated useful life using straight line method which reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits are expected to be consumed and have a useful life of 5 years.

b. Mining lease and development rights represent contractual entitlements to certain tonnes of bauxite. The mining lease and development rights are amortised on a Unit-of-Production basis over the estimated remaining mining reserve.

c. Company has not revalued its Intangible assets during the year ending 31st March, 2023 and also during previous year ending 31st March, 2022.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

4 Investment in Subsidiaries

	Face value Per Unit	Numbers As at March 31, 2023	Numbers As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investment in Equity Shares at Cost [Fully Paid-Up]					
Unquoted					
Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation	₹ 10	1,00,000	1,00,000	0.10	0.10
				0.10	**0.10**

5 Investment in Associates

	Face value Per Unit	Numbers As at March 31, 2023	Numbers As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investment in Equity Shares [Fully Paid-Up] at FVTOCI					
Unquoted					
Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	₹ 10	12,74,000	12,74,000	1.75	14.91
				1.75	**14.91**
Aggregate Cost of Unquoted investments				**1.27**	**1.27**

6 Other Investments
(i) Other Investments : Non-Current

	Face value Per Unit	Numbers As at March 31, 2023	Numbers As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Debt Instruments at FVTPL					
Unquoted					
Preference shares					
7% Redeemable Non Cumulative Non Convertible Preference Shares of Aditya Birla Health Services Limited [Redeemable with in 15 years from the allotment date March 29, 2019]	₹ 100	25,00,000	25,00,000	24.04	24.05
				24.04	**24.05**
Aggregate Cost of Unquoted investments				**25.00**	**25.00**

(ii) Other Investments : Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments in Mutual Funds at FVTPL (a)		
Quoted		
Investments in Debt Scheme of Mutual Funds	21.92	612.88
	21.92	**612.88**

a. Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments and market value are given below

Aggregate cost of quoted investments	21.85	609.33
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	21.92	612.88

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

7 Loans

(i) Loans : Non-Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Loans to Employees [Refer note 'a' below]	0.12	0.09
	0.12	**0.09**

(ii) Loans : Current

Unsecured, Considered Good		
Loans to Employees [Refer note 'a' below]	0.05	0.05
	0.05	**0.05**

a. Loans to employees mainly includes vehicle loans & Advances to Employees.

8 Other Financial Assets

(i) Other Financial Assets : Non-Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security Deposits [Refer note 'a' below]	4.16	4.03
Term Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	1,125.00	20.00
Deposit with others [Refer note 38 I]	6.31	6.31
	1,135.47	**30.34**

(ii) Other Financial Assets : Current

Accrued Interest	66.82	18.21
Security Deposits [Refer note 'b' below]	0.42	0.45
Derivative Assets	-	0.02
Other Receivables [Refer note 'c' below]	9.50	13.04
	76.74	**31.72**

a. Security deposits mainly includes utility deposits of ₹ 2.52 Crore towarsds Southco Utility for supply of power and term deposits of ₹ 1.36 Crore that are held as lien with Harabhanghi Irrigation Division/Deputy Director of Mines. These deposits are held for purposes other than financing

b. Includes security deposits of ₹ 0.42 Crore towards lease of guesthouse and gowdowns.

c. Other Receivables mainly includes ₹ 9.25 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 9.25 Crore) recoverable on account of Cess under BOCW Act.

9 Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets	701.76	1,014.44
Deferred Tax Liabilities	1,172.37	1,562.84
Net Deferred Tax (Liability) / Assets	**(470.61)**	**(548.40)**
Net Deferred Tax (Liability) / Assets Recognised [Refer note 'a,b,c&d' below]	**(470.61)**	**(548.40)**

a. Company has recognised deferred tax assets amounting to ₹ 701.76 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 1014.44 Crore) in respect of temporary differences arising mainly on account of unused tax credit and other temporary differences under Income Tax Act which are adjusted against deferred tax liability amounting to ₹ 1172.37 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 1562.84 Crore) arising mainly on account of depreciation.

b. The company has recognised the MAT credit as there is reasonable certainity supported by convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available in future against which the MAT credit will be recovered.

c. Pursuant to the Taxation law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance)issued by Ministry of law and Justice (legislative Department) on 20 September 2019 which is effective 01 April 2019, domestic companies have a non-reversible option to pay corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess (New tax rate) subject to certain conditions.
The Company has made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilization of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit and deduction available under section 80IA of the Income tax act 1961. However, in accordance with the accounting standards, the company has also evaluated the outstanding deferred tax liability, and written back an amount to the extent of ₹ 425.01 Crores in the current year's Statement of Profit & Loss. This is arising from the re-measurement of deferred tax liability that is expected to reverse in future years when the company would migrate to the new tax regime.

d. Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) arise from:

Deferred income tax assets		
Provision for Employee benefits	5.83	4.33
Other Timing Differences	40.69	38.17
Carried forward Unabsorbed depreciation	-	18.30
MAT Credit Entitlement (Refer note 'b' above)	655.24	953.64
	701.76	**1,014.44**
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Depreciation and Amortization	1,597.74	1,558.73
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	(0.36)	0.85
Others	-	3.26
Deferred Tax Reversal [Refer note 9 c]	(425.01)	-
	1,172.37	**1,562.84**

e. Other Timing Differences arise from:

ARO Liability	9.35	10.65
Lease Liabilty	0.84	0.73
Gain/(Loss) on Change in Fair Value of Derivatives (Net)	(0.18)	(0.18)
CWIP	0.13	0.07
ESC Liability	30.47	31.42
Fair value of equity instruments as FVTOCI	(0.17)	(4.76)
Gain /(loss) on account of Exchange rate difference on foreign currency transactions (unrealized)	0.25	0.25
	40.69	**38.17**

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10 Other Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Other Non-Current Assets		
Capital Advances	33.75	6.99
Prepaid Expenses	2.22	1.80
	35.97	**8.79**
(ii) Other Current Assets		
Advances to Suppliers	129.37	98.73
Prepaid Expenses	14.44	15.82
Balance with Government and Other Authorities	80.59	76.54
Others [Refer note 'a' below]	58.14	26.63
	282.54	**217.72**

a. Includes amount paid under protest to statutory authorities ₹ 5.03 Crore (As on March 31, 2022 ₹ 5.03 Crore),TDS Certificate Receivables from Customers ₹ 28.42 Crore (As on March 31, 2022 ₹ 11.85 Crore) and TCS on mining royalty ₹ 12.85 Crore (As on March 31, 2022 ₹ 7.99 Crore).

11 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	In Hand	**In Transit**	**Total**	**In Hand**	**In Transit**	**Total**
Stores and Spares [Refer note 'a' below]	70.58	0.22	70.80	58.35	2.36	60.71
Raw Materials	39.04	73.74	112.78	32.24	68.21	100.45
Coal and Fuel	74.52	91.06	165.58	73.00	9.89	82.89
Work-in-Progress	372.26	0.02	372.28	307.18	-	307.18
Finished Goods	35.18	5.61	40.79	6.26	-	6.26
	591.58	**170.65**	**762.23**	**477.03**	**80.46**	**557.49**

a. During the year ended March,31,2023 the Company has made provision of ₹ 0.34 Crore (Year ended March 31, 2022 : ₹ 0.08 Crore) towards slow moving spares. Due to this adjustment, the inventory of Stores and Spares has reduced by ₹ 16.87 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 16.53 Crore).

b. Entire stocks of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods, consumable stores and spares and stock-in trade pertaining to the company's business, both present and future are having first ranking pari passu charge / mortgage/ Security Interest against the Cash Credit facilities availed by the Company.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

12 Trade Receivables
Unsecured, Considered Good

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost		
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	543.76	532.07
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-
Total trade receivables	**543.76**	**532.07**
Receivables from related parties [Refer note '38']	434.32	422.28
Receivables from non-related parties	109.44	109.79
	543.76	**532.07**

a. As per management assessment, no provision is made for expected credit loss due to low credit risk of receivables. Further management has also considered past experience of losses on receivables. The Company has not recognised provision for doubtful receivables in any of the previous periods.

b. Trade Receivable ageing schedule

As at 31st March,2023

Particulars	Trade Receivables which are unbilled	Trade Receivables which has not fall due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment *: Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable - considered good	-	525.65	18.11	-	-	-	-	**543.76**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**525.65**	**18.11**	-	-	-	-	**543.76**
Less: Loss Allowances								-
Net Trade Receivables								**543.76**

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Trade Receivables which are unbilled	Trade Receivables which has not fall due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment *: Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable - considered good	-	520.34	11.73	-	-	-	-	**532.07**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**520.34**	**11.73**	-	-	-	-	**532.07**
Less: Loss Allowances								-
Net Trade Receivables								**532.07**

13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with Banks		
-In current accounts	-	0.01
-Debit Balance in Cash Credit accounts	11.58	23.37
Liquid Investments in Mutual Funds	-	52.06
	11.58	**75.44**

a. There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior years.

14 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Term Deposits with less than 12 months maturity	1,210.00	2,735.00
	1,210.00	**2,735.00**

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

15 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorized Share Capital		
7,470,000,000 (As at March 31, 2022 : 7,470,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	7,470.00	7,470.00
30,000,000 (As at March 31, 2022 : 30,000,000) preference shares of ₹ 10 each	30.00	30.00
	7,500.00	**7,500.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital		
6,251,482,818 (As at March 31, 2022 : 6,251,482,818) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	6,251.48	6,251.48
	6,251.48	**6,251.48**

a. Reconciliation of the Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :-

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Nos.	₹ in Crore	Nos.	₹ in Crore
At the beginning of the year	6,25,14,82,818	6,251.48	6,25,14,82,818	6,251.48
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	6,25,14,82,818	6,251.48	6,25,14,82,818	6,251.48

b. Terms and rights attached to equity shares:-

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Every shareholder is eligible to one vote per each share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share.

c. Details of shareholders more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company and shares held by Holding Company:-

Entire issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares are held by Hindalco Industries Limited, the Company, and its nominees.

d. Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

As at March 31, 2023

Name of Promoter	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Hindalco Industries Limited	6,25,14,82,818	100%	-

As at March 31, 2022

Name of Promoter	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Hindalco Industries Limited	6,25,14,82,818	100%	-

16 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings [Refer note 'a' below']	4,455.57	2,764.60
Capital Contribution from Holding Company [Refer note 'b' below']	74.41	74.53
Other Reserves [Refer note 'c' below']	0.31	8.87
	4,530.29	**2,848.00**

a. Retained Earnings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	2,764.60	1,665.62
Net profit for the year	1,690.80	1,099.16
Items of Other Comprehensive Income recognised in Retained Earnings for the year		
-Re-measurement loss on defined benefit obligation & Income tax effect	0.17	(0.18)
Closing Balance	**4,455.57**	**2,764.60**

b. Capital Contribution from Holding Company #

Opening Balance	74.53	74.42
Share based payment expenses @	0.66	0.69
Re-payment towards Share based payment expenses	(0.78)	(0.58)
Closing Balance	**74.41**	**74.53**

c. Other Reserves

Fair Value of Equity Instruments		
Opening Balance	8.87	-
Add: Change in Fair Value of Equity Instruments	(13.16)	13.63
Less: Income tax Effect on Change in Fair Value of Equity Instruments	4.60	(4.76)
Closing Balance	0.31	8.87
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit obligation		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Re-measurement loss on defined benefit obligation	0.26	(0.28)
Less: Income tax Effect on Re-measurement loss on defined benefit obligation	(0.09)	0.10
Less: Transfer to Retained Earnings	(0.17)	0.18
Closing Balance	-	-
	0.31	**8.87**

@ The Holding Company, Hindalco Industries Limited awards its shares to certain employees of the company as per its equity settled shared based payment scheme for which it recharges the Company.

Capital Contribution from Holding Company includes ₹ 74.41 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 ₹ 74.41 Crore) which represents the fair value benefit of the financial guarantee benefit provided by the Holding Company which will be continued in other equity until the company is sold or liquidated.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

17 Borrowings
(i) Non-Current

	Maturity Date	As at March 31, 2023		
		Non-Current Portion	Current Maturities	Total
Secured, at Amortised Cost				
Term Loans				
From Banks [Refer note 'a' below']		-	-	-
From Banks [Refer note 'b' below']		-	-	-
		-	-	-

	Maturity Date	As at March 31, 2022		
		Non-Current Portion	Current Maturities	Total
Secured, at Amortised Cost				
Term Loans				
From Banks [Refer note 'a' below']	September 30, 2030	2,414.68	-	2,414.68
From Banks [Refer note 'b' below']	September 30, 2030	144.00	6.00	150.00
		2,558.68	**6.00**	**2,564.68**

Term loan from banks comprises the following:

	Rate of Interest	As at			
		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		Gross	Carrying Value	Gross	Carrying Value
Axis Bank	Policy Repo Rate +275 bps SBI MCLR (3 Months)+10 bps/ Axis Bank MCLR (1 Month)	-	-	635.25	631.06
State Bank of India	SBI MCLR (3 Months) +10 bps	-	-	1,436.25	1,432.07
State Bank of India	SBI MCLR (3 Months) +10 bps	-	-	352.50	351.55
State Bank of India	SBI MCLR (3 Months) +15 bps	-	-	150.00	150.00
		-	-	**2,574.00**	**2,564.68**

a. The loan is secured by (a) first ranking pari passu mortgage/ Security Interest in respect of all the immovable properties (excluding the forest land and land surrendered for rehabilitation and resettlement colony) (b) first ranking charge on movable assets (including movable machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories) both present and future, pertaining to the project (c) second charge on the current assets of the Company (excluding cash, cash equivalents and investments) both present and future.

Term Loans are repayable in 60 quarterly instalments as per the agreed repayment schedule commenced from December 31, 2015. During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had voluntarily prepaid all repayment instalments falling due from September 30, 2017 to September 30, 2025 in case of State Bank of India amounting to ₹ 1,726.14 Crore and all instalments up to June 30, 2025 in case of Axis Bank amounting to ₹ 553.58 Crore. The balance principal would be payable as per remaining repayment schedule in quarterly instalments up to September 30, 2030.

However on 8th July,2022 the company prepaid of ₹ 352.50 Crore to State Bank of India & ₹ 635.25 Crore to Axis Bank. On 26th August,2022 the company has prepaid balance of ₹ 1436.25 Crore to State Bank of India.

b. The loan is secured by (a) first ranking pari passu mortgage/ Charge/ Security Interest in respect of all the immovable properties (excluding the forest land and land surrendered for rehabilitation and resettlement colony) (b) first ranking pari passu charge/ mortgage/ hypothecation/ Security Interest on movable assets (including movable machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories) both present and future (c) second ranking pari passu charge on the current assets of the Company both present and future.

The Rupee Term Loan is repayable in 34 structured quarterly installments starting from 18th month from the date of first drawdown. However, the Company has fully prepaid its outstanding loan amounting ₹ 150 Crore to State bank of India on 29th April, 2022.

c. During the year company has not received any term loan.

(ii) Current

	Coupon Interest Rate	As at	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Secured, at Amortised Cost			
From Banks			
Cash Credit repayable on demand (Refer Note 'a' below)	[Refer note 'b' below']	5.87	2.43
Current maturities of Long-Term Borrowings (Refer Note '17(i)')		-	6.00
		5.87	**8.43**

a. Cash Credit facilities with banks are availed under the consortium lending arrangement and are secured by (a) first pari-passu charge by hypothecation of investments classified as "held for trading", entire stocks of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods, consumable stores and spares, investments classified as "available for sale", stock-in trade and book debts pertaining to the company's business, both present and future and (b) second charge on the fixed assets of the Company.

b. The borrowings carry floating interest rate at MCLR (ranging from 3 months to one year) + Spread (ranging from 25 bps to 55 bps).

c. Borrowings secured against Current Assets - The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns filed by the Company including revised returns filed with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

18 Lease Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Non-Current		
Long term maturities lease Obligations	2.27	2.02
	2.27	**2.02**
(ii) Current		
Current maturities of lease Obligations	0.15	0.07
	0.15	**0.07**

a) The Company has lease contracts for land. The Company's obligations under leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

b) Movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2023

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning	2.09	4.83
Additions	0.40	-
Interest cost accrued during the year	0.20	0.24
Deletions	-	(2.57)
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.27)	(0.42)
Balance at the end	**2.42**	**2.09**

c) Amount recognized in Profit or Loss

	For Year ended March 31, 2023	For Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.20	0.24
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1.25	3.80
Total	**1.45**	**4.04**

d) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 9 % p.a has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet.

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UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN:U13203OR1993PLC003416
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

19 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Non-Current portion of Provisions		
Employee Benefits		
Defined Benefit Plans	4.99	-
Others		
Asset Retirement Obligation for Redmud pond and Ash pond [Refer note 'a' and 'b' below]	12.70	11.79
Environmental Restoration (Greenbelt) [Refer note 'b' below]	1.68	2.89
Rehabilitation Cost relating to Mines [Refer note 'b' below]	4.98	12.04
Enterprise Social Commitments [Refer note 'b' below]	-	-
	24.35	**26.72**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(ii) Current portion of Provisions		
Employee Benefits		
Leave entitlement	7.71	6.83
Others		
Environmental Restoration (Greenbelt) [Refer note 'b' below]	0.50	0.38
Rehabilitation Cost relating to Mines [Refer note 'b' below]	6.90	3.37
Enterprise Social Commitments [Refer note 'b' below]	87.19	89.91
	102.30	**100.49**

a. Includes ₹ 11.76 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 10.91 Crore) is towards Asset retirement obligation of Red mud pond and ₹ 0.94 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 0.88 Crore) towards Asset retirement obligation of Ash pond.

b. The Company provides for the estimated provision required to rehabilitate quarries and mines developed, restore the red mud pond and ash pond area and towards environmental restoration obligations for developing green belt adjacent to refinery and mining area and enterprise social commitments. The provisions involving considerable uncertainties towards amount and timing of outflow of ecomomic resources. The provision is provided based on the discounted net present value. Movement in provision during the Period is as below:

	(i) Enterprise Social Commitments	(ii) Environmental Restoration (Greenbelt)	(iii) Asset Retirement Obligation for Redmud pond and Ash pond	(iv)Rehabilitation Cost relating to Mines	(v) Renewable Power Obligation
As at April 01, 2022	89.91	3.27	11.79	15.41	-
Arising during the Year	-	-	-	-	-
Utilized during the Year	(5.67)	(1.30)	-	(4.19)	-
Reversed during the Year	-	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount during the Year	2.95	0.21	0.91	0.66	-
As at March 31,2023	**87.19**	**2.18**	**12.70**	**11.88**	**-**
Current	87.19	0.50	-	6.90	-
Non-Current	-	1.68	12.70	4.98	-
	87.19	**2.18**	**12.70**	**11.88**	**-**
As at April 01, 2021	99.15	3.36	10.93	15.71	15.73
Arising during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Utilized during the year	(13.46)	(0.31)	-	(1.36)	-
Reversed during the year	-	-	-	-	(15.73)
Unwinding of discount during the year	4.22	0.22	0.86	1.06	-
As at March 31, 2022	**89.91**	**3.27**	**11.79**	**15.41**	**-**
Current	89.91	0.38	-	3.37	-
Non-Current	-	2.89	11.79	12.04	-
	89.91	**3.27**	**11.79**	**15.41**	**-**

Brief Description of Provisions:

(i) Enterprise Social Commitment:
Enterprise Social Commitment provision pertains to amount to be spent on social and economic development in the area where new project is being setup over the period, amount to be spent is proportionate to certain percentage of sanctioned amount.

ii) Environmental Liability:
Environmental Liability arise from various sources such as State, Local environmental statues, regulations and ordinance. It may be related to compliance, remediation, compensate and other resources damages.

iii) Assets Retirement Obligations:
An Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) is a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible asset in which the timing or method of settlement may be conditional on a future event, the occurrence of which may not be within the control of the entity burdened by the obligation.

iv)Rehabilitation Cost relating to Mines:
Rehabilitation Cost relating to Mines is a legal obligation relating to backfilling of broken land area in mines and plantation on the same.

v) Renewable Power Obligation:
Obligations have been imposed on captive power producing units to purchase energy from renewable sources by various state electricity regulatory commissions based on each state's varying renewable energy potentials, known as renewable purchase obligations (RPOs). Captive power plants are bound to meet them by purchasing a certain percentage of their requirements from renewable energy sources.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

20 Trade and other Payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Payables		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	29.02	8.56
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	399.53	361.58
	428.55	**370.14**

a. Amount due to medium enterprises has been inculded in Other than MSME creditors, since there is no statutory payment obligation within stipulated period for them.

b. Trade Payables ageing schedule:

As at 31st March,2023

Particulars	Trade Payables which are unbilled	Trade Payables which has not fall due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment * Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	3.61	21.63	2.05	0.58	1.15	29.02
(ii) Others	-	121.36	272.47	3.57	-	2.13	399.53
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**124.97**	**294.10**	**5.62**	**0.58**	**3.28**	**428.55**

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Trade Payables which are unbilled	Trade Payables which has not fall due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment * Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	0.88	7.40	0.09	0.08	0.10	8.56
(ii) Others	-	221.21	137.01	0.22	0.56	2.57	361.58
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**222.09**	**144.41**	**0.31**	**0.64**	**2.67**	**370.14**

* If no due date of payment is specified, then the date of the transaction shall be considered for the purpose of calculating the ageing.

c. Information related to Micro and Small Enterprises, as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSME Development Act), are given below. The information given below have been determined to the extent such enterprises have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company:

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i.	Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end.	29.02	8.56
ii.	Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end.	-	0.02
iii.	Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	0.19
iv.	Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
v.	Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
vi.	Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	*
vii.	Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years.	0.24	0.22

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

21 Other Financial Liabilities

Other Financial Liabilities : Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital Creditors [Refer note 'a' below']	79.48	110.99
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	14.76
Debentures [Refer note 'b' below']	3.00	3.00
Derivative Liability	-	0.02
Other	22.18	23.60
	104.66	**152.37**

a. Capital creditors includes an amount of ₹ 20 Crore payable to Orissa Mining Corporation Limited (OMCL) pursuant to an agreement dated October 1, 2007 and subsequent addendum dated January 31, 2011 (' The agreement'). Pursuant to the above agreement, the Company has agreed to issue 15% Fully Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares amounting to ₹ 20 Crore with face value of ₹ 10 each at par in consideration for transfer of prospecting license, mining leases and all rights thereto, rendering of related technical services etc. by OMCL. These preference shares are redeemable to the extent the same are not converted to equity shares. Pending issuance of such Preference Shares, the obligation is recognized and included as a part of capital creditors.

b. In terms of Debenture Subscription Agreement between the Company and Orissa Mining Corporation Limited ('OMCL'), the Company issued during the Period ended March 31, 2023, a Zero Coupon Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 3 Crore to OMCL towards its obligation to pay OMCL an amount equivalent to 15% per annum on ₹ 20 Crore as return up to March 31, 2023 which is due for redemption at par on September 30, 2023.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

22 Other Non-Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Income [Refer note 'a' below']	33.25	34.07
Other Liabilities	0.06	0.11
	33.31	**34.19**

a. Represents deferred income in respect of grant related to Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) of ₹ 33.25 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 ₹ 34.07 Crore)

23 Contract Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contract Liabilities - Advance from Customers	0.84	0.67
	0.84	**0.67**

24 Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory Dues Payable	129.18	104.62
Other Liabilities[refer note 'a' below]	37.07	36.93
	166.25	**141.55**

a. Mainly includes BOCW cess payable of ₹ 36.57 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 ₹ 36.57 Crore) against which assessment is pending.

25 Income Tax Assets/Liabilites

Income Tax Liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for income tax [refer note 'a' below]	24.38	7.52
	24.38	**7.52**

a. Income Tax Liabilities of ₹ 24.38 Crore are net of advance tax and TDS of ₹ 871.04 Crore.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

26 Revenue from Operations

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Sale of Products	5,802.18	4,513.45
Sale of Services	65.56	69.21
Other Operating Revenues [Refer note 'a' below']	31.85	11.37
	5,899.59	**4,594.03**

a. Includes ₹ 9.34 Crore in current year ended 31st Mar 2023 (Previous year 31st Mar 2022: ₹ 1.47 Crore) against ES Certificates received from PAT II Cycle Assessment done by National Mission for enhanced Energy Efficency.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:		
Contract Price	**5,867.74**	**4,582.66**
Adjustments for:		
Discounts	-	-
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**5,867.74**	**4,582.66**

A. **Nature of goods and services**

The following is a description of principal activities separated by reportable segments from which the Company generates its revenue

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of Alumina and generates revenue from the sale of Alumina and the same is only the reportable segment of the Company.

Sale of Services predominantly includes freight on certain contracts, which are identified as separate performance obligation under Ind AS 115.

B. **Disaggregation of revenue**

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products lines and timing of revenue recognition.

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
i) Primary Geographical Markets		
Within India	4,606.59	3,947.70
Outside India	1,261.15	634.96
Total	**5,867.74**	**4,582.66**
#Revenue from external customers as analysed by the country in which customers are located is given below:		
Country		
China	87.72	270.33
Thailand	-	0.07
United Arab Emirates	653.90	272.72
Malaysia	-	91.84
Georgia	90.52	-
Oman	83.87	-
Russia	345.14	-
	1,261.15	**634.96**
ii) Major Products		
Alumina	5,802.18	4,513.45
Other Services[refer note A above]	65.56	69.21
Total	**5,867.74**	**4,582.66**
iii) Timing of Revenue		
At a point in time	5,867.74	4,582.66
Over time	-	-
Total	**5,867.74**	**4,582.66**
iv) Contract Duration		
Long Term	4,502.86	3,552.65
Short Term	1,364.88	1,030.01
Total	**5,867.74**	**4,582.66**
v) Sales Channel		
Direct to Customers	5,867.74	4,582.66
Through Intermediaries	-	-
Total	**5,867.74**	**4,582.66**

C. **Contract balances**

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Receivables, which are included in 'Trade receivables'	543.76	532.07
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	(0.84)	(0.67)
Total	**542.92**	**531.40**

27 Other Income

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Interest Income [Refer note 'a' below']	118.23	29.06
Profit/(loss) on Fixed Assets sold/ discarded (Net)	(0.34)	(0.17)
Gain/(loss) on sale of Financial Assets measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (Net)	31.70	98.50
Gain/(loss) on Fair valuation of Financial Assets measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (Net)	(3.55)	(12.52)
Miscellaneous Income [Refer note 'b' & 'c' below]	4.09	32.75
	150.13	**147.62**

a. Includes ₹ 118.05 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022: ₹ 28.68 Crore) towards interest income on term deposits & advance to contractors and ₹ 0.18 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022: ₹ 0.22 Crore) towards interest income on security deposits

b. Further Miscellaneous income includes Amortization of Deferred Income - EPCG of ₹ 0.82 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022: ₹ 0.48 Crore)

c. During Previous year ending 31st March 2022, The company's petition with the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity with Appeal No. 292 on the matter that co-generation plant cannot be fastened with RPO obligation has been adjudicated in the favour of the company vide its order dated 2nd November 2020 and which was communicated on 20th July 21. Accordingly, the Provision created ₹ 15.73 Crore has been recognised as Miscellaneous Income in Previous year which is ₹ Nil in Current year.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

28 Cost of Materials Consumed

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Raw Material Consumed		
Caustic Soda	591.92	334.58
Lime	41.57	34.64
Others	23.47	22.76
	656.96	**391.98**

29 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Opening Inventories		
Work-In-Progress	307.18	192.63
Finished Goods	6.26	20.91
Total	313.44	213.54
Closing Inventories		
Work-In-Progress	372.28	307.18
Finished Goods	40.79	6.26
Total	413.07	313.44
	(99.63)	**(99.90)**

30 Employee Benefit Expense

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Salaries and Bonus	76.89	67.48
Contribution to Provident ,Pension and Superannuation Funds	4.18	3.99
Gratuity	1.60	1.67
Employee Share based payment expenses [Refer note 'a' below']	0.66	0.69
Staff Welfare expenses	9.86	6.40
	93.19	**80.23**
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	-	(2.21)
	93.19	**78.02**

a. Certain employees of the Company have been granted Employee Stock Options of Hindalco Industries Limited, the Holding Company in earlier years and towards the same, the Holding Company had charged the Company.

31 Power and Fuel

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Power and Fuel [Refer note 'a' below']	1,761.27	1,198.62
	1,761.27	**1,198.62**
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	-	(0.73)
	1,761.27	**1,197.89**

a. Includes ₹ 897.59 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022: ₹ 561.11 Crore) towards consumption of Coal & ₹ 825.27 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022: ₹ 606.80 Crore) towards Consumption of Furnace Oil.

32 Finance Cost

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Interest Expense [Refer note 'a' below']	64.15	178.39
Interest Expenses for Leasing Arrangments	0.20	0.24
Unwinding of Discount on Provisions [Refer note '19']	4.73	6.36
Other Finance Cost [Refer note 'b' below']	9.32	21.46
	78.40	**206.45**
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	-	(43.17)
	78.40	**163.28**

a. Includes ₹ 58.5 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022 : ₹ 173.82 Crore) towards interest on Term Loan from Banks, ₹ 0.10 crore (Previous year : ₹ 0.06 Crore) towards interest on Short-term Borrowings, ₹ 5.53 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022 : ₹ 4.51 Crore) towards other interest expenses.

b. Includes ₹ 9.31 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022 : ₹ 19.47 Crore) towards amortisation of debt issuance cost incurred towards availment of term loan

33 Depreciation and Amortisation

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	379.85	344.34
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	1.25	3.80
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	3.96	2.48
	385.06	**350.62**

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

34 Other Expense

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Mining Expenses	196.30	160.38
Royalty	244.14	213.68
	440.44	374.06
Consumption of Stores and Spares [Refer note 'a' below]	50.44	33.65
Repair and Maintenance-Plant and Equipment	185.97	146.01
Repair and Maintenance-Building	11.93	2.34
Repair and Maintenance-Others	96.88	108.73
Rates and Taxes	8.17	13.38
Short-term leases	14.66	11.07
Low Value leases	0.04	0.07
Insurance charges	16.28	14.62
Payment to Auditors [Refer note 'b' below]	0.59	0.61
Freight and Forwarding Expenses	153.08	111.87
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Fees[Refer note 'c' below]	5.73	5.79
Travelling and conveyance	2.66	3.11
Expenditure on Corporate social responsibility activities	21.01	16.27
Donations	35.00	-
Loss / (Gain) on foreign currency transactions and translation (Net)	2.85	3.57
(Gain) / Loss on Change in Fair Value of Derivatives (Net)	0.01	(0.13)
Security Expenses	13.89	12.31
Business Support Expenses [Refer note 39 I]	52.32	38.49
Miscellaneous Expenses	101.94	63.01
	1,213.89	**958.83**
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	-	(0.41)
	1,213.89	**958.42**

a. Includes ₹ 0.34 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022 : ₹ 0.08 Crore) towards provision for slow moving spares.

b. Payment to Auditors

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Statutory Auditors		
Statutory Audit fees	0.40	0.43
Tax Audit fees	0.06	0.06
Other services	0.11	0.11
Reimbursement of expense	0.01	-
Cost Audit Fees and Expenses	0.01	0.01
	0.59	**0.61**

c. Includes ₹ 1.68 Crore (Previous year ended 31st Mar 2022 : ₹ 1.68 Crore) towards professional fee of KMP as disclosed under note 38.

35 Tax Expenses

a.Income tax expenses recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Current Tax		
Current Income tax expenses for the year	343.06	297.53
	343.06	**297.53**
Deferred Tax		
Deferred Income Tax Expenses for the year	351.73	602.18
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	(297.53)
Deferred Tax-Reversal [refer Note 9(c)	(425.01)	-
	(73.28)	**304.65**
Total income tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and Loss for the year	**269.78**	**602.18**

b.Reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of comprehensive income

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income from continued operations before income taxes	**1,960.58**	**1,701.34**
Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate*	**34.94%**	**34.94%**
Estimated income tax expenses	**685.11**	**594.52**
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Income Tax adjusted with brought forward Loss	-	-
Tax Assets for the earlier year not recognised	-	-
Tax payable at different rate	-	-
Tax payable at MAT	-	-
MAT Credit for earlier years	(425.01)	-
Tax Adjustment for earlier years	-	-
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	9.68	7.66
Other adjustments	-	-
	(415.33)	**7.66**
Income Tax expense recognised in Profit and Loss	**269.78**	**602.18**

* Applicable Indian Statutory Income Tax rate for Fiscal 2023 and Fiscal 2022 is 34.944 %. However, the Company is required to pay tax u/s 115JB of Income Tax Act 1961.

c. Income Tax expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	(0.09)	(0.10)
Change in fair value of equity instruments	4.60	4.76
	4.51	**4.66**

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

d. Movement in Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	As at March 31,2022	Restatement/Re-classification of Opening Liability	Recognised in statement of Profit and loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive Income	Deferred tax on basis adjustment	As at March 31,2023
Deferred Income tax assets (A)						
Provision for Employee benefits	4.33	0.93	0.66	(0.09)	-	5.83
Other Timing Differences	38.17	0.05	(2.14)	4.60	-	40.69
Carried forward Business loses and Unabsorbed depreciation	18.30	(0.36)	(17.94)	-	-	(0.00)
Cash Flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAT Credit entitlement	953.64	-	(298.40)	-	-	655.24
	1,014.44	**0.62**	**(317.82)**	**4.51**	**-**	**701.76**
Deferred Income tax Liability (B)						
Depreciation and Amortization	1,558.74	0.59	38.42	-	-	1,597.74
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	0.85	0.03	(1.24)	-	-	(0.36)
Others	3.25	-	(3.26)	-	-	(0.01)
Deferred tax reversal [refer Note no. 9 (c)]			(425.01)			(425.01)
	1,562.84	**0.62**	**(391.10)**	**-**	**-**	**1,172.36**
Net Deferred Tax liability (A-B)	**(548.40)**	**0.00**	**73.28**	**4.51**	**-**	**(470.61)**

	As at March 31,2021	Restatement/Re-classification of Opening Liability	Recognised in statement of Profit and loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive Income	Deferred tax on basis adjustment	As at March 31,2022
Deferred Income tax assets (A)						
Provision for Employee benefits	3.37	(0.69)	1.55	0.10	-	4.33
Other Timing Differences	49.15	0.16	(6.37)	(4.76)	-	38.17
Carried forward Business loses and Unabsorbed depreciation	420.61	0.50	(402.81)	-	-	18.30
Cash Flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAT Credit entitlement	656.10	-	297.54	-	-	953.64
	1,129.23	**(0.04)**	**(110.10)**	**(4.66)**	**-**	**1,014.44**
Deferred Income tax Liability (B)						
Depreciation and Amortization	1,319.20	-	239.54	-	-	1,558.74
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	5.27	(0.04)	(4.38)	-	-	0.85
Others	43.84	-	(40.60)	-	-	3.25
	1,368.31	**(0.04)**	**194.56**	**-**	**-**	**1,562.84**
Net Deferred Tax liability (A-B)	**(239.08)**	**0.00**	**(304.66)**	**(4.66)**	**-**	**(548.40)**

36 Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		
-Re-measurement loss on defined benefit obligation	0.26	(0.28)
-Change in Fair Value of Equity Instruments Designated as FVTOCI	(13.16)	13.63
Income tax effect on above	4.51	(4.66)
	(8.39)	**8.69**

37 Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Profit after tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss (₹ in Crore)	1,690.80	1,099.16
Weighted Average number of Equity shares outstanding	6,25,14,82,818	6,25,14,82,818
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (₹)	2.70	1.76
Nominal value of an Equity Share (₹)	10	10

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

38 Related Party Transactions

(A) Holding Company

The Company is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest %	
			As at	
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Hindalco Industries Limited	Manufacturing of Aluminium and Copper products	India	100%	100%

(B) Subsidiary

Name	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest %	
			As at	
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation	Trust	India	100%	100%

(C) Associate of Company

Name	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest %	
			As at	
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aditya Birla Renewable Utkal Limited	Solar Power Production	India	26%	26%

(D) Associate of Holding Company

Name	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation
Aditya Birla Science and Technology Company Private Limited	Research and Development	India

(E) Other Related Party

Name	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation
UAIL Employees Gratuity Fund	Gratuity benefit plan	India
UAIL Employees Superannuation Fund	Superannuation Plan	India
Utkal Aluminia Jana Seva Trust	Trust	India
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	Bussiness Support Services	India

(F) Key management personnel	Mr. Mazharullah Beig (President) Mrs. Pragnya Ram (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Surya Kanta Mishra (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Indrajit Pathak (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Rajesh Kumar Gupta (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Praveen Kumar Maheshwari (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Anil Arya Vasant (Non-Executive Director)

Managerial remuneration to Key management personnel :

Particulars	Name of the KMP/Director	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Short-term employee benefits	Mr. Mazharullah Beig	1.42	1.15
Post-employment benefits*	Mr. Mazharullah Beig	0.06	0.05
Long-term employee benefits	Mr. Mazharullah Beig	0.07	0.06
Professional Fees	Mr. Surya Kanta Mishra	1.68	1.68
		3.23	**2.94**

*As the liabilities for defined benefit plans and leave entitlements are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to Key Management Personnel are not included.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

(G) The following transactions were carried out during the period with the related parties :

	Year Ended	
I. Holding Company	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Sale of Goods	4,163.55	3,483.44
Sale of Services	65.56	69.21
Purchase of Coal	106.15	-
Share based payment expenses [Refer note '30']	0.66	0.69
Inter-Corporate Deposits Given	-	1,000.00
Refund of Inter-Corporate Deposits	-	1,000.00
Interest Income on Inter-Corporate Deposits	-	0.11
Purchase of others	1.06	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.18	0.21
Sale of Fixed Assets	0.68	0.41
Sale of others	0.12	0.02
II. Subsidiary Company		
Investment in Equity shares of UASWF	-	-
Others	0.61	0.06
III Associate of Company		
Investment in Equity shares of ABRUL	-	-
Purchase of Solar Power	3.34	3.16
IV Associate of Holding Company		
Research and Development services	1.51	1.38
V. UAIL Employees Gratuity Fund		
Contribution made	-	3.61
VI. UAIL Employees Superannuation Fund		
Contribution made	0.64	1.04
VII. Utkal Aluminia Jana Seva Trust		
Contribution made	2.43	2.76

As there were no transactions with other parties, no disclosure has been made.

(H) The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

	As at	
I. Holding Company	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Receivable against sale of goods	368.76	416.30
Receivable against sale of services	65.56	5.98
Receivable against sale of asset	-	-
Receivable against re-imbursement of expenses	-	-
Interest Receivable on Inter-Corporate Deposits	-	0.11
Other Receivables	0.72	0.36
Other Payable	1.54	-
Payable against procurement of services	-	-
Payable against purchases of goods	0.38	-
Capital Contribution from Parent Company [Refer note '16']	74.41	74.53
Corporate Guarantee	-	-
II. Subsidiary Company		
Investment in Equity shares of UASWF	0.10	0.10
Receivable	-	-
III. Associate of Company		
Investment in Equity shares of ABRUL	1.27	1.27
Payable	0.64	0.34
IV. Utkal Aluminia Jana Seva Trust		
Payable	0.15	0.04
Receivable	-	-

(V) Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited (ABMCPL), an Aditya Birla Group Company, limited by guarantee provides common facilities and resources to certain companies of Aditya Birla Group with a view to optimize the benefits of specialization and minimize costs for group companies of Aditya Birla Group. The Company is one of the participants in the common pool and shares the expenses incurred by ABMCPL which are accounted for under the head "Business Support Expenses".

The expenses incurred during the year ended March 31, 2023 is ₹ 52.32 Crore (₹ 38.49 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2022) and net outstanding payable balance as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 7.36 crore (As at March 31, 2022 is ₹ 9.23 Crore). The outstanding deposit with ABMCPL as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 6.31 crore (As at March 31, 2022 is ₹ 6.31 crore).

As there were no balances outstanding against transactions with other parties, no disclosure has been made.

Terms and Conditions:
The above stated balances of financial assets and liabilities are unsecured and to be settled in cash.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

39 The carrying value of Financial Instruments by category:

	As at					
	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
Financial Assets	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**
Investment in Equity Shares	-	-	1.75	-	-	14.91
Investment in Preference Instruments	-	24.04	-	-	24.05	-
Investments in Debt instruments - Mutual Funds	-	21.92		-	612.88	
Loans	0.17	-	-	0.14	-	-
Trade Receivables	543.76	-	-	532.07	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11.58	-	-	23.38	52.06	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,210.00	-	-	2,735.00	-	-
Other Financial Assets	1,212.21	-	-	62.04	0.02	-
	2,977.72	**45.96**	**1.75**	**3,352.63**	**689.01**	**14.91**
Financial Liabilities	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**
Borrowings	5.87	-	-	2,567.11	-	-
Lease liabilities	2.42	-	-	2.09	-	-
Trade and other Payables	428.55	-	-	370.14	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	104.66	-	-	152.35	0.02	-
	541.50	**-**	**-**	**3,091.69**	**0.02**	**-**

Investment amounting ₹ 0.10 Crore in subsidiary (Utkal Alumina social welfare foundation) are carried at cost.

40 Fair Value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Financial Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost	**Carrying amount**	**Fair Value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair Value**
Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	2,564.68	2,577.51

a. The Company is having non-current financial assets amounting to ₹ 1,137.44 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 45.44 Crore). The fair value of these non-current financial assets is not materially different from its carrying value.

b. The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, other current financial liabilities and short term borrowings are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

Valuation Technique

The fair value of non-current borrowings was calculated based on cash flows discounted using the current borrowing rate.

41 Finance Income and Finance Cost instrument category-wise classification

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
Income	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**
Interest Income	118.23	-	29.06	-
	118.23	**-**	**29.06**	**-**
Expense				
Interest Expense *	61.81		133.95	-
	61.81	**-**	**133.95**	**-**

* The above amount of interest expense does not include interest pertaining to taxation and amortisation of borrowing costs of ₹ 11.86 Crores and ₹ 22.97 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, respectively.

42 The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Assets and Liabilities

	As at					
	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at Fair Value						
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents						
- Liquid Investments in Mutual Funds	-	-	-	52.06	-	-
Investments in Debt instruments - Mutual Funds	21.92	-	-	612.88	-	-
Investment in Preference Shares	-	24.04	-	-	24.05	-
Investment in Equity Shares	-	-	1.75	-	-	14.91
Derivative Assets	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
	21.92	**24.04**	**1.75**	**664.94**	**24.07**	**14.91**
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**-**

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

43 Assets and Liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Level 2	
Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost		
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	-	2,577.51

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels

Level 1:-

Hierarchy includes financial instruments valued using quoted market prices. Listed equity instruments and traded debt instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges are valued using the closing price at the reporting date. Mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2:-

Hierarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in active market. This includes over the counter (OTC) derivatives, close ended mutual funds and debt instruments valued using observable market data such as yield etc. of similar instruments traded in active market. All derivative are reported at discounted values hence are included in level 2.Borrowings have been fair valued using credit adjusted interest rate prevailing on the reporting date.

Level 3:-

If one or more significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity instruments and certain debt instruments which are valued using assumptions from market participants.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

44 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:		
Following demands are disputed by the Company and are not provided for :		
(i) Show cause cum demand notices from Central Excise Department, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, levying demand towards disallowance of cenvat credit availed by the Company during the period from December 2007 to June 2014. The case is pending for disposal before the Commissioner of Central Excise, Bhubaneswar.	11.49	11.49
(ii) Show cause cum demand notice dated July 22, 2015 from Central Excise Department, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, levying demand towards disallowance of cenvat credit availed by the Company during the period from July 2014 to December 2014. The case is pending for disposal before the Commissioner of Central Excise, Bhubaneswar.	0.37	0.37
(iii) Show cause cum demand notice dated August 22, 2016 from Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax Department (Audit), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, levying demand towards disallowance of cenvat credit availed by the Company during the period August 2011 to March 2014. Further equivalent penalty is imposed on the Company. The case is appealed before the Commissioner (Appeals) of Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax, Bhubaneswar and he has allowed the Appeal and set aside impunged Order in Original vide O-I-A No. 67/CEX/BBSR-GST/2022 Dtd.22.08.2022.	-	0.63
(iv) Show cause cum demand notice dated July 26, 2017 from Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax Department , Rayagada, Odisha, levying demand towards disallowance of cenvat credit on Capital goods availed by the Company during the period July 2015 to December 2015. The Case is pending for disposal before the Asst. Commissioner GST, Central Excise & Custom, Bhubaneswar	0.04	0.04
(v) Show cause cum demand notice dated July 24, 2017 from Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax Department (Audit), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, levying demand towards disallowance of cenvat credit goods availed by the Company during the year 2014-15. The Case is pending for disposal before the Commissioner GST, Central Excise & Custom, Bhubaneswar	0.58	0.58
(vi) Show cause cum demand notice dated January 24, 2018 from GST and Central Excise Department, Rayagada, Odisha, levying demand towards disallowance of cenvat credit on Capital goods availed by the Company during the period January 2016 to June 2017. The Case is pending for disposal before the Commissioner GST, Central Excise & Custom, Bhubaneswar	0.18	0.18
(vii) Demand notice dated July 31, 2018 from Commercial tax and GST Rayagada, Odisha, levying demand towards disallowance of VAT credit availed by the Company during the period from October 2015 to March 2016. The case is pending for disposal before the Additional Commissioner of Commercial tax and GST, South Zone, Bhubaneswar.The learned Addl. commissioner has allowed the appeal partly vide order number AA (VAT)/7/2018-19 dt. 31.12.18 and against this second appeal have been filed before the TRIBUNAL.	0.24	0.24
(viii) Demand notice dated 15-09-2018 from Commercial tax and GST Rayagada, Odisha, levying demand towards disallowance of VAT credit availed by the Company during the period from 01-04-16 to 30-06-2017. Appeal to be filed before the Additional Commissioner of Commercial tax and GST, South Zone, Bhubaneswar. The learned Addl. commissioner has allowed the appeal partly vide order number AA (VAT)/10/2018-19 dt. 31.12.18 and against this second appeal have been filed before the TRIBUNAL.	0.16	0.16
(ix) Demand notice no 6579 dt. dated 19-09-2018 from Commercial tax and GST Rayagada, Odisha, levying demand towards Entry Tax presuming purchase from unregistered dealer. Appeal is lying before the Additional Commissioner of Commercial tax and GST, South Zone, Bhubaneswar.	0.01	0.01
(x) Notice bearing number ZA2112190135323 dt.31-12-2019 received from state GST department. During the period from Dec-17 to Mar-18 GST on Royalty was paid @5% but the department has demanded @18%	5.20	5.20
(xi) Notice bearing number ZA2112190135323 dt.31-12-2019 received from state GST department. During the period from April-18 to Dec-18 on Royalty was paid @5% but the department has demanded @18%	17.65	17.65
(xii) Show cause cum demand notice bearing No.11375/CT dt.14-12-2020, ITC taken through revised Tran-1 not admitted by the department.	1.61	1.61
(xiii) Notice bearing number C No.V(1)11/Audit/BAMC/CE&ST /2017/17524A dt.18-12-2019, Service tax demanded on RCM basis on water charges/license fees paid to Government of Odisha through the Excecutive Engineer,Harabhangi irrigation division during the period April 2016 to June 2017. Jt. commissioner has rejected the grounds by leviyng penalty. The case is appealed before the Commissioner (Appeals) of Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax, Bhubaneswar and he has rejected the Appeal and uphold the Order in Original vide O-I-A No. 247/ST/BBSR-GST/2022 Dated 23.12.2023. This case will be further appealed before the CESTAT, Kolkata within the due time.	1.41	1.41
(xiv) Show cause cum demand notice bearing C No. V(1)11/Audit/BAMC/ CE&ST/2017/278A dated 6.1.2020, Department rejected the CAS-4 submitted by us and requested to pay additional Central Excise duty on the goods that have been removed during the months of August, 2016 to January, 2017. Additional commissioner has rejected the grounds by leviyng an equivalent penalty. The case is appealed before the Commissioner (Appeals) of Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax, Bhubaneswar and he has allowed the Appeal and set aside impunged Order in Original vide O-I-A No. 82/CEX/BBSR-GST/2022 Dtd.15.11.2022. Awaiting for the departmental appeal, if any.	-	2.43
(xv) Show cause cum demand notice C No.V(1)/Audit/BAMC/CE&ST/2017/9183A dt.12-10-2020, As per Department Cenvat credit is not available on imported coal where CV duty was paid @2%.	2.34	2.34
(xvi) TDS Notice issued against provisions made in books in March 2017 and March 2018 on which TDS not deducted and reported in Form 3CD, u/s.201(1)/201(1A) of the I.T Act, 1961 raising total demand of Rs.4,94,373/- for FY.2016-17 and Rs.16,076/- for FY.2017-18.	0.05	-
	41.33	**44.36**

b. Commitments :	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital Commitment		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	137.93	49.19
Other Commitment		
Fuel Supply Agreement relating to coal	68.82	86.27

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

45 Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Chief Executive Officer of the Company being the CODM, assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. The CODM primarily uses earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as performance measure to assess the performance of the operating segments. However, the CODM also receives information about the segment's revenues, segment assets and segment liabilities on regular basis. The Company has determined its business segment as Alumina Refinery as the Company is engaged in manufacture of Alumina.

A. Description of segment

The Company is principally engaged in a single business segment viz., Alumina based on the nature of products, risk, returns and the internal business reporting system.

B. Geographical Information

	Year Ended	
i) Segment Revenue from external Customer	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Within India	4,606.59	3,947.70
Outside India	1,261.15	634.96
Total	**5,867.74**	**4,582.66**

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
ii) Carrying value of Non-Current assets (other than financial instruments)		
Within India	8,075.01	8,218.87
Outside India	-	-
Total	**8,075.01**	**8,218.87**

The toal of non-current Assets for this purpose excludes financial assets and deferred tax assets(if any).

iii) Extent of reliance on major customers

Revenue from a single major customer amounted to ₹ 4229.05 Crore (72.07% of total revenue) [Year ended March 31, 2022: ₹ 3552.29 Crore (77.33% of total revenue)] arising from sale of Alumina and its related services.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

46 Financial Risk Management

I. Market Risk

Other Price Risk

Alumina

The Company is engaged in a single business segment viz., Alumina. Substantial portion of Company's revenue is generated through domestic sales. In case of overseas sales, the pricing of alumina is dependent on price published on Metal Bulletin (MB). Since Alumina is not traded in any exchange, suitable instrument to hedge price fluctuation in Alumina is not available. Thus the Company remains exposed to the risk in Alumina price fluctuation in international market.

Coal

Alumina refinery and other associated operations require significant amount of power. Such power is mostly supplied through captive power generation units which are coal based. In order to meet the gap between requirement of coal and its availability in domestic market, coal is also imported. The domestic prices of coal are not linked to any internationally traded price whereas the imported coal is linked to internationally traded prices. The Company has not entered into coal commodity derivative as timing and quantum of import is not firm and depends on the availability of coal in domestic market.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The net unhedged exposure towards foreign currency is majorly maturally hedged and thus foreign currency derivatives are not entered into.

The company's net exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR is as follows:

Unhedged Foreign Currency Payable/(Receivable)	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Currency Pair		
AUD	-	0.02
USD	-	-
EURO	-	0.05

Assets of ₹ 96.59 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 96.37 Crore) and Liabilities ₹ 173.56 Crore (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 137.22 Crore) that are naturally hedged against future transactions are excluded for the purpose of above disclosure.

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments as under:

Particulars	Impact on Profit after Taxation **	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
AUD Sensitivity		
INR/AUD - increase by 10%	-	*
INR/AUD - decrease by 10%	-	(*)
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD - increase by 10%	-	-
INR/USD - decrease by 10%	-	-
EUR Sensitivity		
INR/EUR - increase by 10%	-	*
INR/EUR - decrease by 10%	-	(*)

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

** Represents impact of tax rate of 17.472 %.

II. Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on borrowing, both short-term and long-term.

Interest Rate Risk Exposure

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Variable rate of interest	5.87	2,573.11
Fixed rate of interest	-	-
Total Borrowings	**5.87**	**2,573.11**

At the end of the reporting period , the Company had the following variable rate borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Weighted average interest rate (%)	Balance	% of total loans	Weighted average interest rate (%)	Balance	% of total loans
Cash Credit, Term Loan from banks	8.14%	5.87	100.0%	6.75%	2,573.11	100.0%

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

Particulars	Impact on Profit after taxation *	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest rate - increase by 100 basis points	0.01	21.25
Interest rate - decrease by 100 basis points	(0.01)	(21.25)

* Represents impact of tax rate of 17.472 %

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

III. Liquidity Risk

The Company manages its liquidity risk in a manner so as to meet its normal financial obligations without any significant delay or stress. Such risk is managed through ensuring operational cash flow while at the same time maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent position. Surplus funds not immediately required are invested in certain products (including mutual fund) which provide flexibility to liquidate at short notice and are included in current investments. Besides, it generally has certain undrawn credit facilities which can be accessed as and when required; such credit facilities are reviewed at regular intervals. Thus, no liquidity risk is perceived at present.

Available liquidity is as follows :

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	11.58	75.44
Availability under committed credit facilities	134.13	137.57
Total liquidity	**145.71**	**213.01**

The Cash credit facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are as below:-

As at March 31,2023	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 year and 2 years	Between 2 years and 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total Contractual Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
Non-Derivative						
Borrowings (excluding Finance Lease)- Refer note 'a'	5.87	-	-	-	5.87	5.87
Lease Liabilities	0.27	0.27	0.72	11.48	12.74	2.42
Trade and Other Payables	428.55	-	-	-	428.55	428.55
Other Financial Liabilities	104.66	-	-	-	104.66	104.66
Total	**539.35**	**0.27**	**0.72**	**11.48**	**551.82**	**541.50**
Derivative	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 year and 2 years	Between 2 years and 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total Contractual Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
Non-Derivative						
Borrowings (excluding Finance Lease)- Refer note 'a'	179.67	179.29	1,258.59	2,016.60	3,634.15	2,567.11
Lease Liabilities	0.19	0.18	0.55	11.66	12.58	2.09
Trade and Other Payables	370.14	-	-	-	370.14	370.14
Other Financial Liabilities	152.35	-	-	-	152.35	152.35
Total	**702.35**	**179.47**	**1,259.14**	**2,028.26**	**4,169.22**	**3,091.69**
Derivative	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
	0.02	-	-	-	**0.02**	**0.02**

a. Contractual Cash flows towards borrowings includes future obligation for interest outgo on borrowings which is Nil in the current year (As at March 31, 2022 : ₹ 1060.14 Crore).

IV. Credit Risk

The Company is majorly exposed to counter party credit risk from trade receivables. The trade receivables are mainly due from holding Company, Hindalco Industries Limited. The company do not anticipate any credit risk and thus no expected credit loss provision has been made for counterparty credit risk. The other receivables due from third parties are secured against letter of credit. No provision for bad debt has been recognised in any of the previous years. Credit risk against other financial assets majorly comprises security deposits held with government authorities and involves insignificant credit risk.

47 Capital Management

Risk Management:

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- Safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares to reduce debt.
Consistent with other companies/ enterprises in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net debt	(3.29)	2,514.52
Total equity	10,781.77	9,099.48
Net debt to equity ratio	-	0.28:1

Net Debt represents Long-term Borrowings (including current maturities), short term borrowings, finance lease obligation (including current maturities), interest accrued but not due as reduced by cash and cash equivalents.

Loan Covenants:

The Company has complied with applicable covenants throughout the reporting periods.

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48 Derivative Instruments and Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as Forwards, Futures Swaps, Options etc. to hedge its risks associated with foreign exchange fluctuations. The fair values of all such derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.

(A) The Asset and Liability position of various outstanding derivative financial instruments is given below:

Particulars	Nature of Risk being Hedged	As at March 31, 2023 Liability	Asset	Net Fair Value	As at March 31, 2022 Liability	Asset	Net Fair Value
Current							
Cash flow hedges							
Foreign currency contracts	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-designated hedges							
Foreign currency contracts	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	(0.01)	0.02	0.01
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.01)**	**0.02**	**0.01**
Non - Current							
Cash flow hedges							
Foreign currency contracts	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-designated hedges							
Foreign currency contracts	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.01)**	**0.02**	**0.01**

The maturity profile for Forex Exchange Forwards ranges from April 2022 to March 2023. Hedge Ratio of 1:1 is used by the Company.

(B) Outstanding position and fair value of various foreign exchange derivative financial instruments:

Particulars	Currency Pair	As at March 31, 2023 Average exchange rate	Notional Value (in Million)	Fair Value Gain/ (Loss) (₹ Crore)	As at March 31, 2022 Average exchange rate	Notional Value (in Million)	Fair Value Gain/ (Loss) (₹ Crore)
Foreign currency forwards							
Cash flow hedges							
Buy	EUR_INR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buy	USD_INR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			-	-		-	-
Non-Designated							
Buy	AUD_INR	-	-	-	1.11	0.78	0.01
Buy	EUR_INR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buy	USD_INR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**-**	**-**		**0.78**	**0.01**

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

(C) Net Foreign Currency exposures that are not covered by derivative instruments are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023				As at March 31, 2022			
	Payable		Receivable		Payable		Receivable	
	Foreign Currency Amount (in '000)	₹ In Crore	Foreign Currency Amount (in '000)	₹ In Crore	Foreign Currency Amount (in '000)	₹ In Crore	Foreign Currency Amount (in '000)	₹ In Crore
USD	9,367.89	76.97	-	-	5,382.03	40.85	-	-
AUD	-	-	-	-	3.73	0.02	-	-
EURO	-	-	-	-	6.52	0.05	-	-
ZAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**76.97**		**-**		**40.92**		**-**

(D) The following table represents the estimated potential changes in the fair values of the foreign currency derivative instruments given a 10% change in their respective indexes :

Currency Pair	As at March 31, 2023				As at March 31, 2022		
	Increase in Price	NPV Change	Change in P&L	Change in OCI	NPV Change	Change in P&L	Change in OCI
USD_INR	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUR_INR	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUR_USD	10%	-	-	-	0.66	0.66	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.66**	**0.66**	**-**

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

49 Employee Benefits Schemes

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under -

I Defined Contribution Plan

a. The Company contributes 12% of salary for all eligible employees towards Provident Fund managed by Central Government of India. During the year, the Company has recognised ₹ 3.19 Crore (Previous Year : ₹ 2.95 crore) under "Contribution to Provident and other Funds". [Refer note '30']

b. The Company contributes a certain percentage of salary for all eligible employees in managerial cadre towards Superannuation Funds managed by Birla Sun Life Insurance. The amount debited to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year is ₹ 0.99 Crore (Previous Year : ₹ 1.04 Crore).[Refer note '30']

II Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company make contributions to the fund. The Company maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / resignation is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately based on years of service.

Period of Continuous Service	Normal Retirement	Resignation
Less than 5 years	Nil	Nil
Between 5 and 10 years	15/26*Salary*No of years of service	15/26*Salary*No of years of service
Between 10 and 15 years	21/26*Salary*No of years of service	15/26*Salary*No of years of service
More than 15 years	1*Salary*No of years of service	15/26*Salary*No of years of service

a. The major assumptions used to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Financial Assumptions:		
	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)
Discount Rate	7.50	7.00
Salary Escalation Rate@	7.50	7.50

@ The estimates for future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors

Demographic Assumptions:		
Mortality Rate	IALM (2006-08) (modified)Ultimate	IALM (2006-08) (modified) Ultimate
Withdrawal Rate-Management	5%	5%
Withdrawal Rate-Workmen	1%	1%
Retirement Age-Management	60 Years	60 Years
Retirement Age-Workmen	58 Years	58 Years

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

b. Change in the Present Value of Obligation

	As at Funded March 31, 2023	As at Funded March 31, 2022
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	16.10	14.47
Current Service Cost	1.63	1.64
Interest Cost	1.10	0.89
Benefits paid	(0.63)	(0.52)
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.98)	(1.38)
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.91	1.00
Closing Present Value of Obligation	**18.13**	**16.10**

c. Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets

	As at Funded March 31, 2023	As at Funded March 31, 2022
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	16.96	12.36
Contributions	-	4.04
Expected Return on Plan Assets	1.16	0.88
Actuarial Gain/ (Losses)	(0.68)	0.20
Benefits paid	(0.63)	(0.52)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**16.81**	**16.96**
Actual Return on Plan Assets	**0.48**	**1.08**

d. Reconciliation of Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation and the fair value of Asset

	As at Funded March 31, 2023	As at Funded March 31, 2022
Present Value of Obligation as at the end of the Year	18.13	16.10
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the Year	16.81	16.96
Surplus/(Deficit) Funded Status at the end of the Year [(Refer Note 20 (i)]	(1.32)	0.86
Present Value of Unfunded Obligation as at the end of the year		
Unfunded Net Obligation	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	-	-

The Company has not recognised surplus fund status from Defined benefit plans during the year ended 31st March 2022.

e. The following payments are expected contributions to the Defined Benefit Plan in future years:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Within the next 1 year	1.08	0.73
Between 1 and 2 Years	1.59	1.50
Between 2 and 5 Years	4.68	4.58
Over 5 Years	126.70	109.83
	134.05	**116.64**

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2023 is 11 years (As at March 31, 2022 is 11 years).

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

f. Expenses Recognised during the year

	For the year ended	
	Funded	Funded
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current Service Cost	1.63	1.64
Interest Cost	1.10	0.89
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(1.16)	(0.88)
Net Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses	-	-
Total Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss [Refer note '30']	**1.57**	**1.65**

g. Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year

	For the Year Ended	
	Funded	Funded
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.98)	(1.38)
Actuarial losses arising from changes in experience assumptions	0.91	1.00
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	**(0.07)**	**(0.38)**
Remeasurement - return on plan assets	0.67	(0.20)
	0.60	**(0.58)**

The company has Surplus fund status of defined benift plans of Rs 0.86 Cr which results to a gain of Rs 0.58 in OCI during the previous year and the company has not recognised any Surplus fund status in its books during previous year. Hence a loss of Rs 0.28 is actually recognised during previous year ended 31st March,2022.

h. Composition of Plan Assets

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Percentage (Unquoted)	₹ In Crore (Unquoted)	Percentage (Unquoted)	₹ In Crore (Unquoted)
Insurance Funds	100%	16.81	100%	16.96
	100%	**16.81**	**100%**	**16.96**

All the plan assets are held within India.

i. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below :

Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Salary growth rate**	
Sensitivity Level	Increase of 1%	Decrease of 1%	Increase of 1%	Decrease of 1%
Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation	(1.73)	2.05	2.03	(1.72)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2022 is as shown below :

Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Salary growth rate**	
Sensitivity Level	Increase of 1%	Decrease of 1%	Increase of 1%	Decrease of 1%
Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation	(1.58)	1.88	1.86	(1.59)

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

III Other Employee Benefit

(A) The liability for leave entitlement as at the year end is ₹ 7.57 Crore (As at March 31, 2022: ₹ 6.83 Crore)[Refer note '19 (ii)'] .

The amount of provision is presented as current since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of any of these obligations. However based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next twelve months.

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Current leave entitlement expected to be settled within one year	1.36	1.20

(B) The liability for pension scheme as at the year end is ₹ 3.81 Crore (As at March 31, 2022: Nil) .

The Pension scheme is a Defined Benefit Plan that provides for an annuity in the form of pension amount at retirement. The benefits are defined on the basis of fixed monetary amounts based on service.The amount of provision is presented as current and non current based on actuarial assumptions to determine payment within the next twelve months.

	As at	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Current Pension scheme liability expected to be settled within one year	0.13	-
Non-current Pension scheme liability expected to be settled within one year	3.68	-

IV Risk Exposure

The risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be :

a. Interest rate risk :
The defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields falls the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

b. Salary inflation risk:
Higher than expected increase in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

c. All the plan assets are invested in insurance funds.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

50 Other Additional Regulatory Information

a. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio*	Unit	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	% Variance
Current ratio	Times	3.49	6.14	-43.16%
Debt equity ratio	Times	0.00	0.28	-99.73%
Debt service coverage ratio	Times	30.92	13.57	127.89%
Return on equity ratio	%	17.01%	12.86%	32.24%
Inventory turnover ratio	Times	8.94	9.96	-10.26%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Times	10.97	11.41	-3.85%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	1.89	1.73	9.48%
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	2.83	1.15	145.57%
Net profit ratio	%	28.66%	23.93%	19.78%
Return on capital employed	%	17.37%	16.21%	7.17%
Return on investment	Times	0.17	0.14	17.50%

*Following formulas have been used for calucation of above ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Reason for Variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long term borrowings	-
Debt equity ratio	Borrowings + Lease Liabilities	Total Equity	During the Current year the company has completely repaid all the term loans.
Debt service coverage ratio	Profit before Depreciation, Amortization, Impairment Loss on Non-Current Assets, Finance Cost and Tax	Finance Cost (net of capitalization) + Scheduled Principal Repayment (Excluding Prepayment)	Finance cost has been reduced in the current year due to repayment of all term loans by the company in the current year.
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	-
Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average inventory =(Opening + Closing balance / 2)	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	Increase in ratio is mainly due to high volume of sales and higher realisation price of sales
Net profit ratio	Profit after tax from Continuing and Discontinued Operations	Revenue from Operations	-
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital Employed = (Opening(Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)+Closing(Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability))/2	-
Return on investment	Earnings before interest and tax	Total assets	-

b. Loans or advances (repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment) to specified persons

During the year ending 31st March,2023 the company did not provide any Loans or advances which remains outstanding(repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment) to specified persons (Nil as on 31st March,2022)[Refer note '38'].

SINGHI & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

c. Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as on March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding as on March 31, 2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Pyrotech Electonics Pvt Ltd	Supply of goods(Lamps)	0.00	0.00	Not a related party
AMCO Construction & Engineering Pvt Ltd	Payment for Fixed capital goods for setting agarbati unit	0.16	0.00	Not a related party

The Company do not have any transactions with company's struck off during the year ending 31st March,2023 apart from above and also for the year ending 31st March,2022.

d. Disclosure in relation to undisclosed income

There is no undisclosed income under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the year ending 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022 which needs to be recorded in the books of account.

e. Details of Benami Property held

The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company during the year ending 31st March,2023 and also for the year ending 31st March,2022 for holding any Benami property.

f. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period, during the year ending 31st March,2023 and also for the year ending 31st March,2022.

g. Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ending 31st March,2023 and also for the year ending 31st March,2022.

h. Utilisation of Borrowed Fund & Share Premium

(i) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) 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 (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(ii) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (a) 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 (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

51 Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	20.84	17.30
Amount spent during the year on:		
Construction/acquisition of any asset	4.06	3.32
On purposes other than (i) above	16.95	12.95
(Excess)/Shortfall at the end of the year	(0.17)	1.03
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
The nature of CSR activities undertaken by the Company	Enviroment Sustainability & Animal Welfare, Healthcare, Education	Enviroment Sustainability & Animal Welfare, Healthcare, Education
CSR Movement		
Opening Balance	(0.34)	(1.37)
Gross amount to be spent during the year	20.84	17.30
Actual spent	(21.01)	(16.27)
(Excess) /Short spent	(0.51)	(0.34)

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN:U13203OR1993PLC003416
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

52 The company has availed exemption from preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of Ind AS 110. it meets the conditions as specified by companies (Accounts) amendment Rules,2016 for availing exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements.

53 Additional Information

Details of Investments covered under section 186(4) of the companies Act 2013:

	Name of the Company	Relationship	Nature of transaction	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i)	Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation	Subsidiary Company	Investment in equity shares	0.10	0.10
ii)	Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	Associate Company	Investment in equity shares	1.75	14.91

54 Corresponding figures have been reclassified to confirm to the current Year's classification which are as below :

Note No.	Line Item	Earlier Amount	Re-classified Amount	Net Change	Reason
Reclassifications in "Balance Sheet"					
10	**Other Assets**				
	Other Current Assets				
	Balance with Government and Other Authorities	78.00	76.54	1.46	For better and appropriate presentation
	Others	25.16	26.62	(1.46)	
	Other Financial Liabilities				
21	**Other Financial Liabilities : Current**				
	Capital Creditors	134.55	110.99	23.56	For better and appropriate presentation
	Others	0.04	23.60	(23.56)	
24	**Other Current Liabilities**				
	Statutory Dues Payable	141.19	104.62	36.57	For better and appropriate presentation
	Other Liabilities	0.36	36.93	(36.57)	
Reclassifications in "Statement of Profit and Loss"					
34	**Other Expense**				
	Repair and Maintenance-Others	116.08	108.73	7.35	In line of presentation of Holding Company
	Freight and Forwarding Expenses	126.08	111.87	14.21	
	Miscellaneous Expenses	41.45	63.01	(21.56)	
Reclassifications in "Cash Flow Statement"					
34	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**				
	Investments in Associates	0.89	-	0.89	For better and appropriate presentation
	(Increase)/Decrease in Fixed deposits	(2,385.00)	(2,405.00)	20.00	
	Cash Flow From Operating Activities				
	(Gain)/Loss on fair Valuation of Preference shares	-	0.89	(0.89)	For better and appropriate presentation
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(16.09)	3.91	(20.00)	

55 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.

56 The management has evaluated all activity of the Company till 24th April, 2023 and concluded that there were no additional subsequent events required to be reflected in the Company's financial statements.

As per our report of even date annexed
For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
Membership No. 053816

Place: Kolkata
Date : April 24, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Utkal Alumina International Limited

Surya Kanta Mishra
Director
DIN:02544268

Anil Vasant Arya
Director
DIN:03310125

Bhaskar Banerjee
Chief Financial Officer

Sunita Narayan
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 24, 2023

TELEPHONE: 2212-6253, 2212-8016
FAX : 00-91-33-2212 7476
WEBSITE: www.gbasuandcompany.org
E-MAIL: s.lahiri@gbasu.in

G. BASU & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BASU HOUSE
1ST FLOOR
3, CHOWRINGHEE
APPROACH
KOLKATA-700 072

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Minerals & Minerals Limited

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Minerals & Minerals Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director'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.

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

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation, and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 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.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss [(including other comprehensive income)], the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (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 - Refer Note 35 of the financial statements;

ii. The Company was not required to recognize a provision on long-term contracts as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contract as at March 31, 2023.

iii. There were no amount which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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 (Refer Note 49 to the financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

12. The Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For G Basu & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 301174E

Subroto Lahiri
Partner
Membership Number: 051717
UDIN:

Place: Lohardaga
Date: April 12, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Minerals & Minerals Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Minerals & Minerals Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For G Basu & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 301174E

Subroto Lahiri
Partner
Membership Number: 051717
UDIN:

Place: Lohardaga
Date: April 12, 2023

Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Minerals & Minerals Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory by Management, as compared to book records were not material.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantor, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of other statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2023 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ In Thousands)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Jharkhand VAT Act, 2005	Value Added Tax (VAT)	13,542	FY 2009-2010 FY 2010-2011 FY 2011-2012	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Tax Department	Not Applicable
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	23,054	FY 2017-2018	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)	Not Applicable
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3,702	FY 2016-17 FY 2017-18 FY 2018-19 FY 2019-20	Income Tax Officer	Not Applicable
Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957	Royalty on Vanadium	149,784	FY 1991-1992 to FY 2006-2007	Deputy Commissioner, Lohardaga Jharkhand	Not Applicable
Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957	Surface Rent	131	June 2005 to May 2006	High Court, Jharkhand	Not Applicable

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) As the Company did not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year, the reporting under clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Willful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short term basis.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiary, joint venture or associate during the year.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT -4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. The Company is not mandated to have an internal audit system during the year.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has one CIC as part of the Group as detailed in note 49 to the financial statements. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer to Note 39 to the financial statements), aging and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are yet to be applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of the audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For G Basu & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 301174E

Subroto Lahiri
Partner
Membership Number: 051717
UDIN:

Place: Lohardaga
Date: April 12, 2023

MINERALS & MINERALS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	8,489	8,078
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	1,941	228
Intangible Assets	4	1,18,429	1,00,855
Intangible Asset Under Development	5	19,029	3,445
Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	-	7,695
Other Non-Current Assets	7	1,51,232	1,58,007
Total Non-Current Assets		**2,99,120**	**2,78,308**
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	44,736	22,119
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	9	-	5,595
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	401	1,828
Current Tax Assets (Net)	11	2,839	2,364
Other Current Assets	12	41,400	14,335
Total Current Assets		**89,376**	**46,241**
Total Assets		**3,88,496**	**3,24,549**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	13	500	500
Other Equity	14	1,93,980	1,36,041
Total Equity		**1,94,480**	**1,36,541**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	15	1,611	7,105
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,611**	**7,105**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	16	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	99,346	52,413
Other Financial Liabilities	17	2,642	593
Contract Liabilities	18	56,763	1,11,330
Provisions	19	8,376	8,376
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	4,849	-
Other Current Liabilities	21	20,429	8,191
Total Current Liabilities		**1,92,405**	**1,80,903**
Total Liabilities		**1,94,016**	**1,88,008**
Total Equity And Liabilities		**3,88,496**	**3,24,549**

Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies : 1

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred in our report of even date.

For G. Basu & Co
Firm Registration Number : 301174E

For and on behalf of the Board of
Minerals & Minerals Limited

Subroto Lahiri
Partner
Membership Number: 051717

Bijesh Kumar Jha
Director
DIN-08048099

Amit Sengupta
Director
DIN-06496667

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

MINERALS & MINERALS LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	22	5,67,642	4,63,622
Other Income	23	626	-
Total Income		**5,68,268**	**4,63,622**
EXPENSES			
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods	24	(22,617)	(8,455)
Finance Costs	25	-	166
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	26	12,934	9,452
Other Expenses	27	5,04,473	4,20,311
Total Expenses		**4,94,790**	**4,21,474**
Profit before tax		**73,478**	**42,148**
Income Tax Expense:			
(i) Current Tax	34	21,033	13,370
(ii) Deferred Tax	34	(5,494)	425
Total Tax Expenses		**15,539**	**13,795**
Profit for the year		**57,939**	**28,353**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**57,939**	**28,353**
Earnings Per Share			
[Nominal Value per share : Rs. 10]			
-Basic and Diluted in Rupees	28	1,158.78	567.06
Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies :	1		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred in our report of even date.

For G. Basu & Co
Firm Registration Number : 301174E

For and on behalf of the Board of
Minerals & Minerals Limited

Subroto Lahiri
Partner
Membership Number: 051717

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Bijesh Kumar Jha
Director
DIN-08048099

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Amit Sengupta
Director
DIN-06496667

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

MINERALS & MINERALS LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

Balance at the March 31, 2021	500
Changes in the Equity Share Capital during the year on account of shares issued	-
Balance at the March 31, 2022	500
Changes in the Equity Share Capital during the year on account of shares issued	-
Balance at the March 31, 2023	500

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,07,688**	**1,07,688**
Profit for the year	28,353	28,353
Total comprehensive Income for the year	**28,353**	**28,353**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,36,041**	**1,36,041**
Profit for the year	57,939	57,939
Total comprehensive Income for the year	**57,939**	**57,939**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**1,93,980**	**1,93,980**

For G. Basu & Co
Firm Registration Number : 301174E

For and on behalf of the Board of
Minerals & Minerals Limited

Subroto Lahiri
Partner
Membership Number: 051717

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Bijesh Kumar Jha
Director
DIN-08048099

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Amit Sengupta
Director
DIN-06496667

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Minerals & Minerals Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before tax	73,478	42,148
	Adjustment for:-		
	Depreciation and Amortisation	12,934	9,452
	Finance Costs	-	166
	Interest Income	(626)	-
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**85,786**	**51,766**
	Adjustment for changes in Working Capital :		
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	46,933	18,748
	- (Decrease) / Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	(258)	(2,151)
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	12,238	6,958
	- (Decrease) / Increase in Contract Liabilities	(54,567)	(38,785)
	- (Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(22,617)	(8,455)
	- Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Receivables	5,595	(5,595)
	- Decrease / (Increase) in Other Non Current Assets	6,712	11,236
	- (Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	(27,065)	(6,282)
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	**52,757**	**27,440**
	Direct Taxes Paid (Net of interest income on advance tax)	(8,338)	(17,554)
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	**44,419**	**9,886**
B.	**Cash Flow used in Investing Activities**		
	Payments to acquire Property, Plant and Equipment	(851)	(866)
	Payments to acquire Intangible Assets	(44,995)	(7,429)
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	**(45,846)**	**(8,294)**
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**		
	Net Cash from Financing Activities	**-**	**-**
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents	**(1,427)**	**1,592**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,828	236
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**401**	**1,828**

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise:	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	**Year Ended March 31, 2022**
Cash on hand	207	19
Balances with Banks		
-In current accounts	194	1,809
	401	**1,828**

For G. Basu & Co
Firm Registration Number : 301174E

For and on behalf of the Board of
Minerals & Minerals Limited

Subroto Lahiri
Partner
Membership Number: 051717

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Bijesh Kumar Jha
Director
DIN-08048099

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Amit Sengupta
Director
DIN-06496667

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Company Overview

Minerals & Minerals Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in India in the year May 2, 1953, having its registered office at Hindalco Complex, Court Road, Lohardaga -835302, Jharkhand. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco Industries Limited and is engaged in the Business of Mining and Trading of Bauxite.

1 A Basis of preparation

i. These Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 12, 2023.

ii. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provision of the Act.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

iii. Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the assets and liabilities measured at fair value.
Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services.
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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements are determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Inventories or value in use in Impairment of Assets. The basis of fair valuation of these items are given as part of their respective accounting policies.

Company has determined current and non-current classification of its assets and liabilities in the financial statements as per the requirement of Ind AS 1 - 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.
Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements of financial instruments are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 : inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
Level 2 : inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 : inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

iv The Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees in Thousand (INR 1 Thousand = INR 1000) without any decimal, unless otherwise stated.

1 B Significant Accounting Policies

a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Tangible Assets

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Property, Plant and Equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost represents WDV of the assets on the date of tansition from IGAAP to IND AS for each asset held since that date.

The initial cost at cash price equivalent of Property, Plant and Equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location and present value of any obligatory decommissioning costs for its intended use.
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads and directly attributable borrowing costs.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress comprises of assets in the course of construction for production or/and supply of goods or services or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of Property, Plant and Equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a period of commissioning has been completed.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or value of assets, net of residual value, over their estimated useful lives or depreciation is recorded using the straight line basis. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Each component of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the others components of the asset.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciated assets in property and accumulated depreciation accounts are retained fully until they are removed/retired from active use.

The useful life of the items of Property, Plant and Equipment estimated by the management for the current and comparative period are in line with the useful life as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. (refer Note 2).

Disposal of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

Mineral Reserves, Resources and Rights (Mining Rights)

Mineral reserves, resources and rights (together referred to as 'Mining Rights') which can be reasonably valued, are recognised in the assessment of fair values on acquisition. Exploitable mineral rights are amortised using the unit of production basis over the commercially recoverable reserves. Mineral resources are included in amortisation calculations where there is a high degree of confidence that they will be extracted in an economic manner. Commercially recoverable reserves are proved and probable reserves. Changes in the commercial recoverable reserves affecting unit of production calculations are dealt with prospectively over the revised remaining reserves.

Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources

Expenditures associated with exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources after obtaining of legal rights to explore a specific area but before technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources are demonstrable are recognized as Exploration and Evaluation assets.

If a project does not prove viable, all irrecoverable exploration and evaluation expenditure associated with the project net of any related impairment allowances is written off to the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measure its Exploration and Evaluation assets at cost and classifies it as Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets according to the nature of assets acquired and applies the classification consistently.

An exploration and evaluation asset is no longer classified as such when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting minerals resources are demonstrable and the development of the deposit is intended by the management.

The carrying value of such exploration and evaluation asset is reclassified as Mining Rights.

De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, the same is provided for.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible, intangible and other non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and Value in use. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue principally from sale of Bauxite.

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation in accordance with the provisions of contract with the customer. This is achieved when control of the product has been transferred to the customer, which is generally determined when title, ownership, risk of obsolescence and loss pass to the customer and the Company has the present right to payment, all of which occurs at a point of time upon shipment or delivery of the product.

Revenue is recognised net of goods and service tax and any other taxes and duties collected on behalf of government.

c) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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 balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognized in statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid will be recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set- off against the normal tax liability. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

d) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets.

For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent and variable rentals are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease Liability

The lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

• Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments) payable during the lease term and under reasonably certain extension options, less any lease incentives;

• Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

• The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

• The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

• Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

• The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

• A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Right of Use (ROU) Assets

The ROU assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under Ind AS 37- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

The ROU assets are not presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet but presented below similar owned assets as a separate line in the Property, Plant and Equipment note under "Notes forming part of the Financial Statement".

The Company applies Ind AS 36- Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as per its accounting policy on 'property, plant and equipment'.

Extension and termination options are included in many of the leases. In determining the lease term the management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

ROU assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset on a straight line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

Deferred tax on the deductible temporary difference and taxable temporary differences in respect of carrying value of right of use assets and lease liability and their respective tax bases are recognised separately.

Leasehold Acquisition of Mining Rights

IND AS-116 exempts leasehold acquisition of Mining Right from its purview. As such this has been accounted for as envisaged in item (a) above. Besides short term leases have also been left out of the purview of IND AS-116.

e) Financial Instruments

All financial assets are recognised on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is under a contract whose term requires delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets which are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.

Classification of Financial Assets:

Ammortised Cost

Financial Assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Financial Assets are measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument 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 and Loss (FVTPL)

• Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of classifying as amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income described above, or that meet the criteria but the entity has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets:

Expected credit losses of a financial instrument is measured in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

When making the assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If, the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

For Trade Receivables and Contract Assets, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected life time losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or

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

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities ‘at FVTPL' or 'at amortised cost’.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

f) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected to be collected within a period of 12 months or less from the reporting date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a significant financing component in accordance with Ind AS 115.

g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes, Bauxite raising expenses, other direct costs and related production overheads. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost basis.

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

h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and short term highly liquid investments, if any.

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

i) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable (“more likely than not”) that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Material contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements unless it is virtually certain that the future event will confirm the asset’s existence and the asset will be realised.

j) Earnings per share

i) Basic earnings per share:-

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of the Company

- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

-the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

k) Exceptional items

Exceptional items include income or expense that are considered to be part of ordinary activities, however are of such significance and nature that separate disclosure enables the user of the financial statements to understand the impact in a more meaningful manner. Exceptional items are identified by virtue of either their size or nature so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods and to assess underlying trends in the financial performance of the Company.

1 C Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Contingent liabilities and provisions

There are certain legal, direct and indirect tax matters including environmental, mining, state levies, etc., which may impact the Company. Evaluation of uncertain liabilities and contingent liabilities and assets arising out of above matters require management judgment and assumptions, regarding the probability outflow or realization of economic resources and the timing and amount, or range of amounts, that may ultimately be determined. Such estimates may vary from the ultimate outcome as a result of differing interpretations of laws and facts, or application of relevant judicial precedents. (Refer Notes 19 and 35)

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

2 Property, Plant and Equipment

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment - Cost	20,458	18,950
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	11,969	10,872
Net Carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment	**8,489**	**8,078**

Property, Plant and Equipment

	Original Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Carrying Amount	
Assets	**As at April 01, 2022**	**Additions**	**Disposal/ Adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at April 01, 2022**	**Addition**	**Disposal/ Adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Freehold land	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Buildings	4,008	1,212	-	5,220	979	236	-	1,215	4,005	3,029
Plant and Machinery	9,646	-	-	9,646	6,925	464	-	7,389	2,257	2,721
Vehicles	1,137	-	-	1,137	916	60	-	976	161	221
Furniture and Fixture	2,575	-	-	2,575	787	230	-	1,017	1,558	1,788
Office Equipment	919	296	-	1,215	637	107	-	744	471	282
Railway Siding	661	-	-	661	628	-	-	628	33	33
Total	**18,950**	**1,508**	**-**	**20,458**	**10,872**	**1,097**	**-**	**11,969**	**8,489**	**8,078**

	Original Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Carrying Amount	
Assets	**As at April 01, 2021**	**Additions**	**Disposal/ Adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at April 01, 2021**	**Addition**	**Disposal/ Adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2021**
Freehold land	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Buildings	3,604	404	-	4,008	875	104	-	979	3,029	2,729
Plant and Machinery	9,075	571	-	9,646	6,523	402	-	6,925	2,721	2,552
Vehicles	1,137	-	-	1,137	782	134	-	916	221	355
Furniture and Fixture	2,471	104	-	2,575	566	221	-	787	1,788	1,905
Office Equipment	781	138	-	919	524	113	-	637	282	257
Railway Siding	661	-	-	661	628	-	-	628	33	33
Total	**17,733**	**1,217**	**-**	**18,950**	**9,898**	**974**	**-**	**10,872**	**8,078**	**7,835**

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment Useful Life (Years)

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment	**Useful Life (Years)**
Buildings	30-60
Plant and Machinery	4-15
Vehicles	8
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Office Equipment	3
Railway Sidings	15

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

3 Capital Work in Progress

Description	As at April 01, 2022	Additions	Trasferred to Property, Plant and Equipment	As at March 31, 2023
Capital Work in Progress	228	3,221	1,508	1,941

Description	As at April 01, 2021	Additions	Trasferred to Property, Plant and Equipment	As at March 31, 2022
Capital Work in Progress	798	647	1,217	228

Ageing of Capital Work in Progress

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in Capital Work in Progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,941	-	-	-	1,941
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in Capital Work in Progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	228	-	-	**228**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

Completion schedule for Capital Work in Progress whose completion is overdue:

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in Capital Work in Progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	**-**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in Capital Work in Progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	228	-	-	-	**228**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

a. None of the items of Capital Work In Progress is Overdue for more than one year at year end.

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

4 Intangible Assets

Assets	Original Cost				Accumulated Amortisation				Carrying Amount	
	As at April 01, 2022	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022	Addition	Disposal/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Computer Software	59	-	-	59	59	-	-	59	-	-
Mining Rights (Refer Notes c and d)	1,34,397	29,411	-	1,63,808	33,542	11,837	-	45,379	1,18,429	1,00,855
Total	**1,34,456**	**29,411**	**-**	**1,63,867**	**33,601**	**11,837**	**-**	**45,438**	**1,18,429**	**1,00,855**

Assets	Original Cost				Accumulated Amortisation				Carrying Amount	
	As at April 01, 2021	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	Addition	Disposal/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Computer Software	59	-	-	59	59	-	-	59	-	-
Mining Rights (Refer Notes c and d)	1,28,238	6,159	-	1,34,397	25,064	8,478	-	33,542	1,00,855	1,03,174
Total	**1,28,297**	**6,159**	**-**	**1,34,456**	**25,123**	**8,478**	**-**	**33,601**	**1,00,855**	**1,03,174**

a. Items of Intangible Assets Useful Life (Years)

Items of Intangible Assets	Useful Life (Years)
Computer Software	3
Mining rights	13-50

b. Remaining amortisation period of mining rights range between 9-44 years.

c. The carrying value of Mining Rights as at March 31, 2023 includes 78,413 Thousands (Previous Year- 59,624 Thousands) pertaining to Leasehold Land for Mining.

d. The Mining Right useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

5 Intangible Asset under Development

Description	As at April 01, 2022	Additions	Trasferred to Intangible Assets	As at March 31, 2023
Intangible Asset under Development	3,445	44,995	29,411	19,029

Description	As at April 01, 2021	Additions	Trasferred to Intangible Assets	As at March 31, 2021
Intangible Asset under Development	2,175	7,429	6,159	3,445

Ageing of Intangible assets under development

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in Intangible assets under development for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	19,029	-	-	-	**19,029**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in Intangible assets under development for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,270	479	318	1,378	**3,445**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

Completion schedule for Intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue:

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in Intangible assets under development for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	**-**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in Intangible assets under development for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,175	-	-	-	**2,175**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

a. None of the items of Intangible Asset under Development is pending capitalisation for more than one year.

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

6 Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance Income Tax (Net of provision -NIL, Previous Year- Rs. 25,348 thousand)	-	7,695
	-	**7,695**

7 Other Non-Current Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital Advance	1,888	1,951
Deposit with Government Authorities (Refer Notes 35, 36 and 38)		
Considered good	1,48,465	1,54,847
Considered doubtful	18,791	10,399
Provision for doubtful balances	(18,791)	(10,399)
Prepaid Expenses	879	1,209
	1,51,232	**1,58,007**

8 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Finished Goods- Bauxite	44,736	22,119
	44,736	**22,119**

9 Trade Receivables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured		
Considered good	-	5,595
	-	**5,595**

a) For related party balance, Refer Note - 33.

b) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies, respectively, in which any director is a partner, or director or member.

Trade Receivables Ageing schedule

Particulars As on March 31, 2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years.	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars As on March 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years.	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	5,595	-	-	-	-	-	**5,595**
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5,595**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,595**

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash on hand	207	19
Balances with Banks in Current Account	194	1,809
	401	**1,828**

11 Current Tax Assets (Net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance Income Tax (Net of provision Rs. 53,575 thousand, Previous Year Rs. 41,763 thousand)	2,839	2,364
	2,839	**2,364**

12 Other Current Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid Expenses	925	733
Deposit with Government Authorities (Refer Note 35 & Note 36)	40,475	13,602
	41,400	**14,335**

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

13 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised Share Capital		
50,000 (As at March 31, 2021: 50,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	500	500
	500	**500**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital		
50,000 (As at March 31, 2021 : 50,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	500	500
	500	**500**

a. Reconciliation of the Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Nos.	**Rs. (in thousand)**	**Nos.**	**Rs. (in thousand)**
At the beginning of the year	50,000	500	50,000	500
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	500	50,000	500

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:-

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share.

c. Details of shareholders more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company on reporting date :-

Entire issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares are held by Hindalco Industries Limited, the holding company, and its nominees.

d. The Company during the preceding 5 years:

i. Has not allotted shares pursuant to contracts without payment received in cash.
ii. Has not issued shares by way of bonus shares.
iii. Has not bought back any shares.

14 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained Earning [Refer note 'a' below']	1,93,980	1,36,041
	1,93,980	**1,36,041**

a. **Retained Earning**	As at	As at
Reserves and Surplus	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,36,041	1,07,688
Net Profit for the year	57,939	28,353
Balance at the end of the year	**1,93,980**	**1,36,041**

15 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities		
-Property, Plant and Equipment	6,346	7,105
Deferred tax assets	4,735	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Net of Deferred Tax Assets)	**1,611**	**7,105**
Deferred Tax (Asset)/Liability provided during the year	**(5,494)**	**425**

Movement in Deferred tax balance

	As at March 31, 2022	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
-Property, Plant and Equipment	7,105	(759)	6,346
Deferred Tax Assets			
-Provision for the year	-	4,735	4,735
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	**7,105**	**(5,494)**	**1,611**

	As at March 31, 2021	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
-Property, Plant and Equipment	6,680	425	7,105
Deferred Tax Assets			
-Provision for the year	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	**6,680**	**425**	**7,105**

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

16 Trade Payable

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	99,346	52,413
	99,346	**52,413**

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

Ageing of Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
As on March 31, 2023	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-		-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	99,070	276	-	-	-	-	**99,346**
iii) Disputed dues Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-		-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**99,070**	**276**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**99,346**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
As on March 31, 2022	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	48,379	846	3,187	1	-	-	**52,413**
iii) Disputed dues Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**48,379**	**846**	**3,187**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**52,413**

17 Other Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security Deposit	-	258
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	2,642	335
	2,642	**593**

18 Contract Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance from Customer (Refer Note 33)	56,763	1,11,330
	56,763	**1,11,330**

19 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision towards legal matter (Refer Note 37) - each of advances-Pursuant to IND AS 37	8,376	8,376
	8,376	**8,376**
Opening Balance	8,376	8,376
Provision made (Refer Note 37)	24,400	24,400
Further Provision made during the year	-	-
Payment made under Protest during the year	-	-
Payment made under Protest (cumulitive)	16,024	16,024
Closing Balance	**8,376**	**8,376**

a) Neither any additional provision created during the year nor any provision has been withdrawn. The expected date of outflow of funds is not readily ascertainable.

20 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for Income Tax (Net of advance tax Rs. 29,721 thousand, Previous Year-NIL)	4,849	-
	4,849	**-**

21 Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory Dues Payable	20,429	8,191
	20,429	**8,191**

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

22 Revenue from Operations

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Sale of Product	5,67,642	4,63,622
	5,67,642	**4,63,622**
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:		
Contract Price	5,67,642	4,58,027
Adjustments for:		
Unbilled Revenue	-	5,595
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**5,67,642**	**4,63,622**

23 Other Income

Interest on Income Tax Refund	626	-
	626	**-**

24 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished Goods- Bauxite	22,119	13,664
Total	**22,119**	**13,664**
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished Goods- Bauxite	44,736	22,119
Total	**44,736**	**22,119**
Total changes in Inventories	(22,617)	(8,455)
	(22,617)	**(8,455)**

25 Finance Cost

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Interest on Income Tax	-	166
	-	**166**

26 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (Tangible)	1,097	974
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	11,837	8,478
	12,934	**9,452**

27 Other Expenses

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Bauxite Raising Expenses	3,11,378	2,17,746
Royalty and other statutory expenses	1,56,602	1,70,657
Repair and Maintenance	3,037	1,518
Rates and Taxes	9,406	11,492
Payment to Auditors (Refer note 'a' below)	258	703
Printing and Stationery expenses	263	77
Legal and Professional Fees	4,003	1,956
Travelling and conveyance	-	40
Contribution towards Corporate social responsibility (Refer note 'b' below)	2,560	2,591
Lease Expenses	4,569	2,023
Mines Electricity and Lighting Expenses	341	253
General Welfare Expenses	123	182
Reclamation and Afforestation Expenses	1,140	862
Bauxite Sampling Expenses	2,150	2,247
Security Expenses	7,906	7,020
Miscellaneous Expenses	737	944
	5,04,473	**4,20,311**

a. Details to Payment to Auditors are given below:

As Statutory Auditors:		
Statutory Audit Fees and Limited Review (including other services)	258	703
	258	**703**

b. Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, is not applicable to the Company. Nevertheless, the Company has incurred expenses amounting to Rs. 2,560 thousand during the year (Previous Year - Rs. 2,591 thousand), in line with the CSR exigency being in conformity with the activities specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013.

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

28 Earnings per Share (EPS)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Basic Earnings per Share (₹)	1,158.78	567.06
Diluted Earnings per Share (₹)	1,158.78	567.06
Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share :		
Profit for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders	57,939	28,353
Weighted average numbers of equity shares used as a denominator in the calculation of EPS (in thousands):		
Weighted-average numbers of equity shares used as a denominator in the calculation of Basic EPS	50	50
Weighted-average numbers of equity shares and potential equity shares :		
used in the calculation of Diluted EPS	50	50
Nominal value of an Equity Share (₹)	10	10

29 Fair Value Measurement

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities by category:

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	401	1,828
Trade Receivables	-	5,595
Other Financial Assets	-	-
	401	**7,423**
Financial Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost		
Trade Payables	99,346	52,413
Other Financial Liabilities	2,642	593
	1,01,988	**53,006**

Fair values for current financial assets and financial liabilities have not been disclosed because their carrying amount are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

30 Financial Risk Management

Market Risk

The Company has entered into an arrangement with the Holding company for sale of bauxite and therefore there is no market risk visualised.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, and the availability of funding through advances from Holding Company (Hindalco Industries Limited). Management monitors forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on regular basis.

Maturity Analysis

The Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 Year	1 year to 2 Years	2 years to 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
Trade Payables	99,346	-	-	-	99,346	99,346
Other Financial Liabilities	2,642	-	-	-	2,642	2,642
	1,01,988	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,01,988**	**1,01,988**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 Year	1 year to 2 Years	2 years to 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
Trade Payables	52,413	-	-	-	52,413	52,413
Other Financial Liabilities	593	-	-	-	593	593
	53,006	**-**	**-**	**-**	**53,006**	**53,006**

Credit Risk

The Company sells bauxite to its parent company, Hindalco Industries Limited. No credit risk is perceived on trade receivables considering parent company's credit rating and financial position.

31 Capital Management:

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:
(i) Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders, and
(ii) Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.
The Company’s policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.
The Company does not have any borrowing which is subject to the capital requirements. There are no loan covenants.

32 Segment Information

Operating segment are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's Board of Directors who are identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company, examine the performance of the business and allocates funds on the basis of the single reportable segment as 'Bauxite Mining'. Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets and segment liability, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets and total amount of charge for depreciation/ amortisation during the period, is as reflected in these Financial Statements. Entire sale of bauxite is to a single customer i.e. Hindalco Industries Limited.

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

33 Related Party Transactions :

i Holding Company : Hindalco Industries Limited

ii Key Managerial Personnel

Directors Name	**Relationship**
Piyush Agarwal	Director
Bijesh Kumar Jha	Director
Amit Sengupta	Director
Vivek Kumar	Director
Sanjib Rajderkar	Director

The following transactions were carried out with the Related Parties in the ordinary course of business:

(a) Transactions with Related Party

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	**Year Ended March 31, 2022**
Sale of Product		
Hindalco Industries Limited *	5,67,642	4,63,622
* Excludes goods and service tax.		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Hindalco Industries Limited	296	804

(b) Outstanding balances with Related Party

	As at March 31, 2023	**As at March 31, 2022**
Contract Liabilities (Advance from Customer)		
Hindalco Industries Limited	56,763	1,11,330
Unbilled Revenue	-	5,595
Refund Liabilties	-	-

The Company does not have any employees and avails services of its holding company for accounting, administration and other business support.

34 Income Tax

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	**Year Ended December 31, 2022**
a Income tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax		
Current Income Tax Expense for the year	21,033	13,370
	21,033	**13,370**
Deferred Tax		
Deferred Income Tax for the cuurent year	(5,494)	425
	(5,494)	**425**
Total Income Tax Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year	**15,539**	**13,795**
b Reconciliation of estimated Income Tax Expenses at Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate to Income Tax Expenses reported in Statement of the Comprehensive Income		
Profit before Income Taxes	73,478	42,148
Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.20%	27.82%
Estimated Income Tax Expenses	**18,516**	**11,726**
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected Income Tax expenses to reported Income Tax		
Expenses not deductible in determining Taxable Profit	(2,977)	2,069
	(2,977)	**2,069**
Income Tax Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**15,539**	**13,795**

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

35 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

Contingent Liabilities :

(a) In response to Royalty claim of Rs. 13,909 thousand (Previous year- Rs. 13,909 thousand) demanded by Assistant Mining Officer, Lohardaga towards extraction of Vanadium (sold by Hindalco Industries Limited against Bauxite between 1991-92 to December 31, 2005) has been disputed by the company before Certificate Officer, Chhotanagpur Anchal Division, Ranchi. Taking clues from favorable judgment on similar issue obtained by the holding company in Allahabad High Court, the company has deposited Rs. 4,286 thousand (Previous year - Rs. 4,286 thousand) apart from arranging guarantee bond from Hindalco Industries Limited for Rs. 4,286 thousand (Previous year - Rs. 4,286 thousand) for securing admission of the petition by the Certificate Officer.

(b) Company received notice of demand/claim from the court of Certificate Officer (Mines) Chotanagpur Anchyal, Doranda, Ranchi in the state of Jharkhand for Royalty on Vanadium along with interest for the period from January 2006 to June 2006 amounting to Rs. 187 thousand (Previous year - Rs. 187 thousand). The Company has appealed before the Deputy Commissioner Lohardaga against the order of Certificate Officer Mines, Ranchi.

(c) Assistant Mining officer, Lohardaga filed a case in the court of certificate officer, South Chhotanagpur Anchal, Ranchi U/S 7 of Public Demands Recovery Act, and sent a notice to Hindalco Industries Limited on account of Royalty on vanadium alongwith Interest, for the period July 2009 to November 2010. The said demand included the sum of Rs. 124,263 thousand (Previous year - Rs. 124,263 thousand) as portion of demand on Minerals & Minerals Limited. The Company has appealed before the Deputy Commissioner Lohardaga against the order of Certificate Officer Mines, Ranchi.

(d) There is a demand for Surface Rent amounting to Rs. 131 thousand (Previous year - 131 thousand) which has been received from District Mining Officer of Lohardaga, Jharkhand and is pending for settlement with the High Court Jharkhand.

(e) Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Lohardaga raised demands based on audit objection for the period 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 aggregating to Rs. 17,305 thousand (Previous year - Rs. 17,305 thousand). The Company has filed an appeal before the Office of the Commercial Tax Tribunal, Ranchi, Jharkhand and deposited Rs. 3,763 thousand (Previous year - Rs. 3,763 thousand) under protest. On September 20, 2021, Office of the Commercial Tax Tribunal, Ranchi, Jharkhand has remitted the matter back to the assessing officer for passing fresh orders in accordance with the directions issued. The fresh order is awaited from the assessing officer.

(f) During the year, the Company received an order amounting to Rs. 23,054 thousand for the Financial Year 2017-18, from the Income Tax department under Section 143(3) read with section 144B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for adding back the capital expenditure incurred for acquisition of Intangible assets and disallowing amortisation on the above intangible assets. The Company has filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) and the same is pending for hearing. The Company's petiotion was admitted by Commissioner of Income Tax subject to its payment of Rs. 4,611 thousand on protest forming part of Deposits with Government Authorities in (Refer Note 12).

(g) Company has received demand from the Income Tax department under Section 143(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 pertainig to unmatched withholding taxes for the Financial Years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 aggregating to Rs. 3,702 thousand. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has filed rectification applications with the Assessing officer.

It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above matters, pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

Commitments :

There are no capital and other commitment as on March 31, 2023.

36 As at March 31, 2023, the Company has accumulated Goods and Service Tax (GST) input credit balance of Rs. 136,298 thousand (previous year: Rs. 156,459 thousand), accumulated due to inverted duty structure. The Company has filed refund applications for the Financial years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, amounting to Rs. 34,646 thousand under CGST and Rs. 63,051 thousand under SGST, out of which refund application for FY 2017-18 has been rejected. The Company has filed an appeal before the Joint Commissioner, Appeals, Jharkhand on April 19, 2021. As per the Notification no. 8/2021-Central Tax (Rate) dated September 30, 2021, the rate of GST on Aluminum ores (Bauxite) has been increased to 18% from 5%, which has resolved the inverted duty structure issue faced by the industry. Accordingly, the Management is confident of utilising the entire GST input credit balance, against the future bauxite production and sales through its mines (with remaining mining lease period ranging from 15 to 20 years), at 18% GST rate on sales.

37 Based on the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement, in the matter of Common Cause V/s Union of India (to which the Company is not a party), provisional demands were raised on the Company for its bauxite mines. The Company has challenged the purported demand and obtained a stay on the demands. As the matter was pending final determination and considering the implication of existing litigation, the Company has provided Rs. 24,400 thousand (previous year Rs. 24,400 thousand) and paid Rs. 16,024 thousand (previous year Rs. 16,024 thousand) under protest.

38 Covid Cess

Upon introduction of Ordinance no. 05/Sa.Bhu.Vivdh (Ordinance)-43/2020, the Government of Jharkhand introduced "The Jharkhand Minerals Bearing Lands (COVID-19 Pandemic) Cess, Rules, 2020", levying cess at the rate of Rs. 20 per metric tonne of bauxite dispatched from the mining areas. Consequently, the Company has paid cess of Rs.18,791 thousands (Previous year- Rs. 10,399 thousand) under protest to the Government of Jharkhand and made a provision of Rs. 18,791 thousand (Previous year Rs. 10,399), based on its evaluation of the matter.

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

39 **Disclosure of Ratios**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
i) Current ratio [No. of times] *[(Total current assets) / (Total current liabilities)]*	0.46	0.26	82%	Increase is mainly on account of the following:- (a) Increase in current assets such as Inventories, Trade Receivables, Other Current Assets, and (b) Decrease in Current Liabilities mainly Contract Liabilities.
ii) Return on Equity Ratio [%] *(Profit after tax / Average Networth)*	35.01%	23.17%	51%	Material rise in profit
iii) Inventory turnover ratio (times) *(Revenue from operations / Average Inventory)*	16.98	25.91	-34%	Improved stock velocity
iv) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (No. of times) *[Revenue from Operations/Average Trade Receivables]*	-	165.73	-100%	Improved debt collection period
v) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (No. of times) *[Total operating and other expenses (exlcuding Royalty and other statutory expenses & Rates and Taxes) / Average Trade payables]*	73.29	45.39	61%	Increased suppliers credit
vi) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (No. of times) *[Total Income/ Working Capital]*	(5.52)	(3.38)	63%	Gearing up efficiency of operation
vii) Net profit Ratio [%] *[Profit after tax / Total Income]*	10.20%	6.12%	67%	As above
viii) Return on Capital Employed Ratio [%] *(Earnings before Interest & Taxes / Total Capital Employed)*	37.47%	32.74%	14%	
ix) Return on Investment [%] *(Profit before interest and tax) /Average total assets*	20.61%	13.31%	55%	Gearing up efficiency of operation

40 **Wilful Defaulter**

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

41 **Relationship With Struck Off Companies**

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

42 **Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:**

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

43 **Compliance with number of layers of companies**

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

44 **Undisclosed income:**

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

45 **Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment:**

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current or previous year.

46 **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies:**

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

47 **Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions:**

There are no borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions during the current or previous year.

(All amounts are in Rupees in Thousand, unless otherwise specified)

48 **Details of benami property held:**

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

49 **Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:**

(a) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries).

(b) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party).

50 **Core Investment Company**

The Group has one Core Investment Company (CIC) namely Aditya Birla Capital Limited as part of the Group.

51 **Information Pursuant to IND AS-118**

The company has only one output being extracted from the quarry, i.e., Bauxite. The entire output is for captive consumption of holding company for which invoices are raised on Hindalco Industries Limited.

52 **Subsequent Event**

Pandemic menace has subsequently reduced with the scope of the company to behold the future in a relatively more optimistic light, testified by improvement in its performance vis-a-vis the immediately preceding year.

Asset base of the company has not undergone any material decline due to the mayhem of last 2 years ipso-facto enabling the company to do away with contemplation of any loss. Despite evil forecasts from some quarters of the revival of the pandemic in near future, expert opinion suggests against the crystallization of catastrophe like earlier years considering plethora of counter and booster doses that have arrived in the market with the ability to bring down the severity of the pandemic.
Considering the above the management does not deem any necessity of conducting further evaluation of its assets base in anticipation of any future pandemic.

53 Figures of the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified to conform to current year's presentation or disclosures.

For G. Basu & Co
Firm Registration Number : 301174E

Subroto Lahiri
Partner
Membership Number: 051717

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of
Minerals & Minerals Limited

Bijesh Kumar Jha
Director
DIN-08048099

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

Amit Sengupta
Director
DIN-06496667

Place: Lohardaga
Date : April 12, 2023

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Suvas Holdings Limited

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Suvas Holdings Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director'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.

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

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

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles

generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

10. 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

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

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

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss [(including other comprehensive income)], the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2023 which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision on long-term contracts as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

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 (Refer Note 49 to the financial statements);

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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 (Refer Note 49 to the financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

13. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
UDIN: 23120483BGRCLM7044
Place : Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Suvas Holdings Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under this Clauses not applicable.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on such verification were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The are title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 4(a)to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets). Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise. (Refer Note 48 of the financials statements).

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise. (Refer Note 47 of the financials statements).

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a), which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account. (Refer Note 44 of the Financials Statement).

ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority. (Refer Note 39 of the financials statements).

(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also refer Note 15(ix) to the financial statements).

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short term basis.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act. (Refer Note 28 of the Financials Statement).

xiv. The Company is not mandated to have an internal audit system during the year. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has one CIC as part of the Group.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. According to the information and explanations given to us there has been change in statutory Auditor of the Company during the year, there is no objections, issues or concern raised by the outgoing auditor.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
UDIN: 23120483BGRCLM7044
Place : Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
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Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Suvas Holdings Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Suvas Holdings Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
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Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
UDIN: 23120483BGRCLM7044
Place : Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

SUVAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment (including ROU Assets)	4	3,30,088	3,41,949
Capital Work-in-Progress	5	-	708
Financial Assets			
Others Financial Assets	6 (i)	8,779	8,716
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	1,943	3,152
Total Non-Current Assets		**3,40,810**	**3,54,525**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	9	3	1,006
Investments	10	-	541
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	450	1,833
Others Financial Assets	6 (ii)	92	125
Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	92	1,452
Other Current Assets	12	193	354
Total Current Assets		**830**	**5,311**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,41,640**	**3,59,836**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	13	2,99,323	2,99,323
Other Equity	14	3,318	(2,829)
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,02,641**	**2,96,494**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15 (i)	31,400	25,000
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16 (i)	38	38
Employee benefit obligations	17 (i)	443	410
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**31,881**	**25,448**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15(ii)	3,600	29,788
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16 (ii)	4	4
(iii) Trade Payable			
a) Micro and Small Enterprises	18	98	65
b) Other than Micro and Small Enterrises	18	1,827	6,442
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	19	1,000	1,000
Employee benefit obligations	17 (ii)	442	403
Other Current Liabilities	20	147	192
Total Current Liabilities		**7,118**	**37,894**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**38,999**	**63,342**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,41,640**	**3,59,836**

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.
This is the Balance Sheet referred in our report of even date.

For S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

For and on behalf of
Suvas Holdings Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. - 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Rajeev Goenka
Director
DIN: 00059346

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Geetika Anand
Director
DIN: 08055635

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Ganesh Hole
Chief Financial officer

Place: Pune
Date : 24/04/2023

Gaurav Sidhapura
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

SUVAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31,2022
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	21	40,472	34,502
Other Income	22	633	567
Total Income		**41,105**	**35,069**
EXPENSES			
Employee Benefits Expense	23	4,192	4,338
Depreciation Expense	24	12,569	12,592
Other Expense	25	10,013	8,480
Finance Cost	26	5,692	7,443
Total Expenses		**32,466**	**32,853**
Profit / (Loss) before Tax		8,639	2,216
Tax Expense:			
(i) Current Tax	27	1,347	254
(ii) Deferred Tax	27	1,191	252
Profit /(Loss) after Tax		**6,101**	**1,710**
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
-Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation	35	64	139
Income Tax effect		(18)	(39)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		**46**	**100**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**6,147**	**1,810**
Earnings per equity share	30		
Basic and Diluted (in Rupees)		0.20	0.06

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred in our report of even date.

For S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

For and on behalf of
Suvas Holdings Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. - 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Rajeev Goenka
Director
DIN: 00059346

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Geetika Anand
Director
DIN: 08055635

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Ganesh Hole
Chief Financial officer

Place: Pune
Date : 24/04/2023

Gaurav Sidhapura
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

SUVAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in thousand)

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance at the April 01, 2022	2,99,323
Changes in the Equity Share Capital during the year on account of shares issued	-
Balance at the March 31, 2023	**2,99,323**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings / (Accumulated Deficit)	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**(2,829)**	**(2,829)**
(a) Profit / (Loss) for the year	6,101	**6,101**
(b) Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year	46	**46**
Total changes	**6,147**	**6,147**
Balance at the March 31, 2023	**3,318**	**3,318**

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance at the April 01, 2021	2,99,323
Changes in the Equity Share Capital during the year on account of shares issued	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,99,323

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings / (Accumulated Deficit)	Total
Balance at the April 01, 2021	**(4,639)**	**(4,639)**
(a) Profit / (Loss) for the year	1,710	**1,710**
(b) Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year	100	**100**
Total changes	**1,810**	**1,810**
Balance at the March 31, 2022	**(2,829)**	**(2,829)**

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.
This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred in our report of even date.

For S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

For and on behalf of
Suvas Holdings Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. - 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Rajeev Goenka
Director
DIN: 00059346

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Geetika Anand
Director
DIN: 08055635

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Ganesh Hole
Chief Financial officer

Place: Pune
Date : 24/04/2023

Gaurav Sidhapura
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

SUVAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in thousand)

		Year ended March 31,2023	Year Ended March 31,2022
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Profit / (Loss) before tax	8,639	2,216
	Adjustment for:		
	- Depreciation expense	12,569	12,592
	- Interest Income	(411)	(309)
	- Gain on sale of Short Term Investment in Mutual Fund	(1)	(258)
	- Unrealised fair value loss on Short Term Investment in Mutual Fund	-	18
	- Unwinding of Liability against Right-to-use-assets	4	4
	- Other Finance Cost	1	-
	- Interest Expenses	5,687	7,439
	Operating Cash Profit working capital changes	**26,488**	**21,702**
	Adjustment for changes in Working Capital :		
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payable	(4,581)	2,021
	- (Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivable	1,004	(996)
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Employee Benefit Obligations	136	300
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(46)	78
	- (Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	33	(33)
	- (Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	161	104
	Cash generated from Operations	**23,195**	**23,176**
	Direct Taxes Paid (Net)	73	(1,186)
	Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**23,268**	**21,990**
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**		
	Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment and Capital Work in Progress	-	(299)
	Proceeds from sale of investments	542	12,100
	Purchase of mutual fund Investment	-	-
	Interest Received	287	447
	Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Investing Activities	**829**	**12,248**
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**		
	Loan from Holding Company and Directors	10,000	8,250
	Loan repaid to Holding Company & Directors	(29,788)	(33,825)
	Payment of lease liability (including of Interest amount)	(5)	(5)
	Interest paid	(5,687)	(7,439)
	Net Cash (Used in) Financing Activities	**(25,480)**	**(33,019)**
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents	**(1,383)**	**1,219**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,833	614
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**450**	**1,833**

Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note- 11)	450	1,833
Adjustments	-	-
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	**450**	**1,833**

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.
This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred in our report of even date.

For S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. - 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

For and on behalf of
Suvas Holdings Limited

Rajeev Goenka
Director
DIN: 00059346

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Geetika Anand
Director
DIN: 08055635

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Ganesh Hole
Chief Financial officer

Place: Pune
Date : 24/04/2023

Gaurav Sidhapura
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

SUVAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1. Company Information:

Suvas Holding Limited ("the Company"), bearing Corporate Identification Number (CIN) U40300MH2000PLC128785, is a public limited Company incorporated in India on September 20, 2002. The company is domiciled in India and its registered office is at Nariman Point, Mumbai, Maharashtra, PIN - 400021.

The Company is a subsidiary of Hindalco Industries Limited, a public limited company whose equity shares are listed on the Indian Stock Exchanges (National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange) and Global Depository Receipts (GDR) are listed on the Luxemburg Stock Exchange.

The Company is in the business of generation and distribution of hydro power through its hydro power plant situation at Temghar, Maharashtra.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorised for issue in their meeting held on April 24, 2023.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

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

A. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (including subsequent amendments) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

B. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using accrual basis of accounting and under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value by Ind AS.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The basis of fair valuation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value are given as part of their respective accounting policies.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle, and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time lag between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, 12 month period has been considered by the Company as its normal operating cycle.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR/ ₹") which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to nearest thousands (₹ 1 Thousands = ₹ 1,000) without any decimal places unless otherwise stated.

C. Property Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

The initial cost at cash price equivalent of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location and present value of any obligatory decommissioning costs for its intended use.

In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads, and attributable borrowing costs.

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

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or value of assets, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leased assets (including leasehold improvements), over the lease term if shorter. The lease period is considered by excluding any lease renewals options, unless the renewals are reasonably certain. Depreciation is recorded using the straight line basis. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Each component of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the others components of the asset.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciated assets in Property, Plant & Equipment and accumulated depreciation amounts are retained fully until they are removed/retired from active use.

The useful life of the items of Property, Plant and Equipment estimated by the management are in line with the useful life as per Schedule II to the Act, as follows:

Particulars	Useful life
Buildings	30 years
Furniture and Fixture	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Plant and Equipment	30 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

D. Impairment of Non-current Assets

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

E. Company as Lessee and Right of Use Assets

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent and variable rentals are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease liability

The lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

•Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments) payable during the lease term and under reasonably certain extension options, less any lease incentives;
•Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
•The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
•The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
•Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

•The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

•A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Right of Use (ROU) Assets

The ROU assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

The Company applies Ind AS 36- Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as per its accounting policy on 'property, plant and equipment'.

Extension and termination options are included in many of the leases. In determining the lease term the management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

ROU assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset on a straight line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

Deferred tax on the deductible temporary difference and taxable temporary differences in respect of carrying value of right of use assets and lease liability and their respective tax bases are recognised separately.

F. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Assets

(i) Classification: The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through the Statement of Profit and Loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

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

(ii) Measurement: At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at Fair value through the profit and loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) **Impairment of financial assets**

Expected credit losses of a financial instrument is measured in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

When making the assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

If at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If, the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

For Trade Receivables and Contract Assets, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected life time losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.
The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

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

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

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company:

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

G. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

H. Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

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

I. Borrowings

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Transaction costs in respect of long-term borrowings are amortised over the tenor of respective loans using effective interest method. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

J. Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

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

(ii) Post-employment obligations

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

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

(iii) The liabilities for Compensated absences are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

K. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are 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.

Sale of Power:

Revenue from sale of power is recognised on supply of electricity net of transmission and wheeling loss and other similar allowances at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is entitled as per the contract with the customer. Revenue from such contracts is recognised for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate upon satisfaction of a performance obligation to deliver power.

L. Taxation

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

Current taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred taxes

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India. Credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

M. Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services received by the Company prior to the reporting date which are unpaid. These payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant.

N. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. 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.

Contingent Liabilities and Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Material contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Further, claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

O. Earnings Per Share

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

P. 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Q. Measurement of Fair Value

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would considerin setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References of less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

Fair value of financial instruments for which active market quotes are available are based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Fair value of other instruments where active market quotes are not available are calculated based on commonly accepted valunation techniques utilizing significant unobservable data, primarily cash flow based models.

R. Critical accounting estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basisAny revision to such estimates is recognised in the period in which the same is determined. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for affected line item in the financial statements.

3. Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

A. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

B. New and amended standards issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2023.

The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments are either not applicable to the Company or not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

4 Property, Plant and Equipment (including ROU Assets)

(₹ in thousand)

	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
Assets	**As at April 01, 2022**	**Additions During the year**	**Disposal/ Adjustments During the year**	**As at Mar 31, 2023**	**As at April 01, 2022**	**Additions During the year**	**Disposal/ Adjustments During the year**	**As at Mar 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Buildings	1,96,411	-	-	1,96,411	17,230	6,533	-	23,763	1,72,648	1,79,181
Plant and Equipment	1,60,280	708	-	1,60,988	13,756	5,339	-	19,095	1,41,893	1,46,524
Furniture and Fixture	154	-	-	154	40	13	-	53	101	114
Office Equipment	678	-	-	678	365	110	-	475	203	313
					-					
Right -of -use -Assets					-					
Leasehold land	17,543	-	-	17,543	1,726	574	-	2,299	15,244	15,817
Total	**3,75,066**	**708**	**-**	**3,75,774**	**33,117**	**12,569**	**-**	**45,686**	**3,30,088**	**3,41,949**

	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
Assets	**As at April 01, 2021**	**Additions During the year**	**Disposal/ Adjustments During the year**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at April 01, 2021**	**Additions During the year**	**Disposal/ Adjustments During the year**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2021**
Buildings	1,96,411	-	-	1,96,411	10,697	6,533	-	17,230	1,79,181	1,85,714
Plant and Equipment	1,60,155	125	-	1,60,280	8,419	5,337	-	13,756	1,46,524	1,51,736
Furniture and Fixture	154	-	-	154	25	15	-	40	114	129
Office Equipment	667	11	-	678	231	134	-	365	313	436
Right -of -use -Assets										
Leasehold land	17,543	-	-	17,543	1,153	573	-	1,726	15,817	16,390
Total	**3,74,930**	**136**	**-**	**3,75,066**	**20,525**	**12,592**	**-**	**33,117**	**3,41,949**	**3,54,405**

a. The title deeds of all the immoveable properties are held in the name of the Company.

b. Residual Value and useful life of Proeprty Plant and Equipment are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at the end of each reporting period.

(₹ in thousand)

5 Capital Work-in-Progress

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	708	708
Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Capitalised during the year	(708)	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	-	708

i. Capital Work-in-Progress as at March 31, 2023 is Rs. Nil & as at March 31, 2022 is Rs. 708 thousands for plant and Machinery.

a. Capital-work-in progress aging schedule

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in Capital-work-in progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-		-	-

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in Capital-work-in progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-		708	-	708

(b) Completion schedule for capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue:

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in Capital-work-in progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended		-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in Capital-work-in progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	708		-	-	708

6 (i) Other Financial Assets -Non-Current

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Term Deposit with more than 12 months maturity [Refer note 'a' below']	6,502	6,499
Security Deposits	2,277	2,217
	8,779	8,716

(ii) Other Financial Assets -Current

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest receivable on Security Deposit	92	92
Amount receivable from the Parent Company	-	33
	92	125

a. Held as margin money : Rs. 6,290 thousand (As at March 31, 2022: Rs. 6,290 thousand) by Central Bank of India for issuing Bank Guarantee in favor of the Government of Maharashtra Irrigation Department. (Refer Note 32.C)

7 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Deferred Tax Assets		
Unabsorbed Tax Depreciation	26,667	24,858
Employee Benefit Payable	246	226
Lease Liability	12	12
MAT credit	4,713	3,366
	31,638	28,462
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Property, Plant and Equipment	29,695	25,303
Unrealised fair value gain on Short Term Investment in Mutual Fund	(0)	7
	29,695	25,310
Net Deferred Tax Assets	1,943	3,152

Components and movement in Deferred Tax Assets and (Liabilities) as of and during the year ended:

	Balance as on March 31, 2022	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as on June 30, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets				
Unabsorbed Tax Depreciation	**24,858**	1,809	-	**26,667**
Employee Benefit Payable	**226**	38	(18)	**246**
Lease Liability	**12**	(0)	-	**12**
MAT credit	**3,366**	1,347	-	**4,713**
	28,462	**3,194**	**(18)**	**31,638**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Property, Plant and Equipment	**25,303**	4,392	-	**29,695**
Unrealised fair value gain on Short Term Investment in Mutual Fund	**7**	(7)	-	**(0)**
	25,310	**4,385**	-	**29,695**
Net Deferred tax Assets (net)	**3,152**	**(1,191)**	**(18)**	**1,943**

	Balance as on March 31, 2021	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as on March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets				
Unabsorbed Tax Depreciation	**19,701**	5,157	-	**24,858**
Employee Benefit Payable	**182**	83	(39)	**226**
Lease Liability	**12**	-	-	**12**
MAT credit	**3,097**	269	-	**3,366**
	22,992	**5,509**	**(39)**	**28,462**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Property, Plant and Equipment	**19,538**	5,765	-	**25,303**
Unrealised fair value gain on Short Term Investment in Mutual Fund	**12**	(5)	-	**7**
	19,550	**5,760**	-	**25,310**
Net Deferred tax Assets (net)	**3,442**	**(251)**	**(39)**	**3,152**

(₹ in thousand)

8 Income tax assets (Net) - Current

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Advance tax (net of provision Rs. 1348 thousands (March 31, 2022: Rs. 1,616 thousands)	92	1,452
	92	**1,452**

9 Trade Receivables

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Trade Receivables:		
Unsecured, Considered Good	3	1,006
	3	1,006
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	3	**1,006**

a) For related party balance, Refer Note - 28.

b) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies, respectively, in which any director is a partner, or director or member.

Trade Receivables aging schedule

Particulars As on March 31, 2023	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years.	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	(0)		3	-	-	-	**3**
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**(0)**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**

Particulars As on March 31, 2022	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years.	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	-	1,006	-		-	-	**1,006**
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**1,006**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,006**

10 Investments - Current

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Investments in Mutual Funds at FVTPL		
-Investments in Debt Schemes of Mutual Funds	-	541
	-	**541**

Aggregate cost of quoted and unquoted investments, market value of quoted investments and aggregate amount of impairment in value of Investments are given below:

Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	541
Aggregate cost of quoted investments	-	516

11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Cash on hand	14	14
Balances with Banks		
-In current accounts	436	1,819
	450	**1,833**

a There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting year and prior year.

12 Other Current Assets

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Advances to Suppliers	23	67
Prepaid Expenses	170	287
	193	**354**

13 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Authorized Share Capital		
36,000,000 (As at March 31, 2022 : 36,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,60,000	3,60,000
	3,60,000	**3,60,000**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital		
29,932,330 (As at March 31, 2022 :29,932,330) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	2,99,323	2,99,323
	2,99,323	**2,99,323**

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

	Year ended March 31,2023		Year ended March 31,2022	
	Nos.	Rs. In thousands	Nos.	Rs. In thousands
At the beginning of the year	2,99,32,330	2,99,323	2,99,32,330	2,99,323
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,99,32,330**	**2,99,323**	**2,99,32,330**	**2,99,323**

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:-
The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company.

c. Details of shareholders more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company and shares held by Holding Company:-

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	%	Nos.	Rs. In thousands	%	Nos.	Rs. In thousands
Hindalco Industries Ltd.& its Nominees (Holding Co.)	74.00	2,21,49,699	2,21,497	74.00	2,21,49,699	2,21,497
Rajeev Goenka	19.50	58,36,983	58,370	19.50	58,36,983	58,370
Ravi Goenka	6.50	19,45,648	19,456	6.50	19,45,648	19,456

(₹ in thousand)

d. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year and Movement

Name of the Promoter	No, of Shares as at March 31, 2023	% of Holding	No, of Shares as at March 31, 2022	% of Holding	% Change during the Year
Hindalco Industries Ltd.& its Nominees (Holding Co.)	2,21,49,699	74.00	2,21,49,699	74.00	-
Rajeev Goenka	58,36,983	19.50	58,36,983	19.50	-
Ravi Goenka	19,45,648	6.50	19,45,648	6.50	-
Total	**2,99,32,330**	**100**	**2,99,32,330**	**100**	**-**

14 Other Equity

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Accumulated (Deficit)/ Surplus [Refer note 'a' below']	3,318	(2,829)
	3,318	**(2,829)**

a. Accumulated (Deficit)/Surplus

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2021
Opening Balance	(2,829)	(4,639)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	6,101	1,710
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the year	46	100
Closing Balance	**3,318**	**(2,829)**

15 (i) Long Term Borrowings

Unsecured Loans

Intercorporate loan from the Holding Company (Refer Note 28)	25,900	48,288
Loan from a Director (Refer Note 28)	9,100	6,500
	35,000	**54,788**
Less : Current maturities of Long-Term Borrowings & Interest Payable (Refer Note 15(ii))	3,600	29,788
	31,400	**25,000**

(ii) Short Term Borrowings

Intercorporate loan from the Holding Company (Refer Note 28)	2,664	29,788
Loan from a Director (Refer Note 28)	936	
	3,600	**29,788**

i) The rate of interest of loans received from Holding Company and a Director is based on Axis Bank 1 year 'Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rate' plus a spread of 240 basis points.

ii) Pursuant to the amendment in the loan agreement with the Holding Company, Hindalco Insustries Limited dated March 19, 2020, the revised the schedule of repayment of loan is as follows:

Date of Repayment	Repayment Amount
December 31, 2022	10,192
March 31, 2023	19,596
Total	**29,788**

iii) The Company has received a term loan from its Holding Company and Director (Mr. Rajeev Goenka) as on December 31, 2020, for the purposes of repayment of the existing outstanding loan. This term loan will be repaid as under:

Date of Repayment	Holding Company	Director
March 31, 2024	2,664	936
December 31, 2024	5,550	1,950
March 31, 2025	6,586	2,314
Total	**14,800**	**5,200**

iv) The Company has received a term loan from its Holding Company and Director (Mr. Rajeev Goenka) as on March 31, 2022, for the purposes of repayment of the existing outstanding loan. This term loan will be repaid as under:

Date of Repayment	Holding Company	Director
December 31, 2025	3,700	1,300
Total	**3,700**	**1,300**

(v) The Company has received a term loan of Rs. 600 thousands and Rs. 2,650 thousand from its Director (Mr. Rajeev Goenka) on September 1, 2021 December 31, 2021 respectively. The same was repaid on September 2, 2021 and January 3, 2022 respectively.

vi) The Company has received a term loan from its Holding Company and Director (Mr. Rajeev Goenka) as on July 31, 2022, for working capital purposes. This term loan will be repaid as under:

Date of Repayment	Holding Company	Director
March 31, 2026	3,700	1,300
Total	**3,700**	**1,300**

vii) The Company has received a term loan from its Holding Company and Director (Mr. Rajeev Goenka) as on November 1, 2022, for working capital purposes. This term loan will be repaid as under:

Date of Repayment	Holding Company	Director
March 31, 2026	1,850	650
Total	**1,850**	**650**

viii) The Company has received a term loan from its Holding Company and Director (Mr. Rajeev Goenka) as on March 10, 2023, for working capital purposes. This term loan will be repaid as under:

Date of Repayment	Holding Company	Director
March 31, 2026	1,850	650
Total	**1,850**	**650**

(viii) The above terms loan obtained by the Company have been applied for the purposes for which for which they were obtained.

16 (i) Lease Liabilities- Non Current

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Lease Liabilities	38	38
	38	**38**

(ii) Lease Liabilities- Current

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Lease Liabilities	4	4
	4	**4**

(₹ in thousand)

17 (i) Employee benefit obligations - non current

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Gratuity [Refer Note below and Note 34]	443	410
	443	**410**

(ii) Employee benefit obligations - current

Gratuity [Refer Note 34]	23	20
Compensated absences [Refer Note 34]	419	383
	442	**403**

18 Trade Payables

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Trade Payables		
- Micro and Small Enterprises [Refer Note below "a"]	98	65
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1,827	6,442
	1,925	**6,507**

(a) Information related to Micro and Small Enterprises, as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSME Development Act), are given below. The information given below have been determined to the extent such enterprises have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company:

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(i) Principal amount outstanding	98	65
(ii) Interest on Principal amount due	-	-
(iii) Interest and Principal amount paid beyond appointment day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during the year) but without adding the amount of interest specifi ed under MSME Development Act	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the Small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSME Development Act.	-	-

Ageing of Trade Payables

Particulars As on March 31, 2023	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	98	-	-	-	-	**98**
Others	1,712	61	-	54	-	-	**1,827**
Total	**1,712**	**159**	**-**	**54**	**-**	**-**	**1,925**

Ageing of Trade Payables

Particulars As on March 31, 2022	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	65	-	-	-	-	**65**
Others	6,277	111	-	54	-	-	**6,442**
Total	**6,277**	**176**	**-**	**54**	**-**	**-**	**6,507**

19 Other Financial Liabilities- Current

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Capital Creditors [Refer note below]	1,000	1,000
	1,000	**1,000**

Capital creditors includes an amount of Rs. 1,000 thousand (Previous year Rs. 1,000 thousand) payable to Contractors towards retention money pursuant to the Contract for construction of hydro power project and supply of Plant Machinery.

20 Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Statutory Dues Payable	147	192
	147	**192**

21 Revenue From Operations

	Year ended March 31,2023	Year ended March 31,2022
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of Power (refer Note 28)	40,329	34,502
Sale of Scrap	143	0
	40,472	**34,502**
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:		
Contract Price	**40,472**	**34,502**
Adjustments for:		
Refund Liabilities and discounts	**-**	**-**
	40,472	34,502

22 Other Income

	Year ended March 31,2023	Year ended March 31,2022
Interest Income [Refer note 'a' below']	493	309
Gain on sale of Short Term Investment in Mutual Fund measured at FVTPL	1	258
Other Income	139	
	633	**567**

a. Includes interest income on term deposits with bank and interest from deposit with Electricity department.

23 Employee Benefits Expense

	Year ended March 31,2023	Year ended March 31,2022
Salaries and Bonus	3,904	3,916
Post-Employment Benefits:		
- Gratuity Expenses (Refer Note 34)	100	112
Compensated absences (Refer Note 34)	36	206
Staff Welfare expenses	152	104
	4,192	**4,338**

(₹ in thousand)

24 Depreciation Expense

	Year ended March 31,2023	Year ended March 31,2022
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	11,995	12,019
Depreciation on Right-of-use Assets	574	573
	12,569	**12,592**

25 Other Expense

	Year ended March 31,2023	Year ended March 31,2022
Generator runing cost and expenses	39	38
Electricity Expenses	804	688
Water Charges	507	462
Repair and Maintenance	4,406	2,589
Rates and Taxes	97	232
Unrealised fair value loss on Short Term Investment in Mutual Fund measured at FVTPL		18
Insurance charges	468	482
Payment to Auditors (Refer note 'a' below)	174	773
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Fees	971	969
Travelling and conveyance	777	738
Directors' Fees	60	60
Security Expenses	1,374	1,172
Miscellaneous Expenses	336	259
	10,013	**8,480**

a. Payment to Auditors (net of credit of Taxes)

Statutory Audit fees	150	773
Other Services	24	
	174	**773**

26 Finance Cost

	Year ended March 31,2023	Year ended March 31,2022
Interest on term Loan:		
- from Holding Company (Refer Note 28)	4,857	6,930
- from a Director (Refer Note 28)	830	509
Other finance Cost	5	4
	5,692	**7,443**

Subsequent to introduction of Ind AS 116 Leases, the company has recognized Long Term leases as ROU Assets and created Lease Obligation representing Present Value of future minimum lease payment. The unwinding of such obligation is recognized as Interest Expenses of Rs 4 thousand (Previous Year Rs. 4 thousand) included in other finance Cost .

27 Income Taxes

	Year ended March 31,2023	Year ended March 31,2022
(a) Income tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profi t and Loss		
Current Tax		
Current Tax for current year	1,348	346
Tax Adjustment of previous years	(0)	(92)
	1,347	254
Deferred tax expense		
Current Year	1,191	394
Tax Adjustment of previous years		(142)
	1,191	252
Total Income tax expense recognised in current year	**2,538**	**506**

(b) The reconciliation of income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to incometax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss is as follows:

	Year ended March 31,2023	Year ended March 31,2022
Profit before income tax	8,639	2,216
Indian statutory income tax rate	27.82	27.82
Expected Income tax expense	2,403	616
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Tax pertaining to prior years	(0)	(233)
Disallowance of amortization of ROU assets	160	159
Others (Net)	(25)	(37)
Total income tax expense	**2,538**	**506**

(c) Income Tax Expenses recognised in OCI		
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligations	18	39
	18	**39**

(₹ in thousand)

28 Related Party Transactions as per Ind AS 24

(A) **Holding Company**

The Company is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Type	Place of Incorporation
Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding Company	India

Other Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(B) **Key management personnel**	1) Mr. Kailash Nath Bhandari - Independent Director 2) Mr. Sandeep Taori - Independent Director 3) Mr. Rajeev Goenka - Director 4) Mr. Anil Kumar Malik - Director (upto March 16,2023) 5) Mr. Arun Kumar Bhaskaran- Director (from May 18, 2021) 6) Mr. Anil Arya- Director (from May 17, 2021) 7) Mr. Anil Mathew - Director (upto May 14, 2021) 8) Ms. Geetika Anand - Director (from March 16,2023)

(C) The following transactions were carried out during the year with the related parties :

Nature of Transactions	Year Ended March 31,2023	Year Ended March 31,2022
i. Holding Company		
Sale of Electricity	40,329	34,502
Loan Received	7,400	3,700
Repayment of Loan	29,788	30,575
Interest on Loan	4,857	6,930
Reimbursement / Purchases	392	402
ii. Transactions with Directors and their relative		
Loan Received		
-Rajeev Goenka	2,600	4,550
Loan Repaid		
-Rajeev Goenka		3,250
Interest on Loan		
-Rajeev Goenka	830	509
iii. Sitting Fees to Directors		
Mr. Kailash Nath Bhandari	30	30
Mr. Sandeep Taori	30	30

(D) The following are balances of related parties mentioned in (A) above:

Nature of Transactions	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Outstanding Loan Balance		
From Holding Company	25,900	48,288
From Rajeev Goenka	9,100	6,500
Trade Receivables / Other Receivables from Holding Company		
Trade Receivables	3	1,006
Other Receivables	-	33
Outstanding Directors Sitting fee		
Mr. Kailash Nath Bhandari	27	27
Mr. Sandeep Taori	27	27

As there were no balances outstanding against transactions with other parties, no disclosure has been made.

29 Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted)

		March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Profit after tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	(A)	6,101	1,710
Weighted Average number of Equity shares outstanding	(B)	2,99,32,330	2,99,32,330
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (in Rupee)	(A / B)	0.20	0.06
Nominal value of an Equity Share (in Rupees)		10.00	10.00

(₹ in thousand)

30 The carrying value of Financial Instruments by category:

A. Accounting classifications fair values

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost		
Cash and Bank Balance	450	1,833
Trade Receivable	3	1,006
Other Current Financial Assets	92	125
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	8,779	8,716
	9,323	**11,680**
Financial Assets Carried at FVTPL		
Investments in Debt Schemes of Mutual Funds	-	541
	-	**541**
Financial Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost		
Borrowings	35,000	54,788
Trade Payable	1,925	6,507
Lease Liabilities	42	42
Others	1,000	1,000
	37,967	**62,337**

B. (i) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured as fair value - Level 1

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Financial Assets		
Investments	-	541
	-	**541**

(ii) Fair value disclosure of Financial Assets measured at amortised cost - Level 3

Financial Assets		
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	8,779	8,716
	8,779	**8,716**

(iii) Fair value disclosure of Financial Liability measured at amortised cost - Level 3

Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	35,000	54,788
	35,000	**54,788**

Fair values for current financial assets and financial liabilities have not been disclosed because their carrying amount are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

C. Fair Value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimate made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

(i) Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. Mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

(ii) The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument in included in level 2. Borrowings have been fair valued using credit adjusted interest rate pervailing on the reporting date.

(iii) If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

31 Net Debt Reconciliation

	Liabilities from financing activities	
	Non-current Borrowings (Including current maturities)	**Lease Obligations**
Net Debt as at March 31, 2021	**80,363**	43
Cash Flows (Net)	(25,575)	(4)
Interest Paid	(7,439)	-
Interest Expenses	7,439	4
Net Debt as at March 31, 2022	**54,788**	**43**
Net Debt as at March 31, 2022	**54,788**	43
Cash Flows (Net)	(19,788)	
Interest Paid	(5,686)	-
Interest Expenses	5,686	
Net Debt as at March 31, 2023	**35,000**	**43**

SUVAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

(₹ in thousand)

32 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

		As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
A.	**Contingent Liabilities**		
	Claims against the Company not acknowledged	-	-
B.	**Capital commitment :**		
	Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of advances)	-	-
C.	**Bank Guarantee :**		
	Bank Guarantee given by Banks on behalf of the Company		
	(i) Government of Maharashtra Irrigation Department	6,290	6,290

33 Segment Information

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

The Company's Board of Directors who are identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company, examine the performance of the business and allocates funds on the basis of the single reportable segment as 'Hydro Power'.

Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets and segment liability, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets and total amount of charge for depreciation/ amortisation during the period, is as reflected in these Financial Statements.

Entire sale of power is to a single customer i.e. Hindalco Industries Limited.

34 Employee Benefits Obligations

A. Compensated absences

The Compensated absences cover the Company's liability for earned leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 419 thousand (Previous year: Rs. 383 thousand) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for these obligations.

B. Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity

The Company has schemes (unfunded) for payment of gratuity to all eligible employees calculated at specified number of days (15 days) of last drawn salary depending upon the tenure of service for each year of completed service subject to minimum service of five years payable at the time of separation or on exit otherwise. These defined benefit gratuity plans are governed by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

		As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(a)	**Defined Benefit Obligations**		
	DBO at the beginning of the year	**430**	**457**
	Current service cost	70	83
	Interest Cost on the DBO	30	29
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the period	(64)	-139
	DBO at the end of the year	**466**	**430**

		As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(b)	**Expense recognised during the year**		
	Current Service cost	70	83
	Interest Cost on the DBO	30	29
	Net Gratuity Cost	**100**	**112**

		As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(C)	**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**		
	Due to Experience adjustment	(32)	(10)
	Due to Demographic assumptions	-	131
	Due to Financial assumptions	(32)	(260)
	Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss recognised in OCI	**(64)**	**(139)**

(d)	**Principal Actuarial Assumptions**		
	Discount rate (based on the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities)	7.50%	7.00%
	Salary escalation rate	7.50%	7.50%
	Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation (years)	14	14
	Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult.

		As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(e)	**Non-Current and Current portion of Defined Benefit Obligations**		
	Current	23	20
	Non- Current	443	410

(₹ in thousand)

34 Employee Benefits Obligations (cont...)

(f) Sensitivity analyses

Sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be co-related. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as and when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Defined Benefit Obligations		
Discount Rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in discount rate	(56)	(54)
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in discount rate	67	66
Salary Escalation Rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in discount rate	67	65
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in discount rate	(56)	(54)

(g) Risk exposure

Defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Interest Rate Risk, Salary Risk and Demographic Risk.

(i) Interest Rate Risk: While calculating the defined benefit obligation a discount rate based on government bonds yields of matching tenure is used to arrive at the present value of future obligations. If the bond yield falls, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

(ii) Salary Risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation

(iii) Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligations is not straight forward and depends on the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

35 Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) - Items that will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss	**As at March 31,2023**	**As at March 31,2022**
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation	64	139
	64	**139**

(₹ in thousand)

36 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management's direction and control.

A. Market Risk

Power Generation

Company has entered into a long term arrangement with the Holding company for sale of power and therefore there is no risk visualised in the market.

B. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk because of which the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rate. The Company's exposure to the risks of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating rate interest.

Interest Rate Risk Exposure

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

Particulars	**March 31,2023**	**March 31,2022**
Variable rate of interest	35,000	54,788
Total Borrowings	**35,000**	**54,788**

At the end of the reporting period , the Company had the following variable rate borrowings

Particulars	**March 31,2023**			**March 31,2022**		
	Weighted average interest rate (%)	**Balance**	**% of total loans**	**Weighted average interest rate**	**Balance**	**% of total loans**
Loan from Holding Company & Director	10.74%	35,000	100.00%	9.75%	54,788	100.00%

C. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, liquid investments and the availability of funding through borrowing from Holding Company (Hindalco Industries Limited). Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Available liquidity is as follows :

	As at March 31,2023	**As at March 31,2022**
Cash and cash equivalents	450	1,833
Investments in Debt Schemes of Mutual Funds	-	541
Total liquidity	**450**	**2,374**

The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are as below:-

As at March 31, 2023	**Less than 1 Year**	**Between 1 years and 2 years**	**Between 2 years and 5 years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Total Contractual Cash Flows**	**Carrying Amount**
Borrowings - Refer note below	7,503	19,692	16,533	-	43,728	35,000
Trade Payable	1,925	-	-	-	1,925	1,925
Lease Liabilities	4	4	12	88	108	42
Others	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Total	**10,432**	**19,696**	**16,545**	**88**	**46,762**	**37,967**

As at March 31, 2022	**Less than 1 Year**	**Between 1 years and 2 years**	**Between 2 years and 5 years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Total Contractual Cash Flows**	**Carrying Amount**
Borrowings - Refer note below	34,882	6,075	23,629	-	64,586	54,788
Trade Payable	6,507	-	-	-	6,507	6,507
Lease Liabilities	4	4	12	88	108	42
Others	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Total	**42,392**	**6,079**	**23,641**	**88**	**72,201**	**62,337**

Contractual Cash flows towards borrowings includes Rs. 8,728 thousand (As at March 31, 2022: 9,798 thousand) towards future obligation for interest outgo on borrowings.

D. Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to counter party credit risk from trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, Short team liquid investments and other financial instruments. The Company has clearly defined policies to mitigate counterparty risks. Cash and Short term liquid investments are held primarily in debt schemes of mutual funds and banks with good credit ratings. The Company do not anticipate any credit risk on these cases and thus no provision has been made in antipation of counterparty credit risk. The Company sells power to its parent company, Hindalco Industries Limited. No credit risk is perceived on trade receivables considering parent company's credit rating and financial position.

37 Capital Management

Risk Management:

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

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

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Net debt (total borrowings less current investment and cash & cash equivalents) to equity ratio is used to monitor capital. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the Half Year ended September 30, 2022 and Year ended March 31, 2022.

	As at March 31,2023	**As at March 31,2022**
Net debt (total borrowings less current investment and cash & cash equivalents)	34,592	52,457
Total equity	3,02,641	2,96,494
Net debt to equity ratio	11%	18%

(₹ in thousand)

38 Corporate Social Responsibility
The average net Profits for last three financials years, calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013, is below the threshold set-out under the Section 135 of the Act. Hence the Company is not required to spend any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

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

40 Relationship With Struck Off Companies
The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

41 Disclosure of Ratios

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
i) Current ratio [No. of times] *[(Total current assets) / (Total current liabilities less current maturity of long term borrowings)]*	0.24	0.66	-64%	Decrease in Ratio is on account of decrease in current assets
ii) Debt Equity Ratio (No. of times) *[(Borrowings + Lease Liabilities)/ Total Equity]*	0.12	0.18	-37%	Decrease in Ratio on account of repayment of loan during the period
iii) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (No. of times) *[(Profit before interest , tax and Depreciation and Loss on sale of Investments)/ (Finance Cost + Scheduled Principal Repayment)]*	0.66	0.36	85%	Increase in the ratio is on account of repayment of loan during the period
iv) Return on Equity Ratio [%] *(Profit after tax / Average Networth)*	2.04%	0.58%	251%	Increase is mainly on account of Increase in Profit after tax for the current year
v) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (No. of times) *[Revenue from Operations/Average Trade Receivables]*	80.23	67.88	18%	
vi) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (No. of times) *(Total Employee Benefit expense and Other expenses/Average Trade payables)*	3.37	2.33	45%	Increase in Ratio is mainly on account of payment of creditors & decrease in expenditure
vii) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (No. of times) *[Total Income/ Working Capital]*	(15.29)	(8.26)	85%	Increase in mainly on account of increase in total income due to higher generation of electicity during the year
viii) Net profit Ratio [%] *[Profit after tax / Total Income]*	14.84%	4.88%	204%	Increase is mainly on account of Increase in Profit after tax.
ix) Return on Capital Employed Ratio [%] *(Profit before Interest & Taxes / Average Capital Employed)*	4.78%	2.66%	80%	Increase is mainly on account of increase in profit before Interest & Taxes and increase n Average capital employed during the period.
x) Return on Investment [%] *[Profit before Interest & Taxes/ Average Total assets]*	4.09%	2.61%	57%	Increase in on account of increase in profit during the year

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

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

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

45 Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment:
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the current or previous year.

46 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies:
There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

47 Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions:
There are no borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions during the current or previous year.

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

49 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. 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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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:

a. 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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

50 Loans to Promoters/Directors/Key Managerial Persons
The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties which is covered under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013, either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

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

52 Borrowings from Banks against Security of Current Assets.
The Company has no borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Hence no quarterly returns or statements of current assets needs to be filed by the Company with banks.

(₹ in thousand)

53 Prior year comparative have been regrouped/ reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation and disclosure, wherever applicable.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. - 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

For and on behalf of
Suvas Holdings Limited

Rajeev Goenka
Director
DIN: 00059346

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Geetika Anand
Director
DIN: 08055635

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Ganesh Hole
Chief Financial officer

Place: Pune
Date : 24/04/2023

Gaurav Sidhapura
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24/04/2023

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
FRN 304026E/E-300009
Mumbai

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, 252, Veer Savarkar Marg, Shivaji Park, Dadar (West) Mumbai – 400 028
T: +91 (22) 66691500, F: +91 (22) 66547804 / 07

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director'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.

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

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

8. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances; Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
   - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

    (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (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 – Refer Note 35 to the financial statements;

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2023, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

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Mumbai

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 46(vii) to the financial statements);

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 46(vii) to the financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for books of account to have the feature of audit trail, edit log and related matters in the accounting software used by the Company, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

12. The Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Arunkumar Ramdas
Partner
Membership Number: 112433

UDIN: 23112433BGYMLO6743
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2023

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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FRN 304026E/E-300009
Mumbai

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Arunkumar Ramdas
Partner
Membership Number: 112433

UDIN: 23112433BGYMLO6743
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2023

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under this Clause is not applicable.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The Company does not own any immovable properties as disclosed in Note 4 on Property, Plant and Equipment to the Financial Statements other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee, as disclosed in Note 6 on Right of use Assets to the Financial Statements.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. (a) The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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Mumbai

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, provident fund, income tax, service tax, duty of customs and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues in respect of provident fund, cess, and Goods and Services Tax, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of other statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2023 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs) *	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest	218.47	Assessment Year 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (A)
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	1,253.55	2006-07 to Apr-2012 and Jul-2012 to Jan-2013	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		25.66	Apr-2012 to Jun-2012	Joint/Additional Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs & Service Tax
		841.29	2006-07 to Jun 2012 and April 2013 to June 2017	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		37.24	Jul-2012 to Mar-2013	Joint/Additional Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs & Service Tax
		246.54	2010-11 to Jun-2017	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
The Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	80.00	2017-18	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)

Net of Amount deposited

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Mumbai

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) As the Company did not have any loans and borrowings from any lender during the year, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short term basis.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants
FRN 304026E/E-300009
Mumbai

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has one CIC as part of the Group as detailed in Note 46 to the Financial Statements. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
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xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 46 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, as at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company does not have any ongoing projects, under section 135(5) during the year ended March 31, 2023 and hence the question of our commenting on amount remaining unspent in respect of ongoing projects does not arise.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Arunkumar Ramdas
Partner
Membership Number: 112433

UDIN: 23112433BGYMLO6743
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2023

Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31st March, 2023	As At 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4,5	640.99	1,079.25
Right-of-use Assets	6	1,460.25	2,674.15
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	7	6.00	6.00
Other Non-Current Assets	8	133.16	133.16
Income Tax Assets (Net)	9	432.39	323.51
		2,672.79	**4,216.07**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	10	1,533.63	9,004.13
Trade Receivables	11	351.59	28.64
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	138.55	14.00
Other Financial Assets	13	8,426.93	0.93
Other Current Assets	14	134.68	42.18
		10,585.38	**9,089.88**
TOTAL ASSETS		**13,258.17**	**13,305.95**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	15	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other Equity	16	5,947.88	4,500.52
		10,947.88	**9,500.52**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	39(I)	383.86	1,784.08
Employee Benefit Obligation	17	58.54	62.98
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	50.79	410.61
		493.19	**2,257.67**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	39(I)	1,413.15	1,299.48
Other Financial Liabilities	19	21.78	4.76
Trade Payables	20		
Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		320.14	180.23
Employee Benefit Obligation	21	35.24	37.97
Contract Liabilities	22	6.61	7.60
Other Current Liabilities	23	20.18	17.72
		1,817.10	**1,547.76**
Total Liabilities		**2,310.29**	**3,805.43**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**13,258.17**	**13,305.95**
Basis of preparation and Significant Accounting Policies	1-3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our attached report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No : 304026E/E-300009

Arunkumar Ramdas
Partner
Membership No: 112433

Place: MUMBAI
Date: 28th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Krishnaraju Kumravel
Director
DIN - 09720939
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Anil Mathew
Director
DIN - 00584386
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	24	5,750.97	5,432.23
Other Income	25	1,432.93	1,113.57
Total Income		**7,183.90**	**6,545.80**
EXPENSES			
Vessel Handling and Cargo Handling Expenses	26	749.01	594.00
Employee Benefits Expense	27	275.88	255.30
Finance Costs	28	186.44	280.26
Depreciation Expenses	4,6	1,677.98	1,650.53
Other Expenses	29	2,646.67	1,168.52
Total Expenses		**5,535.98**	**3,948.61**
Profit Before Tax and Exceptional Items		**1,647.92**	**2,597.19**
Exceptional Items	30	-	**500.00**
Profit after Exceptional items		**1,647.92**	**2,097.19**
Tax Expenses	31		
Current Tax		671.56	833.66
Adjustments of current tax of prior periods		(106.39)	-
Deferred Tax		(361.03)	(61.56)
		204.14	**772.10**
Profit after Exceptional Items and Tax		**1,443.78**	**1,325.09**
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
i) Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	33	4.79	(0.43)
ii)Income tax effect of items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	45	(1.21)	0.13
		3.58	**(0.30)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**1,447.36**	**1,324.79**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	32	2.89	2.65

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our attached report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No : 304026E/E-300009

Arunkumar Ramdas
Partner
Membership No: 112433

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Krishnaraju Kumravel
Director
DIN - 09720939
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Anil Mathew
Director
DIN - 00584386
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Equity Share capital as at 1st April, 2021	**5,000.00**
Changes in Equity share capital during 2021-22	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**5,000.00**
Changes in Equity share capital during 2022-23	-
Equity Share capital as at 31st March, 2023	**5,000.00**

B Other Equity

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
			Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Obligation	
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	**1,549.15**	**1,630.58**	**(4.00)**	**3,175.73**
Profit for the year	-	1,325.09	-	1,325.09
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(0.30)	(0.30)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	**1,325.09**	**(0.30)**	**1,324.79**
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**1,549.15**	**2,955.67**	**(4.30)**	**4,500.52**
Profit for the year	-	1,443.78	-	1,443.78
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	3.58	3.58
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	**1,443.78**	**3.58**	**1,447.36**
Balance as at 31st March 2023	**1,549.15**	**4,399.45**	**(0.72)**	**5,947.88**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our attached report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No : 304026E/E-300009

Arunkumar Ramdas
Partner
Membership No: 112433

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Krishnaraju Kumravel
Director
DIN - 09720939

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Anil Mathew
Director
DIN - 00584386

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	1,647.92	2,097.19
Adjustment for :		
Finance Costs	186.44	280.26
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,677.98	1,650.53
Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	2.39	-
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits with Non Banking Financial Company	(426.93)	-
Net Loss/(Gain) on Financial Instruments measured at Fair value through Profit and Loss	(51.20)	(254.16)
Gain on sale of Investments measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	(54.06)	(71.55)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,982.54**	**3,702.27**
Adjustments for Changes in working Capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(322.95)	109.52
(Increase) in Other assets	(91.57)	(56.72)
Increase in Trade Payables	139.91	74.82
Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities	16.11	(224.55)
Cash generation from Operation before Tax	**2,724.04**	**3,605.34**
Income tax paid (net of Refund)	(674.03)	(862.70)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	**2,050.01**	**2,742.64**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments to acquire Property, Plant and Equipment	(10.48)	(24.25)
Deposits with Non Banking Financial Company	(8,000.00)	-
Purchase of investments	(1,424.97)	(1,899.90)
Sale of investments	9,000.69	550.00
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)	**(434.74)**	**(1,374.15)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest and other charges paid (Including interest of leasing arrangement)	(186.44)	(280.26)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(1,304.28)	(1,183.37)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities (C)	**(1,490.72)**	**(1,463.63)**
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	124.55	(95.14)
Add : Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	14.00	109.14
Cash and Cash Equivalents as reported in Balance Sheet	**138.55**	**14.00**
Above Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of:		
Current Accounts	138.55	14.00
Cash on hand (Rs. 17)	0.00	0.00
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer note 12)	**138.55**	**14.00**

Price Waterhouse & Co. Chartered Accountants LLP
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Mumbai

DAHEJ HARBOUR AND INFRASTRUCTURE LTD.

Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Additional Disclosures - Statement of Cash Flow

Non Cash Financing and Investing Activities - Supplementary Information

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Acquisition of Right of Use Asset	17.73	70.81
Total	17.73	70.81

Net Debt Reconciliation

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Opening Lease liabilities	3,083.56	4,201.69
Additions during the year	17.73	70.81
Add Interest expense for leasing arrangement	186.44	280.26
Liabilities paid during the year (including interest)	(1,490.72)	(1,469.20)
Net Debt	**1,797.01**	**3,083.56**
Lease Liability	**1,797.01**	**3,083.56**
Of which are:		
Current Lease Liability	**1,413.15**	**1,299.48**
Non-Current Lease Liability	**383.86**	**1,784.08**

i) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flow as notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.
ii) Cash Flow from Operating Activates includes Rs 84.04 lakhs (31st March, 2022 : Rs 52.13 Lakhs) being expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our attached report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No : 304026E/E-300009

Arunkumar Ramdas
Partner
Membership No: 112433

Place: mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Krishnaraju Kumravel
Director
DIN - 09720939

Place: mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Anil Mathew
Director
DIN - 00584386

Place: mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Company Secretary

Place: mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Company Overview

Dahej Harbour And Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in India in the year 1998 and has its registered office at P.O. Dahej, Lakhigam, Bharuch-392130.

The Company has Jetty at Dahej, Dist. Bharuch in the State of Gujarat on License given by Gujarat Maritime Board on build, transfer, operate and maintain basis mainly for the purpose of handling captive cargo for its holding company M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd (Unit: Birla Copper).

1. Basis of preparation

i. These Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 28, 2023.

ii. Compliance with Ind AS

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

iii. Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Tangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location and present value of any obligatory decommissioning costs for its intended use.

In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads and directly attributable borrowing costs.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets, net of their residual values over their estimated useful lives based on technical evaluation done by management, which are different than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the Asset.

Particulars	Useful Life (in years)
Plant and Equipment	10-15
Office Equipment	5-15
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Vehicles	10
Jetty	25

An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of assets exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value in use and net realizable price. Value in use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful life of the assets. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in recoverable amount.

Jetty is reported at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is charged over the agreed license period of 25 years of Jetty. The estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Disposal of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP FRN 304026E/E-300009 Mumbai

DAHEJ HARBOUR AND INFRASTRUCTURE LTD.

b) Revenue recognition

The Company enters in to contract with customer for providing cargo and vessel handling services and other ancillary services to the customer. Revenue from these contracts is recognized in the period, when the service obligations are rendered to the customer.

Unbilled revenue on the services rendered by the company, which exceeds the payment from customer, is recognized as a contract asset. If the payment exceeds the services rendered, a contractual liability is recognized.

c) Income tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

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

d) Leases

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. However, the Company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead account for these as single lease components.

Asset and Liabilities arising from a lease is initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include a net present value of the following lease payments;

- Fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amount expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantee;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising that option

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

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

Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

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

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

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

Payments associated with short-term lease of equipment and all leases of low-value are recognized on a straight line basis as an expense in Statement of Profit and loss. Short term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

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DAHEJ HARBOUR AND INFRASTRUCTURE LTD.

e) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

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

• Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through Statement of profit and loss),

• Those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

(ii) Recognition

Regular purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised on trade - date, being the date on which Company commits to purchase or sale of financial assets.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

(v) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

• the company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or

• retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised.

The company on sale of financial assets derecognises them on trade - date, the date on which company commites to sale financial assets.The cost of assets is determined on First - In, First Out Basis for derecognition purposes.

(vi) Income recognition

Interest Income

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income

Dividend Income

Dividends are received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the right to receive payment is established.

f) Trade and other payables

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

g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price less provision for doubtful debts in case probability of realization is doubtful.

h) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
FRN 304026E/E-300009
Mumbai

DAHEJ HARBOUR AND INFRASTRUCTURE LTD.

i) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit, medical costs and termination benefits

For defined benefit retirement, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement gain/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement gain/(losses)

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries and wages, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit retirement plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

j) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share:-

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:
- The profit attributable to owners of the Company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:
- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

k) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

Foreign exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

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

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l) 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

m) Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

n) Segment Reporting

The Company has determined its primary business segment as Cargo handling, Vessel handling and other ancillary services and there are no other primary reportable segments.

o) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupee in lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

3. Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Useful life and impairment of property, plant and equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life, considering useful life as per Companies Act 2013. Increasing an asset's expected life would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the income statement.

The useful lives of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

Historically, changes in useful lives have not resulted in material changes to the Company's depreciation charge.

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	ORIGINAL COST					ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BOOK VALUE	
	As at 1st April, 2022	Addition	Adjustment	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April, 2022	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Plant and Equipment	165.53	-	-	-	165.53	134.73	1.54	-	136.27	29.26	30.80
Jetty	15,115.32	-	-	-	15,115.32	14,074.13	442.85	-	14,516.98	598.34	1,041.19
Office Equipment	4.08	-	-	-	4.08	2.45	0.49	-	2.94	1.14	1.63
Furniture and Fixtures	4.87	-	-	-	4.87	1.88	0.38	-	2.26	2.61	2.99
Vehicles	7.75	10.48	-	7.75	10.48	5.11	1.09	5.36	0.84	9.64	2.64
TOTAL	**15,297.55**	**10.48**	**-**	**7.75**	**15,300.28**	**14,218.30**	**446.35**	**5.36**	**14,659.29**	**640.99**	**1,079.25**

Particulars	ORIGINAL COST					ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BOOK VALUE	
	As at 1st April, 2021	Addition	Adjustment	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April, 2021	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Plant and Equipment	164.62	24.25	-	23.34	165.53	156.39	0.51	22.17	134.73	30.80	8.23
Jetty	15,115.32	-	-	-	15,115.32	13,631.28	442.85	-	14,074.13	1,041.19	1,484.06
Office Equipment	4.08	-	-	-	4.08	1.98	0.47	-	2.45	1.63	2.10
Furniture and Fixtures	4.87	-	-	-	4.87	1.47	0.41	-	1.88	2.99	3.40
Vehicles	7.75	-	-	-	7.75	4.37	0.74	-	5.11	2.64	3.38
TOTAL	**15,296.64**	**24.25**	**-**	**23.34**	**15,297.55**	**13,795.49**	**444.98**	**22.17**	**14,218.30**	**1,079.25**	**1,501.17**

5 Jetty represents expenses incurred for civil construction. The ownership of Jetty vests with Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). However, GMB has granted the Company permission for the use of the jetty .

6 Right-of-use Assets

Particulars	ORIGINAL COST					ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET CARRYING AMONT	
	As at 1st April, 2022	Addition	Adjustment	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April, 2022	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Buildings	70.81	17.73	-	-	88.54	3.93	30.01	-	33.94	54.60	66.88
Tugs and Boats	5,910.92	-	-	-	5,910.92	3,349.48	1,182.18	-	4,531.66	1,379.26	2,561.44
Lease Hold Land	104.17	-	-	-	104.17	58.34	19.44	-	77.78	26.39	45.83
TOTAL	**6,085.90**	**17.73**	**-**	**-**	**6,103.63**	**3,411.75**	**1,231.63**	**-**	**4,643.38**	**1,460.25**	**2,674.15**

Particulars	ORIGINAL COST					ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET CARRYING AMONT	
	As at 1st April, 2021	Addition	Adjustment	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April, 2021	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Buildings	10.02	70.81	(10.02)	-	70.81	-	3.93	-	3.93	66.88	10.02
Tugs and Boats	5,906.67	-	10.02	5.77	5,910.92	2,168.24	1,182.18	0.94	3,349.48	2,561.44	3,738.43
Lease Hold Land	104.17	-	-	-	104.17	38.90	19.44	-	58.34	45.83	65.27
TOTAL	**6,020.86**	**70.81**	**-**	**5.77**	**6,085.90**	**2,207.14**	**1,205.55**	**0.94**	**3,411.75**	**2,674.15**	**3,813.72**

* Company has recognised right of use assets on adoption of Ind AS 116 w.e.f 1st April, 2019, please refer note 39.

DAHEJ HARBOUR AND INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

		As At 31st March, 2023	As At 31st March, 2022
7	**Other Financial Assets, Non-current**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Security Deposit	6.00	6.00
	Total	**6.00**	**6.00**
8	**Other Non-Current Assets**		
	Deposits with Government and other authorities	133.16	133.16
	Total	**133.16**	**133.16**
9	**Income Tax Assets (Net)**		
	Advance Tax (Net of Provisions)	432.39	323.51
	Total	**432.39**	**323.51**
10	**Investments**		
	Investments in Debt Mutual Funds (Quoted)		
	BIRLA SUN LIFE SAVING FUND-GROWTH -DIRECT [Face Value Rs. 10, No. of Units 161,076 (31st March, 2022: 331,629)]	757.52	1,477.06
	ABSL Money Manager Fund Gr.-Direct (formerly Birla Sun Life Floating Rate Fund STFP - Growth - Direct) [Face value Rs. 10, No of Units: 136,131 (31st March, 2022: 1,970,935]	430.44	5,891.30
	BIRLA SUN LIFE INCOME FUND-GROWTH-DIRECT PLAN (formerly Birla Sun Lifeincome Plus) [Face value Rs. 10, No of Units: 305,106 (31st March, 2022: 305,106]	345.67	334.04
	BIRLA SUN LIFE FLOATING RATE FUND-GROWTH-Direct Plan [Face Value Rs. 10, No. of Units: Nil (31st March, 2022: 459,072)]	-	1,301.73
		1,533.63	**9,004.13**
11	**Trade Receivables**		
	Unsecured, Considered Good*	351.59	28.64
	Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	15.90	15.90
	Less: Allowance for Doubtful amount	(15.90)	(15.90)
	Total	**351.59**	**28.64**

Refer Note - 43 for ageing of Trade Receivables

*Includes balance receivable from Hindalco Industries Limited (Holding Company) of Rs. 348.47 Lakhs (31st March, 2022: Rs. 14.91 Lakhs) - Refer note 34

12	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Cash on hand (Rs. 17 [31st March, 2022 Rs. 17])	0.00	0.00
	Balances with bank		
	Current Accounts	138.55	14.00
	Total	**138.55**	**14.00**
13	**Other Financial Assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Advance to Employees	-	0.93
	Interest accrued on Fixed Deposit with Non Banking Financial Company	426.93	-
	Deposits with Non Banking Financial Company with initial maturity more than 3 months	8,000.00	-
	Total	**8,426.93**	**0.93**

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(Rs. In Lakhs)

		As At 31st March, 2023	As At 31st March, 2022
14	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Advance to suppliers	35.65	2.01
	Balance with Government authority	56.84	1.39
	Prepaid expenses	42.19	38.78
	Total	**134.68**	**42.18**
15	**Share Capital**		
	Authorised		
	50,000,000 (31st March, 2022: 50,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,000.00	5,000.00
		5,000.00	**5,000.00**
	Issued		
	50,000,000 (31st March, 2022: 50,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,000.00	5,000.00
		5,000.00	**5,000.00**
	Subscribed and Paid-up		
	50,000,000 (31st March, 2022: 50,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,000.00	5,000.00
	Total	**5,000.00**	**5,000.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the number of Shares outstanding:

Particulars	As At 31st March, 2023	As At 31st March, 2022
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000

(b) Shareholder holding more than 5% shares of the Company:

Particulars	As At 31st March, 2023		As At 31st March, 2022	
	Number of Shares	% of Holding	Number of Shares	% of Holding
Hindalco Industries Limited (Holding Company)	5,00,00,000	100%	5,00,00,000	100%

(c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of Promoter	Number of shares	Percentage of Number of shares	Percentage of change during the year
Hindalco Industries Limited	5,00,00,000	100%	-

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DAHEJ HARBOUR AND INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

		As At 31st March, 2023	As At 31st March, 2022
16	**Other Equity**		
	General Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning and end of the year	1,549.15	1,549.15
	Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	2,955.67	1,630.58
	Profit for the Year	1,443.78	1,325.09
	Balance at the end of the year	**4,399.45**	**2,955.67**
	Other Comprehensive Income		
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss (Net of income tax effect)		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	(4.30)	(4.00)
	Addition/(Deletion) during the year	3.58	(0.30)
	Balance at the end of the year	(0.72)	(4.30)
	Total	**5,947.88**	**4,500.52**
17	**Employee Benefit Obligation, Non Current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provision For Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	58.54	62.98
	Total	**58.54**	**62.98**
18	**Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)- (Refer Note 45(a))**		
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	Deferred Tax Liabilities	533.88	1,345.71
	Deferred Tax Assets	(483.09)	(935.10)
	Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	**50.79**	**410.61**
19	**Other Financial Liabilities**		
	Retention Amount Payable	21.78	4.76
	Total	**21.78**	**4.76**
20	**Trade Payable**		
	Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises*	-	-
	Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	320.14	180.23
	Total	**320.14**	**180.23**

Refer Note 42 for ageing of Trade Payable

*There are no amounts due to Micro and Small Enterprises during the year. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been disclosed based on the information available with the Company.

		As At 31st March, 2023	As At 31st March, 2022
21	**Employee Benefit Obligation, Current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	2.22	2.41
	Provision for Leave (Refer Note 33)	33.02	35.56
	Total	**35.24**	**37.97**
22	**Contract Liabilities**		
	Advance from Customers	6.61	7.60
	Total	**6.61**	**7.60**
23	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	Statutory dues payable	18.22	16.07
	Employee related statutory liabilities	1.96	1.65
	Total	**20.18**	**17.72**

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

		Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
24	**Revenue from Operations**		
	Revenue from Contract with Customers		
	Sale of Services	5,750.97	5,432.23
	Total	**5,750.97**	**5,432.23**
25	**Other Income**		
	Interest Income on Fixed Deposits with Non Banking Financial Company	426.93	-
	Gain on sale of investments measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	54.06	71.55
	Net Gain on financial instruments measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	51.20	254.16
	Recovery of Wharfage Charges (Refer Note 34)	896.69	787.86
	Other Non operating Income	4.05	-
	Total	**1,432.93**	**1,113.57**
26	**Vessel Handling and Cargo Handling Expenses**		
	Vessel Handling and Cargo Handling Expenses	749.01	594.00
	Total	**749.01**	**594.00**
27	**Employee Benefits Expense**		
	Salary, Wages and Bonus	244.80	225.25
	Post Employment Pension Benefits		
	Gratuity, Pension and other defined benefits (Refer note 33)	9.30	8.25
	Contribution to Provident fund and other defined contribution funds (Refer note 33)	12.53	12.75
	Staff Welfare Expenses	9.25	9.05
	Total	**275.88**	**255.30**
28	**Finance Cost**		
	Interest expense for leasing arrangement [refer note 39(ii)]	186.44	280.26
	Total	**186.44**	**280.26**

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

		Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
29	**Other Expenses**		
	Repairs to Machinery	43.38	96.60
	Dredging Cost	1,023.68	-
	Repairs to Jetty	349.73	-
	Wharfage Charges	896.69	787.86
	Equipment and material handling expenses	43.98	40.07
	Rates and Taxes	2.80	1.30
	Lease Rent (Refer note (c) below)	20.82	27.50
	Insurance	54.38	55.45
	Payment to Auditors (Refer note (a) below)	6.65	7.03
	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure (refer Note (b) below)	84.04	52.13
	Legal & Professional Services Expenses	51.77	58.05
	Miscellaneous Expenses	68.75	42.53
	Total	**2,646.67**	**1,168.52**
	Note (a) Details of auditors remuneration		
	For Audit Fee	6.65	7.03
	Total	**6.65**	**7.03**
	Note (b) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure		
	Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	38.62	50.60

Amount Spent during the year on:

Particulars	Incurred	Shortfall (If any)	Total
(i) Construction/Acquisition of an asset	-	-	-
(ii) On Purpose other than (i) above	84.04	-	84.04
Total	84.04	-	84.04

The Company has incurred Rs. 84.04 Lakhs during the year towards promoting education, and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among women and children.

		Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Note (c) Lease payments not recognised as liability		
	Short term leases*	20.82	27.50
	Total	**20.82**	**27.50**
	* Short term leases also includes leases wherein specific asset is not identifiable.		
30	**Exceptional Items**		
	Donation to Defense Research and Development Organisation	-	500.00
	Total	-	**500.00**
31	**Tax Expenses (Refer note 45)**		
	Current Tax		
	Current income tax expense for the year	671.56	833.66
	Adjustments of current tax of prior periods	(106.39)	-
	Deferred Tax		
	Deferred income tax (benefit)/expense for the year	(361.03)	(61.56)
	TOTAL	**204.14**	**772.10**
32	**Earning per Share**		
	Net Profit (Rs in Lakhs)	1,443.78	1,325.09
	Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of EPS	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	Face value of per share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
	Basic and Diluted EPS	2.89	2.65

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(Rs. In Lakhs)

33 Employee benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund and superannuation fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

During the year, the company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Contribution to Government Provident Fund	10.51	10.32
Contribution to Superannuation Scheme	2.02	2.43
Total	**12.53**	**12.75**

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company provides gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination for employees with service up to 10 years is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days and divided by 26 days multiplied by no. of years of service. For employees with service up to 15 years, the amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 21 days and divided by 26 days multiplied by no. of years of service. For employees with more than 15 years of service the amount of gratuity payable is 1 month salary multiplied by no. of years service. The most recent actuarial valuation for defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at 31st March, 2023. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. Movement in net defined benefit (asset)/liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset)/liability and its components:

Disclosure of various Employee Benefit Schemes (Defined) based on Actuarial Valuation Report under Ind AS 19

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Change in Obligations over the year ended 31 March, 2023		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	65.39	56.71
Current Service cost	5.04	4.71
Interest Cost	4.26	3.54
Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	(2.45)	4.67
Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumption	(2.34)	(4.24)
Benefits paid directly by the Company	(9.14)	-
Present Value of Defined Benefit at the end of the year	**60.76**	65.39

B. Fair Value of Plan Assets

The disclosure for fair value of plan assets and major category of plan assets has not been provided as the benefit plan is unfunded.

C. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following tables sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

(a) Development of Net Balance Sheet Position

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	60.76	65.39
Less: Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Total employee benefit liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet	60.76	65.39
Recognised under:		
Non-current (refer note 17)	**58.54**	62.98
Current (refer note 21)	**2.22**	2.41
Total	**60.76**	65.39

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	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
(b) Expense recognized during the year		
Current Service cost	5.04	4.71
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	4.26	3.54
Total	9.30	8.25

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
(c) Other Comprehensive Income(OCI)		
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(2.45)	4.67
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(2.34)	(4.24)
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in OCI	(4.79)	0.43
(d) Defined Benefit Cost		
Service Cost	5.04	4.71
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	4.26	3.54
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in OCI	(4.79)	0.43
Defined Benefit Cost	4.51	8.68

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
(e) Total employee benefit liabilities		
Current Liability (refer note 21)	(2.22)	(2.41)
Non Current Liability (refer note 17)	(58.54)	(62.98)
	(60.76)	(65.39)

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognized in the balance sheet.

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Effect on DBO due to 1% Increase in Discount Rate	(4.25)	(5.04)
Effect on DBO due to 1% Decrease in Discount Rate	4.82	5.76
Effect on DBO due to 1% Increase in Salary Escalation Rate	4.78	5.68
Effect on DBO due to 1% Decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(4.29)	(5.06)

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(g) Methodology for defined benefit obligation:

The projected Unit Credit (PUC) actuarial method has been used to assess the plan's liabilities, including those related to death-in-service and incapability benefits.

(h) Expected Benefit Payment

within 1 year	2.30	2.49
1-2 year	13.01	2.76
2-3 year	2.29	12.75
3-4 year	11.42	2.88
4-5 years	2.62	11.35
5-10 years	28.14	26.42
Beyond 10 years	206.37	198.65

D. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

Discount rate	7.50%	7.00%
Expected rate of future salary increase	7.50%	7.50%

E. Description of Risk Exposures:

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

A) Salary Inflation risk - Higher than expected increase in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

B) Interest rate risk – The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount market driven rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

C) Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements, that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate, and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

F. Leave Obligation

Liabilities to be recognized in the Balance Sheet (Refer note below)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Provision For leave encashment - Current (Refer Note-21)	33.02	35.56
Total	**33.02**	**35.56**

Note:

The leave obligation cover the Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 33.02 Lakhs (31st March, 2022: Rs. 35.56 Lakhs) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for these obligations.

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

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34 Related party Transactions as per Ind AS 24:

A. Related parties and their relationships

I Parties where control exists:

Hindalco Industries Limited - Holding Company

II Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Relationship
Mr. Anil Mathew	Director
Adm. Anup Singh	Director
Mr. Anil Malik	Director (upto 16th March, 2023)
Mr. Sokkuraj Kanakanand	Director (upto 26th August, 2022)
Mr. Krishnaraju Kumarvel	Additional Director (w.e.f. 8th September, 2022)
Ms. Geetika Raghunandan Anand	Additional Director (w.e.f. 16th March, 2023)
Mr. Bishnu Kumar Agarwal	Company Secretary
Mr. Deepak Razdan	Manager (Designated under the Companies Act, 2013)
Mr. Ketan Shah	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) (upto 16th March, 2023) (Refer note 47)

	As at and For the year ended 31st March, 2023	As at and For the year ended 31st March, 2022
B. Transactions with the above in the ordinary course of business		
a) Transactions during the year with Holding company		
Services rendered	2,795.17	2,649.37
Reimbursement of expenses		
Insurance Charges	54.29	53.83
Employee Related	5.79	6.05
Water charges paid	3.82	4.53
Other Miscellaneous expenses	6.44	6.08
License Fees paid	0.60	0.60
Recovery of Wharfage Charges	896.69	787.86
b) Outstanding balance		
Receivable from Holding Company	348.47	14.91
C. Remuneration		
Key Managerial Personnel Compensation		
Mr. Deepak Razdan		
Short-term employee benefits*	41.12	31.08
*Including perquisites and excluding gratuity and leave encashment, which are considered on payment basis.		
Adm. Anup Singh		
Director Sitting Fees	1.40	0.40
Professional and Consultancy Fees	6.00	3.54

35 Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Custom Duty	80.00	-
Service Tax Demand	2,537.46	2,537.46
	2,617.46	2,537.46

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36 Fair Value Measurement Note

Financial Assets:	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL
Investments in Debt Mutual Funds (Quoted)	-	1,533.63	-	9,004.13
Cash and Cash Equivalents	138.55	-	14.00	-
Trade Receivables	351.59	-	28.64	-
Other financial assets	8,432.93	-	6.93	-

Financial Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL
Trade Payables	320.14	-	180.23	-
Lease Liabilities	1,797.01	-	3,083.56	-
Other Financial Liabilities	21.78	-	4.76	-

37 Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table shows the details of financial assets and financial liabilities including their level in the fair value hierarchy:

(i) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured as fair value - recurring fair value measurements:

Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2023			As at 31st March, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in Debt Mutual Funds						
Mutual Funds	1,533.63	-	-	9,004.13	-	-

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost is not materially different than their carrying amounts and hence not disclosed separately

Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments valued using quoted market prices. Listed equity instruments and traded debt instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges are valued using the closing price at the reporting date. Mutual funds are valued using the closing Net Asset Value.

Level 2 hierarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in active market (For e.g. traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) valued using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 If one or more significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity instruments and certain debt instruments which are valued using assumptions from market participants.

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38 Financial Risk Management

I. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established processes to ensure that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed by the board annually to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company monitors credit risk very closely. The Management impact analysis shows credit risk and impact assessment as low. The company provides for the provision for doubtful debts in case probability of realization is doubtful on specific identification basis.

(i) Summary of trade receivables and provision with ageing as on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Past due					
	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 120 days	121 to 180 days	Over 180 days	Total
Gross Carrying Amount	349.73	0.08	1.78	-	15.90	367.49
Other provisions e.g. specific bad debt provision	-	-	-	-	(15.90)	(15.90)
Carrying amount of trade receivables	349.73	0.08	1.78	-	-	351.59

(ii) Summary of trade receivables and provision with ageing as on March 31, 2022

Particulars	Past due					
	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 120 days	121 to 180 days	Over 180 days	Total
Gross Carrying Amount	14.99	0.02	-	-	29.53	44.54
Other provisions e.g. specific bad debt provision	-	-	-	-	(15.90)	(15.90)
Carrying amount of trade receivables	14.99	0.02	-	-	13.63	28.64

Of the trade receivables balance as at March 31, 2023, Rs. 351.35 Lakhs is due from 2 customers who each represent more than 10% of the total balance of trade receivables. As at March 31, 2022, Rs. 34.94 Lakhs was due from three customers who represented more than 10% of the total balance of trade receivables.

Name of Customer	Amount receivable as at 31st March, 2023	Percentage of total receivables Balance	Amount receivable as at 31st March, 2022	Percentage of total receivables Balance
Hindalco Industries Ltd-Unit Birla Copper	348.47	94.82%	14.91	33.47%
INTEROCEAN SHIPPING (INDIA) PVT LTD	2.88	0.78%	13.59	30.51%
KUSHAGRA SHIPPING SERVICES	0.00	0.00%	6.44	14.46%

III. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities.

i) Maturity Analysis

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March, 2023	Less than 1 Year	1 year to 2 Years	2 years to 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	320.14	-	-	-	320.14
Lease Payments (including interest)	1,494.87	263.83		-	1,758.70
Other Financial Liabilities	21.78	-	-	-	21.78

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March, 2022	Less than 1 Year	1 year to 2 Years	2 years to 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	180.23	-	-	-	180.23
Lease Payments (including interest)	1,485.20	1,485.44	261.22	-	3,231.86
Other Financial Liabilities	4.76	-	-	-	4.76

iv. Market Risk : Interest risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as vessel handling charges and interest rate of debt instrument – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. There is no foreign currency transaction and borrowing, hence there will not be any foreign currency and interest risk.

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39 Lease Liabilities

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee. The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Buildings, Tugs and Boats and Leasehold land

(i) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Lease Liabilities		
Current	1,413.15	1,299.48
Non current	383.86	1,784.08
Total	**1,797.01**	**3,083.56**

Additions to the Right-of-use assets during the current financial year were Rs. 17.73 Lakhs (31st March, 2022: Rs. 70.81 Lakhs)

(ii) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Depreciation Charge of Right of Use Assets		
Buildings	30.01	3.93
Tugs and Boats	1,182.18	1,182.18
Lease Hold Land	19.44	19.44
Total	**1,231.63**	**1,205.55**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Interest expense (included in Finance Cost) (refer note 28)	186.44	280.26
Expense relating to short term leases not shown above (included in other expenses)	20.82	27.50

The total cash outflow for leases during the year ended 31st March, 2023 was INR 1,490.72 (31st March, 2022: INR 1,463.63)

Notes:

i) Variable lease payments

The Company has a contract which contains variable payment terms linked to usage of the underlying asset. For the additional usage the Company has to make payments as per the rates prescribed in the contract. Variable lease payments that depend on usage are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

ii) Short-term Lease payments

The Company has a contract which are upto 1 year. Short term lease payments are contracts that are typically executed for upto 1 year and are not included in measurement of lease liability and are recognised in profit and loss.

iii) Critical judgements in determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances to create an economic incentive to exercise and extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

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40 Capital Management

The Company's objective to manage its capital is to ensure continuity of business while at the same time provide reasonable returns to its various stakeholders but keep associated costs under control. In order to achieve this, requirement of capital is reviewed periodically with reference to operating and business plans that take into account capital expenditure and strategic investments. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2023.

Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Net Debt	1,658.46	3,069.56
Total Equity	10,947.88	9,500.52
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	15%	32%

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:
• Net debt (total borrowings and lease liabilities net of cash and cash equivalents)
• Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet, including non-controlling interests).

41 Segment Reporting

In accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standard 108 - "Operating Segments" notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Act, the Company has determined its business segment as "Cargo handling, Vessel handling and other ancillary charges" as single segment. Since 100% of the Company's business is from single segment, there are no other primary reportable segments. Further, the Company has all operations within India. Thus, no primary or secondary segment is required to be disclosed.

Revenue from following customers is more than 10% of company's revenue :

Particulars	Amount as at 31st March, 2023	Percentage of total revenue	Amount as at 31st March, 2022	Percentage of total revenue
Hindalco Industries Limited	2,795.17	48.60%	2,649.37	48.77%
Himani Shipping Services Pvt Ltd	760.94	13.23%	632.17	12.16%
Seahorse Ship Agencies Pvt Ltd	766.74	13.33%	0.00	0.00%

42 Ageing Trade payable

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023						
	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less Than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	276.24	-	39.68	1.20	-	3.02	320.14
Disputed Trade Payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022						
	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less Than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	79.19	20.45	77.57	-	-	3.02	180.23
Disputed Trade Payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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43 Ageing Trade Receivable

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023							
	Outstanding for the following periods from due date							
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables								
Considered Good	-	-	286.87	62.36	2.36	-	-	351.59
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.90	15.90
Disputed trade receivables								
Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful Amount								(15.90)
Trade Receivables as per Note-11								351.59

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022							
	Outstanding for the following periods from due date							
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables								
Considered Good	-	15.01	-	12.87	0.76	-	-	28.64
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.90	15.90
Disputed trade receivables								
Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful Amount								(15.90)
Trade Receivables as per Note-11								28.64

DAHEJ HARBOUR AND INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

44 Financial Ratios:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	% Increase/ (Decrease)	Reasons for Changes
(a)	Current Ratio	Times	5.83	5.87	-1%	
(b)	Debt - Equity Ratio	Times	0.16	0.32	-51%	Decreased due to repayment of lease liabilities
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	2.36	3.09	-24%	-
(d)	Return on Equity	%	14.12%	20.65%	-32%	Due to higher expenses (dredging, R&M) in FY 2022 -23, PAT was lower
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio**	Times	-	-	-	-
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Times	34.97	209.57	-83%	Increased due to more invoices billed in the month of March, 2023
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio**	Times	-	-	-	-
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	0.76	0.72	6%	
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	%	21.72%	21.30%	2%	-
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	%	12.64%	16.30%	-22%	-
(k)	Return on investment	%	13.81%	21.62%	-36%	Due to higher expenses (dredging, R&M) FY 23, PAT was lower

** Not applicable as the Company does not have inventory and has not made any purchases during the current year

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45 (a) Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at 31st March, 2022	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	Recognized in Other Equity	As at 31st March, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets					
Employee benefits	28.88	(5.28)	(1.21)	-	22.39
Lease Liability	896.45	(444.19)	-	-	452.26
Lease Liability-Transition impact on Reserve and Surplus	9.77	(1.33)	-	-	8.44
Sub- Total (a)	**935.10**	**(450.80)**	**(1.21)**	-	**483.09**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	1,071.60	(557.87)	-	-	513.73
Fair value adjustment of Financial Asset	274.11	(253.96)	-	-	20.15
Sub- Total (b)	**1,345.71**	**(811.83)**	-	-	**533.88**
Net Deferred Tax Liability (b)-(a)	**410.61**	**(361.03)**	**1.21**	-	**50.79**

	As at 31st March, 2021	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	Recognized in Other Equity	As at 31st March, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets					
Employee benefits	25.41	3.34	0.13	-	28.88
Lease Liability	1,222.05	(325.60)	-	-	896.45
Lease Liability-Transition impact on Reserve and Surplus	9.77	-	-	-	9.77
Sub- Total (a)	**1,257.23**	**(322.26)**	**0.13**	-	**935.10**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	1,529.42	(457.82)	-	-	1,071.60
Fair value adjustment of Financial assets	200.11	74.00	-	-	274.11
Sub- Total (b)	**1,729.53**	**(383.82)**	-	-	**1,345.71**
Net Deferred Tax Liability (b)-(a)	**472.30**	**(61.56)**	**(0.13)**	-	**410.61**

(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Current tax expense		
Current year	671.56	833.66
Adjustments of current tax of prior periods	(106.39)	-
	565.17	**833.66**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(361.03)	(61.56)
Total Tax Expense	**204.14**	**772.10**

(c) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023			For the year ended 31st March, 2022		
	Before tax Income/(Expense)	Tax Income/(Expense)	Net of tax	Before tax Income/(Expense)	Tax Income/(Expense)	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	4.79	(1.21)	3.58	(0.43)	0.13	(0.30)
	4.79	(1.21)	3.58	(0.43)	0.13	(0.30)

(d) Reconciliation of effective current tax rate

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Profit before tax	1,647.92	2,097.19
Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	29.12%
Estimated income tax expenses	414.78	610.70
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	24.84	161.40
Income not charged to tax during the year	(73.40)	-
Adjustments of current tax of prior periods	(106.39)	-
Impact of tax rate change for deferred tax	(55.70)	-
Income tax expense recognised in Profit and Loss	**204.13**	**772.10**

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46 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) Details of benami property held

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

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets

The company does not have borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(iii) Willful defaulter

The company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the year ended 31st March, 2022 or 31st March, 2023

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

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

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

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. 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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

a. 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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) Undisclosed income

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

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

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

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

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

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

The company does not have any immovable properties other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), as disclosed in note 4, 5 and 6.

(xii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

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

The are no borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions during the current year.

(xiv) Details of Core Investment Company in the Group

The Group has one Core Investment Company namely Aditya Birla Capital Limited as part of the Group.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

47 Mr. Ketan Shah – Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has resigned from the company effective March 16, 2023. The Company is covered under the provisions of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, and is required to appoint a Key Managerial Personnel in form of a CFO within six months from date of vacancy of this position. The Company is in process of identifying suitable replacement to fill up the vacancy.

48 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our attached report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No : 304026E/E-300009

Arunkumar Ramdas
Partner
Membership No: 112433

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Krishnaraju Kumravel
Director
DIN - 09720939

Place: mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Anil Mathew
Director
DIN - 00584386

Place: mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Company Secretary

Place: mumbai
Date: 28th April, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of HINDALCO ALMEX AEROSPACE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **HINDALCO ALMEX AEROSPACE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss and including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("The Act" or "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, 2023, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the "Code of Ethics" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

3. The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the Board's Report including its Annexures, and other report placed by the management before the members, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

   Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

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

4. 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

   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 are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

5. 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.

6. 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 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 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.

7. 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

8. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Order"), we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

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

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

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

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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 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B to this report.

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, 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, if any, on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No.32 (a) to the financial statements;

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

(iii). There were no amounts which were 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 it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, if any, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries 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 it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, if any, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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c) Based on such audit procedures, we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

(v). The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year. Therefore, reporting in this regard is not applicable to the Company.

(vi). As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Singhi & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 302049E

SINGHI & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership no: 204936
UDIN: 23204936BGYIRP4214

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2023

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 8 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Hindalco Almex Aerospace Limited on the financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023)

We report that:

i. In respect of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

   a) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment and its Intangible Assets.

   b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 2 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

   c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) included in note no. 3.1 to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

   d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

   e) According to information and explanations given by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(1)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

ii. In respect of its Inventories

   a) As explained to us, physical verification has been conducted by the management at reasonable intervals during the year in respect of inventory of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and by products and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

   b) Based on our examination of the books of accounts of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from banks or financial institutions during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii. As informed to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. As informed to us, the company has not granted any loans or made any investment, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186. Therefore the provision of clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the company.

v. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public or amount which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

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vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by Company in respect of product, where pursuant to the rule made by the Central Government of India the maintenance of cost records has been prescribed under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed records have been maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us:

a) The Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of Employees' state insurance, Provident fund, tax collected at source, Income Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable. There were no undisputed outstanding statutory dues as at the year end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

b) There are no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, Customs duty, Excise duty and Cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanation given to us, there were no transactions which have not recorded in the books of account, have been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ix. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not availed any loan from financial institution, bank, Government or issued any debenture during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the order are not applicable to the company.

x. In respect of funds raised by the Company :

a) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi. In respect of fraud reporting :

a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.

b) We have not came across any instance of fraud, therefore report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act,2013 is not required to be filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c) As reported to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

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xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. We have considered internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of the clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xvi. In respect of RBI related matters :

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

b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company;

c) In our opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company;

d) According to the representations given by the management, the Group has 1 CIC as part of the Group;

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

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xx. In respect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in respect of CSR Expenditure other than ongoing CSR projects, there were no amount remaining unspent u/s 135 (5) of the Companies Act, Hence no amount was required to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there were no amount remaining unspent u/s 135 (5) of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing CSR project. Hence no amount was required to be transferred to special account in compliance with provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act;

xxi. The Company does not have subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xxi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 302049E

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Sudesh Chorarla
Partner
Membership Number: 204936
UDIN: 23204936BGYIRP4214

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2023

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 9(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Hindalco Almex Aerospace Limited on the financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023)

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Hindalco Almex Aerospace Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

4. 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.

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

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MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

6. 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:

    a. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

    b. 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

    c. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

7. 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

8. In our opinion, 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 March 31,2023, 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.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 302049E

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership Number: 204936
UDIN: 23204936BGYIRP4214

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2023

Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited
Financial statements -March 31, 2023

Financial statements

- Balance sheet as at March 31,2023
- Statement of profit and loss for the period ending March 31,2023
- Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31,2023
- Statement of cash flows for the period ended March 31,2023
- Notes comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- Comparative information in respect of preceding year ended March 31, 2022

Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31,2023
(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	3,604.23	3,924.77
Right of Use Assets	3.2	239.82	124.17
Capital work in progress	3.1	4.99	-
Intangible assets	4	-	-
Financial assets			
i. Loans	5(c)	-	-
ii. Other financial assets	5(e)	2,522.44	16.41
Other non-current assets	6	33.22	6.71
Total non-current assets		6,404.70	4,072.06
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,354.77	1,625.85
Financial assets			
i. Investments	5(a)	2,815.00	4,193.45
ii. Trade receivables	5(b)	707.59	843.03
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	5(d)	20.15	280.36
iv. Loans	5(c)	-	-
v. Other financial assets	5(e)	23.27	1.25
Current Tax assets (net)	8	61.82	36.90
Other current assets	9	108.16	195.65
Total current assets		5,090.76	7,176.49
Total Assets		11,495.46	11,248.55
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10(a)	8,855.79	8,855.79
Other equity			
Reserve and surplus	10(b)	1,850.41	1,770.66
Total equity		10,706.20	10,626.45
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	11	134.79	116.02
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	-	-
Financial Liabilities			
i.Lease Liabilities	13(a)	112.91	48.09
Total non-current liabilities		247.70	164.11
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Lease Liabilities	13(b)	68.17	9.53
ii. Trade and other payables	14(a)		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		15.69	29.01
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		256.24	269.41
iii. Other financial liabilities	14(b)	6.15	-
Provisions	11	177.16	132.77
Current tax liabilities	8	-	-
Contract liability	15	1.03	2.05
Other current liabilities	16	17.12	15.22
Total current liabilities		541.56	457.99
Total liabilities		789.26	622.10
Total equity and liabilities		11,495.46	11,248.55
Significant Accounting Policies	1.1		

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For SINGHI & CO.
Firm Registration No: 302049E
Chartered Accountants

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 204936

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

SINGHI & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anil Arya
Director
DIN No. 03310125

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Sandip Roy
Director
DIN No.09707676

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Sayali Patkar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Suchit Naidu
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 21,2023

Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31,2023

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	11,242.73	12,523.92
Other income (net)	18	206.73	134.56
Total income		11,449.46	12,658.48
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	19	8,219.57	9,486.15
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	20	416.40	(189.84)
Employee benefit expenses	21	717.21	613.29
Power and Fuel expenses	22	537.77	553.93
Depreciation expenses	23	489.04	459.23
Other expenses	24	924.47	889.35
Finance costs	25	26.31	14.83
Total expenses		11,330.77	11,826.94
Profit/ (loss) before tax		118.69	831.64
Income tax expense:	26		
- Current tax		27.23	147.71
- Adjustment for current tax of prior periods		1.62	(100.95)
Total tax expense		28.85	46.76
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		89.84	784.78
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations		(10.07)	13.86
Total comprehensive income for the period		79.77	798.64
Earning/ (loss) per equity share			
- Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	33	0.05	0.44
Significant Accounting Policies	1.1		

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

For SINGHI & CO.
Firm Registration No: 302049E
Chartered Accountants

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 204936

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anil Arya
Director
DIN No. 03310125

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Sandip Roy
Director
DIN No.09707676

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Sayali Patkar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Suchit Naidu
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 21,2023

Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited
Statement of changes in equity
(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

	Notes	Amount
As at April 1, 2021		8,855.79
Changes in equity share capital	10(a)	-
As at March 31, 2022		**8,855.79**
As at April 1, 2022		8,855.79
Changes in equity share capital	10(a)	-
As at March 31,2023		**8,855.79**

B. Other equity

Reserves and Surplus

	Retained Earnings
Balance at April 1, 2021	972.02
Profit for the year	784.78
Other comprehensive income	13.86
Total comprehensive income for the year	**798.64**
Balance at March 31, 2022	**1,770.66**
Balance at April 1, 2022	1,770.66
Profit for the year	89.83
Other comprehensive income	(10.07)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**79.76**
Balance at March 31,2023	**1,850.42**

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For SINGHI & CO.
Firm Registration No: 302049E
Chartered Accountants

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 204936

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Suchit Naidu
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Aurangabad
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Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31,2023
(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	118.68	831.54
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	489.04	459.23
Gain/(Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	3.12	6.72
Interest received	(1.23)	(11.89)
Accrued interest on fixed deposit	(24.47)	-
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	(10.07)	13.86
Gain/ (Loss) on reversal of Right of Use Assets & Liabilities	-	(0.73)
Allowance/(Reversal) for doubtful debts- trade receivables	(25.33)	9.04
Finance costs	26.31	14.83
Net gain on redemption of mutual funds (net)	(166.24)	(90.81)
Net gain on financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss	(17.37)	(36.00)
	392.44	1,195.79
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	160.78	1,905.35
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	271.08	(308.52)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current /non-current assets	60.98	(98.29)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(2,503.58)	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(26.50)	(122.87)
Increase/(decrease) in other current/non current liabilities (Including Contract liability)	64.05	(21.87)
Cash generated from operations	(1,580.75)	2,549.59
Income tax (Paid)/ refund (Net)	(52.55)	(21.90)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(1,633.30)	2,527.69
Cash flow used in investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(101.16)	(198.42)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.00	0.17
Payments for purchase of current investments	(7,184.64)	(7,779.46)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	8,746.70	5,750.00
Net cash outflow used in investing activities	1,461.90	(2,227.71)
Cash flow used in financing activities		
Payment of Long term Lease Liabilities	(62.50)	(55.47)
Finance cost paid	(26.31)	(14.83)
Net cash outflow used in financing activities	(88.81)	(70.30)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(260.21)	229.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	280.36	50.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	20.15	280.36
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(260.21)	229.68

Additional Disclosures :		
Total Cash outflow flow for leases (including Short term & Low value Leases)	100.23	88.69
Total	100.23	88.69
Non cash financing and investing activities		
Acquisition of right of use assets	173.99	-
Total	173.99	-

This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date.

For SINGHI & CO.
Firm Registration No: 302049E
Chartered Accountants

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 204936

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Chief Financial Officer

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Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the balance sheet as at March 31,2023 and the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31,2023
(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Background

Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited is a Company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of manufacturing, processing and dealing in aluminium billets. The Company has been granted approval to set-up authorised SEZ operations vide letter no. SEEPZ SEZ/NEW SEZ/MIDC-Shendre/01/LOA-01/2007-08/2198 dated April 5, 2007, by Government of India, Office of the Development Commissioner SEEPZ Special Economic Zone ('SEZ'), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, at the SEZ developed by MIDC Shendre at Aurangabad.On February 21, 2019 , the company has applied for de-notification of the SEZ status and the matter is pending.

The registered office of the Company is at "Ahura Centre", B Wing , 1st Floor, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (East) , Mumbai - 400 093 and it has its principal place of business at Plot no. AL-1, SEZ, MIDC, Shendra, Aurangabad - 431 007. These financial statements are presented in Rupees (Rs.) Lakhs

Note 1.1: Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

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

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value as stated in subsequent policies.

(b) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.
The board of directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. The chief operating decision maker is the Unit Head. Refer note 29 for segment information presented.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. These gains/ (losses) are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products to customers . Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation, in accordance with Ind AS115 " Revenue from contract with customers". Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of value added taxes/ Goods and service tax.

Accordingly, the Company recognises revenue when
(a) it has satisifed its performance obligation and the customer has obtained control of the goods.
(b) the amount of revenue can be reliably measured.
(c) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

(e) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risk which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in other gains/ (losses).

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(f) Income tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(g) Leases

__As a Lessee:__
The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent and variable rentals are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

__Lease Liability:__
The lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.
Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

• Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments) payable during the lease term and under reasonably certain extension options, less any lease incentives;

• Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

• The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

• The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

• Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet.
The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.
The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

• The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
• A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
Right of Use (ROU) Assets:

The ROU assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under Ind AS 37- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.
ROU assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The ROU assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated Balance Sheet.
The Company applies Ind AS 36- Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as per its accounting policy on 'property, plant and equipment'.
As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components when bifurcation of the payments is not available between the two components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has used this practical expedient.
Extension and termination options are included in many of the leases. In determining the lease term the management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

__As a Lessor:__
The Company enters into lease arrangements as a lessor with respect to some of its investment properties and buildings.

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.
Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.
When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

Critical Accounting judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty
__Extension and termination option:__
Extension and termination options are included in many of the leases. In determining the lease term the Management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

This assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the Company.

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(h) Impairment of assets

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

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, 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.

(j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price less provision for impairment.

(k) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials comprises cost of purchases after deducting rebates and discounts. Cost of work-in- progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure but excluding interest expense, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost of raw material and stores and spares is determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Investments and other financial assets

(i) <u>Classification</u>

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

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

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.
For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

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(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

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

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

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

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 26 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

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

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

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

(v) Financial liabilities

Measurement:

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

Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(m) Offsetting financial instruments

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

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(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(n) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation methods and estimated useful lives
Depreciation is calculated using straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets as given below. These estimated useful lives are in accordance with those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of plant and machinery and building wherein the estimated useful lives are different than those under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on a technical evaluation done by the Management.

Asset	Useful life
Plant and Machinery	8/ 25 years
Building	3/10/30 years
Computers	3 years
Office equipments	5 years
Servers	6 years
Furniture	10 years
Motor cars	8 years

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/ (losses).

(o) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives on straight line basis. Amortisation on additions/ deletions to intangible assets is calculated pro-rata from/ up to the date of such additions/ deletions.
The estimated useful life of intangible asset is based on evaluation done by the Management

Asset	Useful life
Name Use License	3 years
Technology and Software License	3 years

(p) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(r) Employee benefits

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations
The liability for earned leave and sick leave is not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. It is therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

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

(iii) Post-employment obligations
The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans for gratuity; and
(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund, employee pension scheme and superannuation fund.

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(a) Gratuity obligations
The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Gratuity liability is funded with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in Rs. Lakhs is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

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

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

(b) Defined contribution plans

- Provident fund and employee pension scheme
The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

- Superannuation fund
The Company contributes on a defined contribution basis to superannuation towards post employment benefits, which is administered by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) administered superannuation fund and has no further obligation beyond making its contribution, which is expensed in the year to which it pertains.

(s) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:
- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:
- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(t) Contributed equity
Equity shares are classified as equity.

(u) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to actual use of Rs. in lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Note 1.2: Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

i. Ind AS 1 – Material accounting policies - The amendments mainly related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements to material accounting policy information requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific. This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

ii. Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates - The amendments specify definition of 'change in accounting estimate' replaced with the definition of 'accounting estimates'.

iii. Ind AS 12 – Income taxes – Annual Improvements to Ind AS - The amendment clarifies that in cases of transactions where equal amounts of assets and liabilities are recognised on initial recognition, the initial recognition exemption does not apply. Also, If a company has not yet recognised deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability on net basis, that company shall have to recognise deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities existing at the beginning of 1 April 2023.

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Note 2: Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

i **Useful life and impairment of property, plant and equipment**

Useful life:

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life, considering useful life as per Companies Act 2013. Increasing an asset's expected life would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the income statement.

The useful lives of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

Historically, changes in useful lives have not resulted in material changes to the Company's depreciation charge.

Impairment:

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

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

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

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

ii **Recognition of deferred tax assets**

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the approved budgets of the Company. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, local tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits as well as whether there is convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised by the Company. Significant items on which the Company has exercised accounting judgement include recognition of deferred tax assets in respect of losses. The amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of each matter are derived from the Company's best estimation and judgement as described above.

iii **Actuarial valuation**

Employee Benefits requires that certain assumptions are made in order to determine the amount to be recorded for retirement benefit obligations and plan assets, in particular for defined benefit plans. These are mainly actuarial assumptions such as expected long- term increase in salary costs and discount rates. Substantial changes in the assumed development of any one of these variables may significantly change the Company's retirement benefit obligation and pension assets.

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Note 3.1: Property, plant and equipment

	Building	Plant and Machinery	Computers and servers	Office Equipment	Motor Cars	Furniture	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Year ended March 31, 2022								
Gross carrying amount								
Opening as at April 01,2021	1,741.59	7,501.84	34.40	29.67	41.43	44.96	9,393.90	-
Additions	44.77	89.65	7.51	8.57	55.59	4.99	211.09	-
Disposals	-	21.41	-	-	-	-	21.41	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	1,786.36	7,570.08	41.91	38.24	97.02	49.95	9,583.58	-
Accumulated Depreciation								
Opening as at April 01,2021	681.75	4,469.98	29.64	21.20	19.16	37.51	5,259.24	
Depreciation charge during the year	69.85	328.30	4.56	4.12	5.97	1.33	414.13	-
Disposals	-	14.52	-	-	-	-	14.52	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	751.60	4,783.76	34.20	25.32	25.13	38.84	5,658.85	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	1,034.76	2,786.32	7.71	12.92	71.89	11.11	3,924.73	-
Year ended March 31, 2023								
Gross carrying amount								
Opening gross as at April 01,2022	1,786.36	7,570.08	41.91	38.24	97.02	49.95	9,583.56	-
Additions	14.01	41.00	12.83	7.64	36.86	1.95	114.28	4.99
Disposals	-	-	1.71	-	12.31	-	14.02	-
Closing gross carrying amount	1,800.37	7,611.08	53.03	45.88	121.57	51.90	9,683.82	4.99
Accumulated Depreciation								
Opening as at April 01,2022	751.60	4,783.76	34.20	25.32	25.13	38.84	5,658.85	-
Depreciation charge during the year	74.34	330.21	4.40	5.48	14.38	1.91	430.72	-
Disposals	-	-	1.71	-	8.19	-	9.91	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	825.94	5,113.97	36.89	30.80	31.32	40.75	6,079.66	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2023	974.43	2,497.11	16.14	15.08	90.25	11.15	3,604.16	4.99

Note 3.2: Right of Use Assets

	Land	Motor Vehicles & Equipments	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross as at April 01,2021	124.19	131.08	255.27
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	68.76	68.76
Closing gross carrying amount	124.19	62.32	186.51
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening gross as at April 01,2021	2.92	77.37	80.28
Depreciation charge during the year	1.46	43.65	45.11
Disposals	-	63.06	63.06
Closing accumulated depreciation	4.38	57.96	62.33
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	119.81	4.36	124.18
Period ended March 31,2023			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross as at April 01,2022	124.19	62.31	186.51
Additions	-	173.99	173.99
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	124.19	236.30	360.50
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening accumulated depreciation as on April 01,2022	4.38	57.96	62.35
Depreciation charge during the year	1.46	56.88	58.33
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	5.84	114.84	120.68
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2023	118.35	121.46	239.82

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule as on March 31,2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				As at 31st March, 2022
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	4.99	-	-	-	4.99
Projects temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule as on 31st March 2022

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				As at 31st March, 2022
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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Note 4: Intangible assets

	Name Use License	Technology and Software License	Total
Year Ended March 31, 2022			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening as at April 01,2021	2,757.20	2,865.68	5,622.88
Additions	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**2,757.20**	**2,865.68**	**5,622.88**
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening as at April 01,2021	2,757.20	2,865.68	5,622.88
Amortisation charge during the year	-	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation	**2,757.20**	**2,865.68**	**5,622.88**
Net carrying amount	-	-	-
Year Ended March 31,2023			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross as at April 01,2022	2,757.20	2,865.68	5,622.88
Additions	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**2,757.20**	**2,865.68**	**5,622.88**
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening gross as at April 01,2022	2,757.20	2,865.68	5,622.88
Amortisation charge during the year	-	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation	**2,757.20**	**2,865.68**	**5,622.88**
Net carrying amount	-	-	-

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Note 5: Financial assets

5(a) Current investments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments in mutual funds at FVTPL		
Quoted		
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - 775,305 Units (March 31, 2022: 4,046,676 Units).Aggregate cost of quoted Investment is Rs.2797.76 (March 31,2022: Rs.4157.65)	2,815.00	4,193.45
Total current investments	2,815.00	4,193.45
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	2,815.00	4,193.45

5(b) Trade receivables - current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured Considered Good	707.59	843.03
Trade Receivables which has significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	32.00	57.34
	739.59	900.37
Impairment Allowance (Allowance for Bad and Doubtful Debts)		
Unsecured Considered Good	-	-
Trade Receivables which has significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	(32.00)	(57.34)
	(32.00)	(57.34)
Total trade receivables	707.59	843.03

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule as at March 31,2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable : considered good	-	663.15	44.44	-	-	-	0.00	707.59
Undisputed Trade Receivable :which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	16.24	0.72	11.92	0.77	2.35	32.00
Undisputed Trade Receivable :Credit impaired *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable : considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable :which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable :Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	663.15	60.68	0.72	11.92	0.77	2.35	739.59

* Computed as per Expected Credit Loss model adopted by the Company

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule as at March 31,2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable : considered good	-	449.37	393.66	-	-	-	-	843.03
Undisputed Trade Receivable :which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable :Credit impaired *	-	-	28.28	18.70	6.88	1.28	2.19	57.34
Disputed Trade Receivable : considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable :which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable :Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	449.37	421.94	18.70	6.88	1.28	2.19	900.37

* Computed as per Expected Credit Loss model adopted by the Company

5(c) Loans

	As at March 31, 2023 Current	As at March 31, 2023 Non-current	As at March 31, 2022 Current	As at March 31, 2022 Non-current
Unsecured, Considered Good				
Loan to employees	-	-	-	-
Total loans	-	-	-	-

5(d) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with banks		
- in current and cash credit accounts	19.65	280.07
Cash on hand	0.51	0.29
Total cash and cash equivalents	20.16	280.36

There are no repatriation restriction with regards to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

5(e) Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2023 Current	As at March 31, 2023 Non-current	As at March 31, 2022 Current	As at March 31, 2022 Non-current
Unsecured, Considered Good				
- Security Deposits	1.25	22.44	1.25	16.41
- Fixed Deposit with Non Banking financial institutions	-	2,500.00	-	-
- Interest Accrued on fixed deposit	22.02	-	-	-
Total other financial assets	23.27	2,522.44	1.25	16.41

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Note 6: Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Prepaid expenses	33.22	6.71
Total other non-current assets	**33.22**	**6.71**

Note 7: Inventories

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw Materials	370.27	338.44
Stores and Spares	687.83	574.34
Work-in-Progress (Aluminium billets)	290.11	378.19
Finished Goods (Aluminium billets)	6.56	334.88
Total inventories	**1,354.77**	**1,625.85**
Detail of inventories in transit		
Raw Materials	12.15	-
Total inventories in transit	**12.15**	**-**

Note 8: Current tax Asset /(Liability) (Net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	36.88	49.85
Add: Taxes paid	85.04	171.18
Add: Income Tax Refund Receivable	-	-
Less: current tax payable for the period (including interest)	28.84	147.70
Less Income tax Refund Received	31.26	36.43
Closing balance	**61.82**	**36.90**

Note 9: Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Prepaid expenses	14.63	21.08
Advance to suppliers and others	65.14	149.68
Goods and Service Tax Receivable	28.39	21.29
Tax Collected at Source Receivable	-	3.59
Total other current assets	**108.16**	**195.64**

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Note 10: Equity share capital and other equity

10(a) Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital

	Number of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2021	45,00,00,000	22,500.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	45,00,00,000	22,500.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31,2023	45,00,00,000	22,500.00

(i) Movements in equity share capital

	Number of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2021	17,71,15,744	8,855.79
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	17,71,15,744	8,855.79
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31,2023	17,71,15,744	8,855.79

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:
Equity shares have a par value of Rs.5. They entitle the holder to participate in dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. Every holder of equity shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

(ii) Shares of the Company held by holding company

	Number of Shares	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Hindalco Industries Limited (holding company)	17,21,15,744	17,21,15,744

(iii) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Hindalco Industries Limited (Holding company)	17,21,15,744	97.18	-	17,21,15,744	97.18	-

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the Company:

Name of shareholder	As at March 31,2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of Shares	% of Holding	Number of Shares	% of Holding
Hindalco Industries Limited	17,21,15,744.00	97.18	17,21,15,744.00	97.18

10(b) Reserves and surplus

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings	1,850.41	1,770.66
Total reserves and surplus	1,850.41	1,770.66

Retained Earnings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	1,770.66	972.02
Net profit for the year	89.82	784.78
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	(10.07)	13.86
Closing balance	1,850.41	1,770.66

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Note 11: Provisions

	As at March 31,2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Provisions for employee benefits				
Leave Obligations	95.83	-	83.97	-
Gratuity	-	134.79	-	116.02
Total Provisions for employee benefits	95.83	134.79	83.97	116.02
Other provisions:				
Provision for SEZ charges	81.33	-	48.80	-
Total other provisions	81.33	-	48.80	-
Total provisions	177.16	134.79	132.77	116.02

(ii) Movement in other provisions

Movement in provision during the year are set out below:

	SEZ Charges
As at April 01, 2022	48.80
Charged to profit or loss	32.53
Amounts paid during the year	-
As at March 31,2023	81.33

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Note 12: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	535.69	572.28
Right of Use Assets	16.34	10.02
Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss	4.73	18.51
	556.76	600.81
Deferred Tax Assets to the extent of deferred tax liability:		
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	556.76	600.81
	556.76	600.81
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-

(i) The following deferred tax assets have not been recognised at the reporting date:

Unabsorbed Depreciation (to be utilised for indefinite period)	1,249.92	1,454.41
Total	1,249.92	1,454.41

Note 13: Financial liabilities-Lease Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
13 (a) Non current liability for lease hold assets	112.91	48.09
Total	112.91	48.09
13 (b) Current liability for lease hold assets	68.17	9.53
Total	68.17	9.53

Lease obligation and movement

Particulars	Liabilities from Financing Activity Lease Obligation
Net Debt on April 01,2022	57.62
Acquistion of Leases	173.99
Interest Expenses	13.14
Less Lease rental paid	(63.67)
Less Contract terminated liability reversed during the year	-
Net Debt on March 31,2023	181.08
	-

Note 14: Financial liabilities - current

14(a) Trade and other payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 34)	15.69	29.01
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	180.26	235.50
Trade Payables to related parties (Note 31)	31.05	0.83
Total trade payables	**227.00**	**265.34**
Other payables		
Accrued payroll:		
- Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP")	4.14	3.58
- Others	30.79	29.49
Total other payables	**34.93**	**33.07**
Total trade and other payables	**261.93**	**298.41**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as at March 31,2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	15.69	-	-	-	-	15.69
Others	10.57	164.79	35.20	0.60	0.15	-	211.31
Disputed MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10.57	180.48	35.20	0.60	0.15	-	227.00

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as at March 31,2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	29.01	-	-	-	-	29.01
Others	15.07	214.38	6.73	0.15	-	-	236.33
Disputed MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**15.07**	**243.39**	**6.73**	**0.15**	-	-	**265.34**

14(b) Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Creditors for capital expenditure	6.15	-
Total other financial liabilities	**6.15**	-

Note 15:Contract liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023 Current	As at March 31, 2023 Non-current	As at March 31, 2022 Current	As at March 31, 2022 Non-current
Advance from Customer	1.03	-	2.05	-
Total other current liabilities	1.03	-	2.05	-

Note 16: Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	17.12	15.22
Total other current liabilities	**17.12**	**15.22**

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Note 17: Revenue from Operations

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of products		
Finished goods (Aluminium billets)	11,236.95	12,455.63
Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	5.78	68.29
Total revenue from operations	**11,242.73**	**12,523.92**

A) Nature of goods and services
The following is a description of principal activities separated by reportable segments from which the Company generates its revenue.

a) The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of manufacturing, processing and dealing in aluminium billets and generates revenue from the sale of aluminium billets and the same is only the reportable segment of the Company.

B) Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products lines and timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	**For year ended March 31, 2023**	**For year ended March 31, 2022**
i) Primary Geographical Markets		
Within India	11,043.08	12480.57
Outside India :		
Taiwan	71.90	43.35
United States of America	127.75	
Total	**11,242.73**	**12,523.92**

Particulars		
ii) Major Products		
Aluminium Billets	11,236.94	12,455.63
Others	5.79	68.29
Total	**11,242.73**	**12,523.92**

Particulars		
iii) Timing of Revenue		
At a point in time	11,242.73	12,523.92
Over time	-	-
Total	**11,242.73**	**12,523.92**

Particulars		
iv) Contract Duration		
Long Term	-	-
Short Term	11,242.73	12,523.92
Total	**11,242.73**	**12,523.92**

Note 18: Other income

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Net gain on redemption of mutual funds	166.24	90.81
Net gain on financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss	17.37	36.00
Interest received on deposit	0.54	1.84
Interest received on fixed deposit with NBFC	24.47	-
Interest received on Income tax refund	1.23	11.89
Gain/(Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(3.12)	(6.72)
Gain/ (Loss) on reversal of right of use assets and liabilities	-	0.73
Total other income	**206.73**	**134.55**

Note 19: Cost of Materials Consumed

Raw material at the beginning of the year	338.44	250.71
Add : Purchases	8,251.40	9,573.88
Less : Raw material at the end of the year	370.27	338.44
Total cost of materials consumed	**8,219.57**	**9,486.15**

Note 20: Changes in Inventories of Work-in-Progress and Finished Goods

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Opening balance		
Work-in-Progress	378.19	373.61
Finished Goods	334.88	149.62
Total opening balance	**713.07**	**523.23**
Less: Closing balance		
Work-in-Progress	290.11	378.19
Finished Goods	6.56	334.88
Total closing balance	**296.67**	**713.07**
Total changes in inventories of Work-in-Progress and Finished Goods	**416.40**	**(189.84)**

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Note 21: Employee benefit expenses

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, Wages, Allowances and Other Benefits	628.91	525.29
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer note below)	41.13	37.17
Gratuity	21.61	20.61
Staff and Labour Welfare expenses	25.56	30.22
Total employee benefit expenses	**717.21**	**613.29**

Note:
Defined contribution plans:
a. Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund and Employee's Pension Scheme, 1995
b. Superannuation fund

During the year, the Company has incurred and recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund and Employee's Pension Scheme	36.80	32.04
Superannuation fund	4.33	5.13
Total Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**41.13**	**37.17**

Note 22: Power and fuel expenses

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Electricity charges	114.37	106.37
Fuel charges	423.40	447.56
Total power and fuel expenses	**537.77**	**553.93**

Note 23: Depreciation expenses

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation expenses	430.70	414.12
Depreciation on Right of use Assets	58.34	45.11
Total depreciation expenses	**489.04**	**459.23**

Note 24: Other expenses

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Consumption of stores and spares	153.59	135.57
Rates and taxes	37.46	39.66
Lease rent expenses - short term lease	50.31	44.87
Variable lease rent expenses long term lease	4.17	5.49
Communication expenses	1.86	1.32
Travelling and conveyance	31.03	18.18
Printing and stationery	4.59	6.80
Legal and professional fees	85.58	65.38
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note below)	17.00	12.75
Freight expense	4.41	1.22
Insurance	39.00	32.90
Repairs to Buildings	53.72	19.62
Repairs to Machinery	161.39	241.32
Packing expenses	14.84	18.06
Water charges	9.69	9.39
Allowance/(Reversal) for doubtful debts- trade receivables	(25.33)	9.04
Watch and ward expenses	49.69	41.70
Information technology maintenance	94.39	86.57
Corporate Social Resposibility expenses (Refer Note 34)	16.15	13.93
Provision for Slow Moving Inventories	79.85	40.20
Loss on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation (net)	11.32	14.48
(Loss)/ gain on settlement of derivatives	-	1.91
Bank Charges	1.60	1.72
Miscellaneous expenses	[illegible]	27.88
Total other expenses	**924.46**	**889.36**

Note:

Details of payment to auditors

As Auditors:		
Audit Fee	12.00	9.00
Interim Financial Statements	3.00	2.25
Tax audit Fee	2.00	1.50
In other capacities:		
Total	17.00	12.75

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Note 25: Finance costs

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Interest Expenses **	13.17	7.55
Amortization of lease hold liabilities	13.14	7.28
Total finance costs	26.31	14.83

** Interest expenses includes interest paid to Hindalco Industries Limited Rs 12.90 Lakhs(March 31,2022 Rs.7.39 lakhs)

Note 26: Income tax expense

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax on profit for the year	27.23	147.71
Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	1.62	(100.95)
Total income tax expense	28.85	46.76

(a) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/ (loss) before tax and interest on shortfall of advance tax	118.68	831.54
Tax amount at the rate of Indian tax rate of 27.82%	33.02	231.33
Reconciling items:		
- Difference in tax at normal rate and MAT	(5.79)	(83.62)
- Net gain on financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
-Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	1.62	(100.95)
	28.85	46.76

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Note 27: Fair Value Measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31,2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	FVPL	Amortised cost	FVPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
-Investments	2,815.00	-	4,193.45	-
-Trade receivables	-	707.59	-	843.03
-Cash and cash equivalents	-	20.14	-	280.35
-Loans to employees	-	-	-	-
-Other financial assets				
-Security Deposit	-	23.69	-	17.66
- Fixed Deposit	-	2,500.00	-	-
- Interest Accrued on fixed deposit	-	22.02	-	-
Total financial assets	**2,815.00**	**3,273.44**	**4,193.45**	**1,141.04**
Financial liabilities				
-Trade Payables	-	271.93	-	298.41
-Creditors for capital expenditure	-	6.15	-	-
-Liability for lease hold assets	-	181.08		57.63
Total financial liabilities	-	**459.16**	-	**356.04**

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Fair value hierarchy

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

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value-recurring fair value measurements

As at March 31,2023	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in Mutual funds-Growth plan	5(a)	-	2,815.00	-	2,815.00
Total financial asset		-	**2,815.00**	-	2,815.00

Assets measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed

As at March 31,2023	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
-Security Deposit	5(e)	-	-	23.69	23.69
- Fixed Deposit		-	-	2,500.00	2,500.00
- Interest Accrued on fixed deposit		-	-	22.02	22.02
-Loans to Employees	5(c)	-	-	-	-
Total financial asset		-	-	2,545.71	2,545.71

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value-recurring fair value measurements

As at March 31, 2022	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in Mutual funds-Growth plan	5(a)	-	4,193.45	-	4,193.45
Total financial asset		-	4,193.45	-	4,193.45

Assets measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed

As at March 31, 2022	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
-Security Deposit	5(e)	-	-	17.66	17.66
-Loans to Employees	5(c)	-	-	-	-
Total financial asset		-	-	17.66	17.66

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. There are no items falling under Level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. The Company has investments in mutual funds for which all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable and hence, the same falls under level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Note:
There are no financial liabilities which are measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements or at amortised cost for which fair values are required to be disclosed.

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(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- the use of Net Assets Value ('NAV') for valuation of mutual fund investment. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units and will redeem such units of mutual fund to and from the investors.

(iii) Fair Value of Financial Asset and Liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31,2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
-Security Deposit [Refer note (ii)]	23.69	23.69	17.66	17.66
- Fixed Deposit	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-
- Interest Accrued on fixed deposit	22.02	22.02	-	-
-Loans to Employees [Refer note (ii)]	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	2,545.71	2,545.71	17.66	17.66

Note:
i. The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, creditors for capital expenditure, cash and cash equivalents and unapplied advance with Asset Management Company for purchase of mutual funds are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

ii. The carrying amounts and fair value of security deposit and loans to employees are materially the same.

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Note 28: Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liability represents trade payables. The main purpose of this financial liability is to pay for Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets consists of trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTPL investments.

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's unit head oversees the management of these risks which are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. It is managed by unit head and sales head.

Credit risk from operating activities is derived from 2 major aspects:

I. Credit risk due to failure on part of customer to meet its contractual obligation

Risk:

There is a risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Measures to mitigate risk:

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance. Majority of the sales are on advance term.

Also, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categorises the receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 6 months; the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

However, the past trends of the Company suggests that there are negligible/ very low cases of doubtful debts.

Accordingly, the risk exposure of Company in relation to credit risk is low.

II. Credit risk due to customer concentration/ dependency

Risk:

The Company generates approximately 74% of revenue from 4-5 customers. Hence, the Company faces the risk of customer concentration or dependency on few customers.

Measures to mitigate risk

The Company manufactures high-strength aluminium alloys for applications in the aerospace, sporting goods and surface transport industries. This is a first-of-its-kind facility in India, which is exclusively devoted to high- performance aluminium alloys. The Company is committed to adhere to all stringent requirements of the aerospace industry. It is an AS 9100, ISO 140001 and OHSAS 18001 compliant Company. It is one of the few companies in India holding all three prestigious certifications.

Provided that there are few customers based on the nature of industry under which it operates and the Company's commitment to provide high quality product which is evident from the past trend of no sales return till date coupled with "MAKE IN INDIA" Initiative of Government of india, the Company evaluates risk on account of customer concentration to be low.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and liquid funds and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. The business is funded through liquid funds parked in investments and if required through working capital lines with banks. Moreover, as explained in para (A)(I) of credit risk above, most of the sales are on advance payment terms.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Since, most of the customers are on advance payment terms and vendors are on credit terms, the Company evaluates the associated liquidity risk to be very low.

Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The Company does not have any derivative liabilities.

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

For the period ended March 31,2023

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	0-1 Year	1-2 Year	2-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
Trade and other payables	271.93	-	-	-	271.93
Other financial liabilities	6.15	-	-	-	6.15
Lease payments	68.17	72.22	24.13	339.76	504.28
Total non-derivative liabilities	346.25	72.22	24.13	339.76	782.36

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For the year ended March 31, 2022

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	0-1 Year	1-2 Year	2-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
Trade and other payables	298.41	-	-	-	298.41
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Lease payments	9.53	4.47	13.41	344.23	371.64
Total non-derivative liabilities	307.94	4.47	13.41	344.23	670.05

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises interest risk, currency risk, investment price risk and other risks i.e. commodity risk.

(i) Interest risk

The Company does not have any borrowings. Hence, there is no interest risk in the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts to minimise risk. Derivatives are not used as trading or speculative instruments.

The Company purchases materials against a fixed sales order only. Hence, the exposure on account of foreign currency risk is low.

(iii) Investment Price risk

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved high rated investments under mutual fund. Investments are reviewed by the Company on a regular basis. Hence, the Company's exposure to investment's price risk is low.

(iv) Other risks

Commodity risk

The Company's operating activities requires primarily purchase and manufacture of aluminium billets and therefore require a continuous supply of aluminium being a major component in raw material. Hence, the Company is exposed to the risk for supply of aluminium.

The Company purchases majority of the aluminium from it's holding Company at an arm's length price and hence, price is not considered to be the risk. Even other suppliers are readily available in market in case of no supply available from the holding company. Hence, the risk of availability of commodity is very low.

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Note 29: Capital management

(a) Risk management
The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:
- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The Company's capital structure consists of only equity share capital and has no debts which suggests that there is no risk for management of capital.

(b) Loan covenants
The Company has no debts as at and for the reporting period and prior year. Hence, there are no loan covenants.

(c) Dividends
The Company has not declared dividends in the current reporting period as well as prior year.

Note 30: Segment Information

(i) Description of segments and principle activities
The Company's chief operating decision maker consists of the Manager (Le. Unit Head) who examines the Company's performance only from the product perspective and has accordingly, identified only one reportable segment which is manufacturing, processing and dealing in aluminium billets.

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

(iii) Revenue from major external customers is as follows:

For the year ended	Number of customers	Amount	% to revenue from operations
March 31, 2023	5	8,267.15	74%
March 31, 2022	5	9,436.40	76%

(iv) The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below:

Revenue from external customers	For Year ended March 31, 2023	For Year ended March 31, 2022
India	11,037.31	12,412.28
Other countries	199.64	43.35
Total	11,236.95	12,455.63

(v) The total of the non-current assets (other than financial instruments) are located only in India as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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Note 31: Related Party Transactions

(a) Parent entity

Name	Type	Place of Incorporation	Ownership interest	
			March 31,2023	March 31, 2022
Hindalco Industries Limited	Parent Company	India	97.18%	97.18%

(b) Key managerial personnel compensation

Nature of payment	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
- Abhey Agarwal	101.84	97.81

(c) Transactions with Related Parties

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Transactions with Hindalco Industries Limited ('HIL')		
- Reimbursement of expenses to HIL	9.15	4.15
- Interest expenses	12.90	7.39
- Purchase of raw material	5,916.04	5,558.91
- Sale of finished goods	2,047.66	585.61
Transactions with Mr.Kailash Nath Bhandari, Director		
Sitting fees	1.50	1.00
Transactions with Mr. Yazdi Dandiwala, Director		
- Sitting fees	1.50	1.10

(d) Outstanding balances arising from sales/ purchases of goods or services

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables [Refer note 14(a)]		
- Hindalco Industries Limited	41.05	0.83
Trade receivable [Refer note 5(b)]		
- Hindalco Industries Limited	-	-
Contract liability		
- Hindalco Industries Limited	-	-
- Director's sitting fees payable	-	-
Accrued payroll [Refer note 13(a)]		
- Payable to Key Managerial Personnel	4.14	3.58
Total payables/ receivable to related parties	**45.19**	**4.41**

(e) Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.
All outstanding balances are unsecured and are payable in cash.

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Note 32: Contingent Liability and Contingent Asset

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a)	**Contingent Liabilities**		
	(i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:		
	- Labour Law Matters	-	-
	Income Tax Matters	-	-
	Total	-	-

(ii) Application for withdrawal of SEZ status :
Based on the approval of Board of Directors, the company, vide its letter dated February 21,2019 has applied to the Jt. Development Commissioner,SEZ Pune cluster for withdrawal of its SEZ status.Liabilities if any, with respect to such withdrawal of the SEZ status is not presently assertainable, and can be assertained only based on the parameters existing at the time of its actual withdrawal. Liability, if any, in respect of the same will be provided for on receipt of approval for denotification.

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(b)	**Contingent Assets**		
	- Income Tax MAT Refund claims	-	-

Note 33: Earning/(Loss) Per Equity Share

	For year ended March 31, 2023	For year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/ (loss) for the year	89.83	784.77
Weighted Average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	1,771.16	1,771.16
Basic and diluted earning/ (loss) per share (in Rs.)	0.05	0.44
Nominal value of an equity share (in Rs.)	5.00	5.00

Note: There is no movement in equity share capital and neither there is change in the nominal value per share during the period ended March 31,2023 and March 31, 2022.

Note 34: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Information related to Micro and Small Enterprises, as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSME Development Act), are given below. The information given below have been determined to the extent such enterprises have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company:

	Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a)	Principal amount and the interest due on the above at the end of the accounting year		
	- Principal	15.69	29.01
	- Interest due there on		-
(b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
	Total	15.69	29.01

Note 35: Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act,2013,a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities on areas specified under the Act. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The requisite disclosures are given below :

i) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the period is Rs. 16.11 Lakhs (Previous Year- 13.93 Lakhs).

ii) Actual amount spent during the year on eligible activities was Rs16.15 Lakhs (Previous Year- 13.93 Lakhs).

iii) Overspend at the end of the year Rs0.04. Lakhs (Previous Year- Nil Lakhs).

iv) Shortfall at the end of the year Rs Nil. Lakhs (Previous Year- Nil Lakhs).
v) Nature of CSR:Construction of School building

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Note 36: Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

(i) Leave obligations
The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave and sick leave.

(ii) Post-employment obligations - Gratuity
The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen day wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

This defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

(iii) Balance sheet amounts - Gratuity

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

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
April 1, 2021	213.62	(92.35)	121.27
Current Service Cost	13.41	-	13.41
Past service cost - Plan amendments	-		-
Interest expense/(income)	13.35	(6.15)	7.20
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	26.76	(6.15)	20.61
Re-measurements			
Experience loss	(13.86)	-	(13.86)
Loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/ (income)	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(13.86)	-	(13.86)
Employer contributions	-	(12.00)	(12.00)
Benefit payments	-	-	-
March 31, 2022	226.52	(110.50)	116.02

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
April 1, 2022	226.52	(110.50)	116.02
Current Service Cost	13.94	-	13.94
Past service cost - Plan amendments	-	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	15.75	(8.08)	7.67
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	29.69	(8.08)	21.61
Re-measurements			
Experience loss	10.07	-	10.07
Loss / (Gain) from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/ (income)	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	10.07	-	10.07
Employer contributions	-	(12.91)	(12.91)
Benefit payments	-	-	-
March 31, 2023	266.28	(131.49)	134.79

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(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) The net liability disclosed above relating to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of funded obligations	266.28	226.52
Fair value of plan assets	(131.49)	(110.49)
Deficit of funded plan	**134.79**	**116.02**
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	**134.79**	**116.03**

(v) Significant Actuarial assumptions are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.50%	6.25%
Salary growth rate	7.50%	7.50%

(vi) Sensitivity analysis

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

Assumptions	Impact on defined benefit obligation							
	Change in assumption		Increase			Decrease		
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease by	19.04	18.48	Increase by	21.75	21.31
Salary growth rate	1.00%	1.00%	Increase by	17.13	18.85	Decrease by	17.29	18.16

(vii) 100% of the plan assets are invested in Insurer Managed Fund which is in India.

(viii) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which is Asset volatility. The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The plan assets are invested by the company in insurer manager fund wholly with the Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC"). The Company intends to maintain this investment in the continuing years.

(ix) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected contribution to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2023 is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs.Nil).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 12 years (2022 - 12 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity benefits is as follows:

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2023	9.72	10.58	128.80	865.05	1,014.15
March 31, 2022	8.02	8.80	132.30	106.76	255.88

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Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the balance sheet as at March 31,2023
and the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31,2023

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 37: Financial Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	Units	Applicability	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	% Increase/ Decrease
a)	Current Ratio	Times		9.40	15.67	-40.01%
b)	Debt Equity Ratio	Times		0.02	0.01	211.69%
c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	NA, since the Company does not have any Debt	-	-	-
d)	Return on Equity Ratio	%		0.84	7.67	-89.03%
e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Times		7.54	8.51	-11.36%
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Times		14.50	6.96	108.44%
g)	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Times		37.93	31.75	19.44%
h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times		2.47	1.86	32.58%
i)	Net Profit Ratio	%		0.80	6.27	-87.25%
j)	Return on Capital Employed	%		1.08	7.78	-86.16%
k)	Return on Investment	%		1.27	7.73	-83.51%

Explanation of the items included in numerator and denominator for computing the above ratios:

a)	Current Ratio	[Current Assets/ Current Liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long term borrowings]
		Sharp idecrease in this ratio is mainly on account of decrease in inventories and trade receivable
b)	Debt - Equity Ratio	[(Borrowings + Lease Liabilities)/ Total Equity]
		Sharp increase is due to increase in lease liability
c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	[(Profit before Depreciation, Amortization, Impairment Loss on Non-Current Assets, Finance Cost and Tax)/ (Finance Cost (net of capitalization) + Scheduled Principal Repayment (Excluding Prepayment))]
d)	Return on Equity	Net profit (before exceptional items)/ Average net worth (share capital + reserves)
		Sharp decrease is due to decrease in net profit
e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	[Revenue from Operations/ Average inventory]
		Marginal decrease is due to decrease in revenue from operation
f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	[Revenue from Operations/ Average Trade Receivable]
		Sharp increase is due to decrease in average trade receivable
g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Cost of Sales / Average Trade Payables]
		Marginal increase is due to decrease in average trade payable
h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	[Net Sales/ Working Capital]
		Sharp increase in this ratio is mainly on account of decrease in inventories and trade receivable
i)	Net Profit Ratio	[Profit after tax from Continuing and Discontinued Operations/ Revenue from Operations]
		Sharp decrease is due to decrease in net profit
j)	Return on Capital Employed	[Operating profit, before special items and net of tax outflow/ Average capital employed]
		Sharp decrease is due to decrease in net profit
k)	Return on Investment	[Earnings before interest and tax/ Average or Total assets]
		Sharp decrease is due to decrease in net profit

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Hindalco-Almex Aerospace Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the balance sheet as at March 31,2023
and the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31,2023
(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 38:

To the best of information of management of the Company,Additional regulatory information required to be given pursuant to Gazette notification for Amendments in Schedule III to Companies Act, 2013 dated 24.03.2021 effective from 1st April 2021,is either nil or not applicable and disclosed wherever applicable.

i) **Relationship with struck off Companies***
During the year, the Company has not entered into any transaction with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act,2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act,1956.
* Based on vetting exercise conducted on the available data of Struck off entites.

ii) No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988 (as of 1988) an rules made thereunder.

iii) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

iv) No dividend is declared & paid during the current financial year.

v) There are no transactions recorded in books of account reflecting surrender/ disclosure of income in the assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961.

vi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

vii) Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium

a To the best of our knowledge & belief, no fund (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(s) or entity(ies), 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 provided any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b To the best of our knowledge & belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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 parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

viii Disclosure on Revaluation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from Registered Valuers is not applicable to company.

ix) As per clause (87) of section 2 and section 186 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, the company is in complaince with the number of layers as permitted under the said provisions.

x) **Events after reporting date**
There have been no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

Note 39: Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

There are no financial assets or financial liabilities which are subject to offsetting as at March 31,2023, March 31, 2022 since, the entity neither has enforceable right or an intent to settle on net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneoulsy. Further, the Company has no enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar arrangements as at March 31,2023 and March 31, 2022 .

For SINGHI & CO.
Firm Registration No: 302049E
Chartered Accountants

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 204936

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anil Arya
Director
DIN No. 03310125

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Sandip Roy
Director
DIN No.09707676

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Sayali Patkar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21,2023

Suchit Naidu
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 21,2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Members of the Company
EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone IND AS Financial Statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the IND AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and its financial performance (Loss), its Cash Flows, and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date. We may hereby refer to the matters referred to in Key Audit Matters which does not make us imperative to form a modified opinion,

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone 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 Standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In our opinion there is no matter to be considered as the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

2nd Floor, Biswal Commercial Complex, Cuttack Road, Laxmi Sagar
Bhubaneswar - 751006
Tel : (0674) 2314500 (O), 9437100589, E-mail : caranjanksahoo@rediffmail.com

Material Uncertainty Related to "Going Concern"

The Company has lost its substratum and defies all such criteria to be considered as a "Going Concern" because of the fact that the purpose for which the Company was basically incorporated has no possibility of being carried out, not even in distant future, in absence of any exclusive raising contract being awarded in favor of the Company as per the "Joint Venture Agreement" under which the Company was so conceived, and in our opinion there is no possibility that the Company would ever be able to pursue such object in future also. The Net worth of the Company has also been eroded and the Company is only thriving on the funds of the holding company for its expenses. The requirement of funds seems to be very insignificant to make the Company remain operational.

The above factors cast a significant uncertainty on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Pending the resolution of the above uncertainties, the company has prepared the aforesaid statements on a going concern basis.

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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance Report, and Shareholder Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to be read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in sub section 5 of the Section 134 of the Companies Act 2013 ["the Act"] with respect to the preparation of these standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows and the changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) specified under the section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ["the Rules"].

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 others irregularities: selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the standalone 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 are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBLITY

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and access the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misstatements, or the override of internal control.
- 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 Companies Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude the appropriateness of the managements 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 caste significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that the material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate to modify our opinion. Our conclusion 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 seize to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlined transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentations.

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decision of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) Planning the scope of our audit work and evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone 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 relationship and other matters that may be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors report unless Law or Regulation precludes public disclosures about the matter or when, in extremely rare cases, we determine that a matter should be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonable be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, is applicable for the Company, and therefore we are enclosing in a statement on the matters Specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order as per **Annexure-A** to our report.

2. **As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:**

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

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

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 issued there under.

   e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, 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 the financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure-B"** and

N R Mohanty & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

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

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

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For N. R. MISHRA & CO,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 319137E

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

RANJAN K. SAHOO, FCA DISA
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO- 057106
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 26th April, 2023
UDIN: 23057106BGXSTS4432

ANNEXURE-A
TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT - 31st MARCH, 2023
(REFERRED TO IN OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE)

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our Report of even date to the members of **EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED** on the accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2023]

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and Explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

i. **Details of tangible and intangible assets**

(a) (A) The Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment; and therefore, the Company is not required maintain proper records to showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situations of its Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) As explained to us by the management, and based on the procedure applied under our audit, we state that the company is holding the exclusive mining rights from the promoter shareholder Company "Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd." (OMC) Under MoU and Shareholders' agreement in consideration of 26% of Companies share being allotted in favor of OMC, without any money being received as consideration, is shown as Intangible Assets under development. Except, the documents as stated above, the Company is not required to maintain any further record.

(b) The Company having no ownership or possession of any Property, Plant and Equipment, is not required to have physically verify by the management of the same at the end, and moreover there arises neither scope for reasonability of interval of physical verification nor dealing with material discrepancies.

(c) The Company neither owns nor possesses any immovable property as disclosed in the financial statements.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us there being no possession of Tangible and intangible assets by the company therefore Clause no I (d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the benami transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. Inventory

a) The company does not carry any inventory whatsoever, therefore, we are of the opinion that the stipulations of the clause, relating to appropriateness of procedure of physical verification, discrepancies thereof and dealing the same in their accounts does not arise at all.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has never obtained a sanction of working capital limit in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institutions.

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

iii. **Investments made by the Company**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has neither made any investment in, nor provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties during the year under audit, and therefore the information and explanations as required to be given hereunder are not applicable for the company.

iv. **Loan to Directors and Loans & Investments by the Company**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company in due course of its business has not entered into any transactions in the nature of loans, investments and providing guarantee and security in contravention of provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v. **Acceptance of Deposits**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits or any amount which are deemed to be deposits requiring the company to comply with the directives issued by the reserve bank of India and the provisions of the sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the companies act and the rules made thereunder.

vi. **Maintenance of Cost Records**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under the sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.

vii. **Deposit of Statutory dues**

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be subjected for depositing any statutory dues including Goods & Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' state insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and any other Statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. Therefore, no further information is required to be given under this clause.

Nature of Liability	Undisputed Amount remaining unpaid for more than six months as on the Balance Sheet date. (Rs.)	Pertaining to the Financial Year
NA	NA	NA

(a) Moreover, there lies no disputed Statutory Liabilities on the Balance Sheet date.

Nature of Liability	Amount involved in (Rs.)	Pertaining to Financial Year	Forum in which dispute is pending
NA	NA	NA	NA

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

viii. Unrecorded transactions as per income tax act

According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any amount as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, which has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

ix. Default in repayment of Loans and borrowings:

According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any loans or borrowings from any lender except the advances received from the holding company which is not repayable under any terms and conditions therefore, in our opinion the company has not defaulted in repayments of loans and borrowings. In view of the above the information as per clause (b) to (f) of Point no. 3. (xi) of the order is not applicable.

x. Initial public offers or further public offers

a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not gone for either initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placements of shares or convertible debentures during the year.

xi. Fraud

a) As per the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of scrutiny of books of account and other records of the Company, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been reported or noticed during the year.

b) In our opinion, no report is required to be filed under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of the companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules,2014 with the Central Government.

c) In course of our audit we have not come across any Whistle Blower complaints to be considered during the year.

xii.Deposits of Nidhi Company

The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the compliance of the stipulations of Sub Clause (a) (b) & (c) of Clause 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable.

xiii. Related party transactions.

As per the information and explanations obtained and on the basis of reasonable scrutiny of books of account and available records, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. Internal Audit Systems

In our opinion and in considerations of the scale of operations, the company does not require an internal audit system in place to commensurate with the nature and size of the business and therefore no report of Internal Audit is comprehended. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

xv. Non-Cash transactions with directors & others

As per the information and explanations obtained and on the basis of reasonable scrutiny of books of account and available records, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him in contravention of the provisions of Section 192 of Companies Act 2013.

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

xvi. Registration with Reserve Bank of India

In our opinion the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and therefore the stipulations of sub-clause (b) (c) & (d) of the clause (xvi) is not applicable.

xvii. Cash Losses

In our opinion and on the basis of available Financial Statements subjected to audit, the company has incurred cash losses in the current Financial Year and in the immediately preceding Financial Year. The figures of Current Financial Year and the Previous Financial Year are Rs. 76,759/- & Rs. 47,305/- respectively.

xviii. Resignation of Statutory Auditors.

According to the information and explanations given to us no statutory auditors have resigned during the year, accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

xix. Material Uncertainty

As per the information and explanations obtained and on the basis of reasonable scrutiny of books of account and available records, we are of the opinion that there **exists material uncertainty** on the date of the audit report that the company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of Balance Sheet as and when they fall within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

In our opinion there is no possibility that the Company would ever be able to pursue its object in future also because of prevailing material uncertainty with respect to operations. The Net worth of the Company has also been eroded fully and the Company is only thriving on the funds of the holding company for its expenses.

xx. Compliance with CSR

In our opinion, the company is not covered under the provisions of the section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, therefore the information sought under sub clause (a) & (b) of the clause (xx) of the order is not applicable for reporting.

xxi. Adverse Remarks of Statutory Auditors

In our opinion our audit being of a standalone Financial Statements of the subsidiary company no matter under clause (xxi) is required to be reported except the matter stated in the Audit Report with regard to Material Uncertainty with respect to Going Concern.

For N R MISHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 319137E

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

(RANJAN K. SAHOO, FCA DISA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO-057106
Place: Bhubaneswar
Dated: 26th April, 2023
UDIN: 23057106BGXSTS4432

ANNEXURE "B"

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT-31ST MARCH, 2023

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER SECTION CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF THE SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LTD** ("the company") as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone IND AS 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 controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accounts of India ("ICAI"). The 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 ("the Act").

AUDITOR'S 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 "Act" to the extent 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 designs and operating effectiveness of internal controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment including the assessment of the risk of material misstatements of the standalone IND AS 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 control system over financial reporting.

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's internal financial controls 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 controls 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 the transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and:

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS 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 evaluations of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls 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, the Company has in all the material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2023 based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by ICAI.

For N R MISHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 319137E

N R Mishra & Co. Bhubaneswar Chartered Accountants

(RANJAN K. SAHOO, FCA DISA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO-057106
Place: Bhubaneswar
Dated:26th April 2023
UDIN: 23057106BGXSTS4432

EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as on 31st Mar 2023

PARTICULARS	Notes	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets under development	2	26,000.00	26,000.00
Total non-current assets		26,000.00	26,000.00
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	39,446.40	39,446.40
Total Current Assets		39,446.40	39,446.40
TOTAL ASSETS		**65,446.40**	**65,446.40**
EQUITY AND LIABILITY			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	4	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
Other Equity	5	(5,48,286.60)	(4,71,527.60)
Non-controlling interest			
TOTAL EQUITY		(4,48,286.60)	(3,71,527.60)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liability	6	4,80,103.00	4,20,159.00
Total non-current liabilities		4,80,103.00	4,20,159.00
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payable	7	33,630.00	16,815.00
Total current liabilities		33,630.00	16,815.00
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**65,446.40**	**65,446.40**

Significant Accounting Policies 1
This accompanying notes are Integral Part of these financial Statement

For N R MISHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD

Ranjan Kumar Sahoo, FCA,DISA
Partner
Membership No. 057106
FRN:319137E
Place : Bhuabaneswar.
Date :

SURYA KANTA MISHRA
DIRECTOR

AMIT SENGUPTA
DIRECTOR

EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st Mar 2023

(Amount in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	Notes	For The Year Ended 31-Mar-2023	For The Year Ended 31-Mar-2022
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
EXPENSES			
Other Expense	**8**	76,759	47,305
Total Expenses		76,759	47,305
Loss before Taxation		(76,759)	(47,305)
Tax Expenses:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Loss After Taxation		(76,759)	(47,305)
Other Comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive income		(76,759)	(47,305)
Loss Per Share (Basic & Diluted) (In Rupees)	**9**	(7.68)	(4.73)
[Nominal Value per Share : Rs 10]			
Significant Accounting Policies	**1**		

This accompanying notes are Integral Part of these financial Statement

This is the statement of Profit & Loss referred to in our Report of Even Date

For N R MISHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD

Ranjan Kumar Sahoo, FCA,DISA
Partner
Membership No. 057106
FRN:319137E
Place : Bhuabaneswar.
Date :

SURYA KANTA MISHRA
DIRECTOR

AMIT SENGUPTA
DIRECTOR

EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st March 2023

Amount in Rupees

PARTICULARS	For the Year Ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended on 31st March, 2022
Cash flow generated/(used in) operating activities		
Net Loss Before Tax	(76,759)	(47,305)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(76,759)	(47,305)
Adjustment for changes in Working Capital		
Change in Trade payables	16,815	(16,815)
Increase in Non-Current Liabilities	59,944	64,120
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activity	-	-
Cash flows Used in Investing Activities	-	-
Net Cash Used from Investing Activities	-	-
Cash flows Used in Financing Activities		-
Net Cash Used from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase /(Marrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalents at beginning of Period	39,446	39,446
Cash and Cash equivalents at end of the Period	39,446	39,446

EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31, Mar 2023

Cash and Cash Equivalent Comprise :

Amount in Rupees

	As at 31st Mar, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Cash in hand	-	-
Balance With Bank in Current account	39,446	39,446
	39,446	39,446

This accompanying notes are Integral Part of these financial Statement

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our Report of Even Date

For N R MISHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD

EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement Of Changes in Equity for the Year on 31st Mar 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Amount in Rupees

Balance as at April 01, 2021	1,00,000.00
Changes in the Equity share Capital during the Period on account of Share Issued	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,00,000.00
Changes in the Equity share Capital during the Period on account of Share Issued	-
Balance as at Mar 31, 2023	1,00,000.00

B. Other Equity

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Retain Earning
Balance as at April 01, 2021	(4,24,222.60)
A) Loss for the Period	(47,305.00)
B) Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (A+B)	(47,305.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(4,71,527.60)
A) Loss for the Period	(76,759.00)
B) Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (A+B)	(76,759.00)
Balance as at Mar 31, 2023	(5,48,286.60)

For N R MISHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD

Ranjan Kumar Sahoo, FCA,DISA
Partner
Membership No. 057106
FRN:319137E
Place : Bhuabaneswar.
Date :

SURYA KANTA MISHRA — **DIRECTOR**

AMIT SENGUPTA — **DIRECTOR**

EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

		Amount in Rupees	Amount in Rupees
2	**Intangible assets under development**	As at Mar, 31 2023	As at Mar, 31 2022
	Exploration and evaluation Development Work-in-progress – Mining Rights	26,000	26,000
		26,000	26,000

The Company has been incorporated in compliance with a Joint Venture Agreement dated 25th October, 2005 between the promoters, OMC Ltd and HINDALCO Industries Limited. In terms of that agreement, 26% of the issued and paid-up capital of the Company was to be allotted to OMC (the promoter) for services rendered, without any money as consideration to be received from OMC for the value of shares. Therefore the allotment of minimum 26% of the paid-up capital is allotted to OMC and the corresponding amount has been considered as an Intangible Asset under development in the books of the Company being in the nature of Exclusive Rights of Mining. The said Intangible Asset under Development has not been subjected to amortization in the current year.

		As at Mar, 31 2023	As at Mar, 31 2022
3	**Cash and Cash Equivalent**		
	Cash in hand	-	-
	Balance With Bank in Current account *	39,446	39,446
		39,446	39,446

*The above Current Account with Axis Bank has turned Dormant.

4 **Equity Share Capital**

	As at Mar, 31 2023	As at Mar, 31 2022
Authorized Share capital 50000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,00,000.00	5,00,000.00
Issued Subscribed and Paid-up: 10000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00

4(a) **Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:**

Particulars		
	As at Mar, 31 2023	As at Mar, 31 2022
Promoter name	No of share	No of share
Hindalco Industries Limited	7400	7400
OMC Limited	2600	2600
Total	10000	10000

4(b) **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company on Reporting Date**

Name of the shareholder	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding
Hindalco Industries Limited	7400	74%
OMC Limited	2600	26%
	10000	100.00%

4 (c)

Promoter's Name	No. of Shares 2022-23	% of total shares 2022-23	No. of Shares 2021-22	% of total shares 2021-22	% change during the year
Hindalco Industries Limited	7400	74%	7400	74%	-
OMC Limited	2600	26%	2600	26%	-
Total	10000	100%	10000	100%	-

5 **Other Equity**

Retain Earning	As at Mar, 31 2023	As at Mar, 31 2022
Balance at the Beginning of the year	(4,71,528)	(4,24,223)
Add-Loss for the Year	(76,759)	(47,305)
Balance at the Year End	(5,48,287)	(4,71,528)

The Retained Earnings / Surplus represents amount remaining with the Company after considering appropriations

		As at Mar, 31 2023	As at Mar, 31 2022
6	**Other Financial Liability**		
	Amount refundable to Hindalco Industries Limited - Interest Free Loans	4,80,103	4,20,159

		As at Mar, 31 2023	As at 31-Mar- 2022
7	**Trade and Other Payable**		
	Accrued expenses	33,630.00	16,815.00

7(a)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 yrs.	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	33,630	-	-	-	-	-	33,630
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		For The Year Ended 31-Mar-2023	For The Year Ended 31-Mar-2022
8	**Other Expense**		
	Audit fees	16,815	16,815
	Bank Charges	-	-
	Filing Fees	59,944	31,490
		76,759	48,305

* Audit Fees for Statutory Audit

		For The Year Ended 31-Mar-2023	For The Year Ended 31-Mar-2022
	Earnings per share		
9	Loss After Tax as per the Statement of Profit & Loss (A)	(76,759.00)	(47,305.00)
	Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding (B)	10000	10000
	Loss Per Share (Basic & Diluted) (In Rupees) (A/B)	(7.68)	(4.73)
	Nominal Value of Equity shares (In Rupees)	10.00	10.00

10 The company has prepared its financial statements for the period upto and including for the year ended Mar 31, 2016 in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the companies Act 2013 (Indian GAAP). The financial Statements as at and for the year ended Mar 31, 2017 together with the comparative periods presented are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards specified in the companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 Under section 133 of the Act and other Accounting Policies Generally Accepted in India. In Preparing these financial Statements the company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April01,2015. i.e. the company's date of transition to Ind AS.

11 The Company has not incurred any liability in respect of any Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

12 **Related Party Disclosure:**

The Company is a Joint Venture of M/s HINDALCO LTD and Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd having a shareholding of 74% and 26% respectively. The Directors of the Company have been nominated by the companies respectively in the ratio of 4:2 to the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Board is constituted as below:

Mr. Surya Kanta Mishra	Nominee HINDALCO
Mr. Amit Sengupta	Nominee HINDALCO
Mr. Rabindra Misra	Nominee HINDALCO

None of the Directors have received any remuneration from the Company.

Disclosure of outstanding balances payable to or receivable from Related Parties at year end:

	As at 31-Mar 2023	As at 31-Mar- 2022
Amount refundable to Hindalco Industries Limited	4,80,103	4,20,159
Total	4,80,103	4,20,159

EAST COAST BAUXITE MINING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes Annexed to and forming part of Balance sheet as at 31-Mar-2023, and Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31-Mar-2023

1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 **Basis Of Preparation**

The financial statements of East Coast Bauxite Mining Company Private Limited ("the Company") comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind-AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2016 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The financial statements for the Year ended Mar 31, 2023 have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 26-Apr-23

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value.
Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.
All the financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at Amortized Cost. Further, no financial assets or liabilities are offsetted as there is no enforceable master netting arrangement for these financial instruments.

Accounting Policies relevant to East Coast Bauxite Mining Company Private Limited are given below.

1.2 **Provision and Contingencies**

Provisions are recognized when there is present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation . The Amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle to present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risk and uncertainties surrounding the obligation . Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flow to settle the present obligation. Its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of Money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

1.3 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at Bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less which are readily convertible in cash and subject to insignificant risk of change in value .For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement cash and cash equivalents is as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current Liabilities.

2 On June 18, 2021, MCA has issued Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021. The amendments are applicable from 1st April, 2021.

2.1 **Additional Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform- Amendments to Ind AS 107**

a) Nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform and how the entity manages these risks and
b) Entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates and how the entity is managing the transition.
The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on this financial statements.

2.2 **Interest Rate Benchmark Reform- Amendments to Ind AS 109**

A new paragraph included on changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.
As per the guidance provided, the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability can change in the following manner:
a) By amending the contractual terms specified at the initial recognition of the financial instrument
b) In a way that was not considered by or contemplated in the contractual terms at the initial recognition of the financial instrument, without amending the contractual terms
c) Due to the activation of an existing contractual term.
The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on this financial statements.

2.3 **Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendments to Ind AS 116**

Practical expedient relating to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 has been modified. Accordingly, a lessee is not required to account for rent concessions as lease modifications if the reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 Sep 2022 (earlier 30 Sep 2022) and subject to compliance with other specified conditions.
The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on this financial statements.

2.4 **Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS**

The amendments relating to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment; Ind AS 103, Business Combinations; Ind AS 106, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources; Ind AS 114, Regulatory Deferral Accounts; Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements; Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors; Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting; Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, are consequential due to changes in the Conceptual Framework under Ind AS, made in August 2020. The revised Conceptual Framework introduced some new concepts and clarifications along with revision in definitions and changes in recognition criteria of assets and liabilities under Ind AS.
The Company do not expect the consequential amendments to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

2.5 **Additional Disclosures Relating to adoption of amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013**

Balance Sheet:

• Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current. - Nil

• Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period. - No such instances encountered for change in presentation in this financial statements
• Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters-Notes to account 4 (c)
• Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development-Notes to account 7 (a)
• If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.- Nil
• Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc. - Nil
• "Current maturities of long-term borrowings" should be separately disclosed under the heading "short term borrowings".- Nil
• Certain ratios in the notes and explain the items included in the numerator and denominator of those ratios.

• Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as details relating to quarterly returns and summary of reconciliations for Borrowings against security of current assets; the date of declaration as defaulter and details of defaults (amount and nature of defaults) if the company is a willful defaulter; relationships with struck off companies, if any; Charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies (ROC).- Disclosures related to these are either Nil or Nil, hence no specific disclosure notes given for the same in this financial statements.

Statement of profit and loss:

• Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.- Nil

There are no other new updates or standards issued through the date of issuance of these financial statements that have not yet been adopted by the Company.

Financials Ratios:

13

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	Applicability	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022	% Increase/ Decrease
(a)	Current Ratio	Times		1.17	2.35	-50.00%
(b)	Debt - Equity Ratio	Times	NA, the Company don't have Debt	-	-	-
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	NA, the Company don't have Debt	-	-	-
(d)	Return on Equity	%		-8.56%	-6.37%	34.48%
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Times	NA, the Company don't have Inventory	-	-	-
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Times	NA, as Zero Trade Receivables	-	-	-
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Times		(1.14)	(1.41)	-18.87%
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	NA, the Company don't have any net sale.	-	-	-
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	%	NA, the Company don't have any income.	-	-	-
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	%		-241.26%	-97.27%	148.02%
(k)	Return on investment	Times		(1.17)	(0.72)	62.26%

Explaination of the items included in numerator and denominator for computing the above ratios:

Current Ratio	[Current Assets/ Current Liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long term borrowings] No change in ratio not increase or decrease current assets and current liablities
Debt - Equity Ratio	[(Borrowings + Lease Liabilities)/ Total Equity]
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	[(Profit before Depreciation, Amortization, Impairment Loss on Non-Current Assets, Finance Cost and Tax)(Finance Cost (net of capitalization) + Scheduled Principal Repayment (Excluding Prepayment))]
Return on Equity	Net profit (before exceptional items)/ Average net worth (share capital + reserves) Increase in this ratio is mainly amount Increse of expense compare to previous year.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	[Revenue from Operations/ Average inventory]
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	[Revenue from Operations/ Average Trade Receivable]
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	[Net Credit Purchases/ Average Trade Payables] Increase in this ratio is mainly on account of Increse in expense.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	[Net Sales/ Working Capital]
Net Profit Ratio	[Profit after tax from Continuing and Discontinued Operations/ Revenue from Operations]
Return on Capital Employed	[Operating profit, before special items and net of tax outflow/ Average capital employed] Increase in this ratio is mainly decrease the PBT.
Return on investment	[Earnings before interest and tax/ Total assets] Increase in this ratio is mainly decrease the EBITDA comapre to previous year.

For N R MISHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD

Ranjan Kumar Sahoo, FCA,DISA
Partner
Membership No. 057106
FRN:319137E
Place : Bhuabaneswar.
Date :

SURYA KANTA MISHRA
DIRECTOR

AMIT SENGUPTA
DIRECTOR

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive loss), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director'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.

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it became available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

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

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting

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W100687
Chartered Accountants

policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls 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 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.

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

10. 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.

S M B C & Company LLP
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121368W/
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Chartered Accountants
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Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**".

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2023 which would impact its financial position. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on financial position in its financial statements (Refer Note 26 of the financial statements).

ii. The Company was not required to recognize a provision on long-term contracts as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

iii. There was no amount which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 30(xi) to the financial statements);

(b)The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 (Refer Note 30(xii) to the financial statements); and

S M B C & Company LLP
FRN 121388W/ W100687
Chartered Accountants

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
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601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

(c) Based on the audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during current year.

13. The Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

S M B C & Company LLP
FRN
121388W/
W100687
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKP3419

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. (a) (A) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties included in Investment Property are held in the name of the Company (Refer Note 9(e) of the financial statements).

(d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date, hence, reporting under clause3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) Based on the information furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (and Rules made thereunder (Refer Note 30(ii) of the financial statements).

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided by the management and the records examined by us, during the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of accounts of the Company does not arise. (Refer Note 30(x) of the financial statements).

iii. The Company has not made investments, granted any secured/unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is a registered Non – Banking Finance Company with the Reserve Bank of India under section 45-IA of the RBI Act 1934, and accordingly provision of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company hence clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148(d)(1) of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Income tax, Service tax, GST and other applicable statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, the following are the statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above, under dispute.

S M B C & Company LLP
FRN 121388W/W100687
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601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
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Name of Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount (in Lakh)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the disputes are Pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	533.18	2017-20	Commissioner Income Tax Appeals

viii. According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 that has not been recorded in the books of account. (Refer Note 30(vi) of the financial statements).

ix. According to the records of the Company examined by us and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed any loan or other borrowings from financial institution/ banks/ government/ debenture holders and also has not raised any funds on short-term basis during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a), (ix)(b), (ix)(c), (ix)(d), (ix)(e) and (ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or fraud on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such case by the management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT- 4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filled with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blowers complaints have been received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 177and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. (Refer Note 25 of the financial statements).

xiv. The Company is not mandated to have an internal audit system during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is a registered Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) vide its Certificate of Registration under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 from Reserve Bank of India, Lucknow vide their letter No LK DBBS

S M B C & Company LLP FRN 121388W W100687 Chartered Accountants

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

No 691/ 1475/1999-2000 with effect from 27th February 1998 to carry on the business of Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC).

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not conducted non-banking financial activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Group does not have more than one CIC.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibilities under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. (Refer Note 30(xiv) of the financial statements).

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comments in respect of the said clause have been included in this report.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

S M B C & Company LLP
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Chartered Accountants

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKP3419

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
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Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of **Renuka Investments & Finance Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

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FRN 121388W/W100687
Chartered Accountants

assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the financial reporting and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKP3419

Renuka Investments & Finance Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Non-Current Investments	5	23,784.21	23,317.24
Current Assets			
Current Investments	6	151.53	25.07
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	5.39	5.33
Other Financial Assets	8	7.27	16.10
Total Financial Assets		**23,948.40**	**23,363.74**
Non-Financial Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Investment Property	9	466.66	480.08
Current Assets			
Current Tax Assets (Net)	20B	20.62	20.43
Total Non-Financial Assets		**487.28**	**500.51**
Total Assets		**24,435.68**	**23,864.25**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10	3,425.00	3,425.00
Other Equity	11	20,543.96	20,072.33
Total Equity		**23,968.96**	**23,497.33**
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables	12		
(I) Micro and Small Enterprises			
(II) Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		1.99	2.30
Other Financial Liabilities	13	61.63	61.72
Total Financial Liabilities		**63.62**	**64.02**
Non Financial Liabilities:			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	20C	400.07	300.91
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	14	3.03	1.99
Total Non Financial Liabilities		**403.10**	**302.90**
Total Liabilities		**466.72**	**366.92**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**24,435.68**	**23,864.25**
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

S M B C & Company LLP
FRN 121388W/ W100687
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Anil Arya
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Preyansh Vyas
Company Secretary

Udit Bajaj
Chief Financial Officer

RENUKA INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE LIMITED

Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	15		
Dividend Income		24.22	21.80
Rental Income		132.38	130.88
Gain/ (Loss) on change in fair value of Financial Assets at FVTPL		4.80	(50.56)
Profit on sale of investments		0.16	262.96
		161.56	365.08
Other Income	16	0.09	-
Total Income		**161.65**	**365.08**
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	17	0.12	-
Depreciation Expenses	18	13.41	13.41
Other Expenses	19	15.69	43.87
Total Expenses		**29.22**	**57.28**
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax		**132.43**	**307.80**
Income Tax Expenses:	20A		
Current Tax		28.60	257.20
Deferred Tax		1.21	(14.07)
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**102.62**	**64.67**
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss):	21		
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		466.97	5,896.42
Income tax effect on above		(97.96)	(516.01)
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) (Net of Tax)		**369.01**	**5,380.41**
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		**471.63**	**5,445.08**
Earnings per Share (EPS):	22		
Basic EPS (₹)		0.30	0.41
Diluted EPS (₹)		0.30	0.41
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

S M B C & Company LLP FRN 121388W/ W100687 Chartered Accountants

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Preyansh Vyas
Company Secretary

Udit Bajaj
Chief Financial Officer

Renuka Investments and Finance Limited

Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

	Note	(₹ in Lakh)
As at April 01, 2021		925
Change in Share Capital during the period		2,500
As at March 31, 2022	10	3,425
Change in Share Capital during the period		-
As at March 31, 2023	10	3,425

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

		Reserve and Surplus			Other Reserves	
	Note	Capital Redemption Reserve	Special Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments FVTOCI	Total Other Equity
As at April 01, 2021		0.15	1,877.11	969.38	11,780.61	14,627.25
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		-	-	64.67	-	64.67
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period	21	-	-	-	5,380.41	5,380.41
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		-	-	64.67	5,380.41	5,445.08
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings		-	-	12,276.29	(12,276.29)	-
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	12.93	(12.93)	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	11	**0.15**	**1,890.04**	**13,297.41**	**4,884.73**	**20,072.33**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		-	-	102.62	-	102.62
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period	21	-	-	-	369.01	369.01
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		-	-	102.62	369.01	471.63
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	20.52	(20.52)	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	11	**0.15**	**1,910.56**	**13,379.51**	**5,253.74**	**20,543.96**

Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

S M B C & Company LLP FRN 121388W/ W100687 Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Anil Arya
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Preyansh Vyas
Company Secretary

Udit Bajaj
Chief Financial Officer

RENUKA INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE LIMITED

Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year Ended 31/03/2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax:		132.43	307.80
Adjustment for :			
Finance Costs	17	0.12	-
Depreciation Expenses	18	13.41	13.41
Dividend Income	15	(24.22)	(21.80)
(Gains)/ losses on financial Assets measured at FVTPL (Net)	15	(4.96)	(212.40)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**116.78**	**87.01**
Changes in working Capital:			
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets		8.83	(14.32)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Non Financial Assets		-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payables		(0.31)	1.21
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities			
Increase/ (Decrease) in Non Financial Liabilities		1.04	0.14
Cash generation from Operation before Tax		126.34	74.04
(Payment)/ Refund of Income Tax (Net)		(28.41)	(258.81)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Operating Activities		**97.93**	**(184.77)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Investments in Mutual Funds		(121.97)	(48,060.75)
Redemption of Investments in Mutual Funds		-	49,076.07
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired			(17,791.85)
Proceeds from Sale of investment in equity shares		-	14,167.53
Dividend Received		24.22	21.80
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Investing Activities		**(97.75)**	**(2,587.21)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Finance Cost Paid		(0.12)	-
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	2,500.00
Dividend Paid (including Dividend Distribution Tax)		-	-
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Financing Activities		**(0.12)**	**2,500.00**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**0.06**	**(271.98)**
Add : Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		5.33	277.31
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		**5.39**	**5.33**

Reconciliation of Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flow:

(₹ in Lakh)

		As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	5.39	5.33
Adjustment in Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	-
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flow		5.39	5.33

Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

S M B C & Company LLP ★ FRN 121388W/ W100687 ★ Chartered Accountants

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Anil Arya
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Preyansh Vyas
Company Secretary

Udit Bajaj
Chief Financial Officer

Renuka Investments and Finance Limited

Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1. Company Information

Renuka Investments & Finance Limited ("the Company"), bearing Corporate Identity Number (CIN :U65910UP1994PLC017081) was incorporated on October 24, 1994 having its registered office at Renukoot, Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh, 231217.

The Company is registered as NBFC (Non Deposit taking - Investment and Credit Company category) having registration number 12.00046 dated February 27, 1998 under section 45-IA of the RBI Act 1934. The Company has also a commercial building at Mumbai, which has been leased out for earning rental income.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco Industries Limited, a public limited company whose equity shares are listed on the Indian Stock Exchanges (National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange) and GDRs are listed on the Luxemburg Stock Exchange.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on April 19, 2023.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

A. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (including subsequent amendments) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

B. Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using accrual basis of accounting and under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value by Ind AS.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle, and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time lag between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, 12 month period has been considered by the Company as its normal operating cycle.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR/ ₹") which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to nearest lakhs (₹ 1 Lakh = ₹ 1,00,000) upto two decimal places unless otherwise stated.

C. Investment in Subsidiaries

The investments in subsidiaries are carried in the financial statements at historical cost except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case measured at lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. When the Company is committed to a sale plan involving disposal of an investment, or a portion of an investment, in any subsidiary, the investment or the portion of the investment that will be disposed of is classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met. Any retained portion of an investment in a subsidiary that has not been classified as held for sale continues to be accounted for at historical cost.

Investments in subsidiaries carried at cost are tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets. The carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised reduces the carrying amount of the investment.

D. Investment Property

Investment properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Transfer to, or from, investment property is at the carrying amount of the property.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or value of assets, over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation on Investment Property has been provided using Straight Line Method at the rates and manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Impairment

An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of assets exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value-in-use and net selling price. Value-in-use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful life of the assets. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

E. Leases - The Company as a lessor

The determination of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, and the arrangement conveys a right-to-use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Leases, for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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RENUKA INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE LIMITED

F. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. plus transaction costs, except for those assets and liabilities which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified as 'Equity Instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer. All other non-derivative financial assets are 'Debt Instruments'.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A Debt Instruments is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets 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.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

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

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if such financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell such 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.

The Company in respect of certain equity investments, other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. At the time of initial recognition, the Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. These investments are generally held for medium or long-term strategic purpose.

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

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair value through profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a equity instruments at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is directly reclassified to retained earnings. Further, on de-recognition of debt instrument at FVTOCI, cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI is re-classified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

G. Fair Value Measurement

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References for less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

Fair value for listed shares is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Fair value for unlisted shares is calculated based on commonly accepted valuation techniques utilizing significant unobservable data, primarily cash flow based models. If fair value cannot be measured reliably unlisted shares are recognized at cost.

H. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

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RENUKA INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE LIMITED

I. Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of Amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities using a weighted average probability.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying Amount of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and included in deferred tax assets. the Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. However, the Company has opted for new tax regime under section 115 BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961 from Financial year 2022- 23 (Assessment year 2023-24), hence MAT provisions are not applicable from this date.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

J. Revenue Recognition

Rental Income

Rental income from operating leases is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Revenue excludes any taxes and duties collected on behalf of the Government Authorties.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion 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.

Dividend Income

Dividend income on investments is accounted for when the right to receive the payment is established.

K. Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services received by the Company prior to the reporting date which are unpaid. These payables are initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant.

L. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows for which discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. In case of litigation, the Company may entail seeking expert advice in making the determination on whether there is a present obligation.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

M. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events which changes the number of equity shares outstanding such as bonus issue, rights issue to existing shareholders, public issue, share split, consolidation of shares etc. Partly paid-up shares are included as fully paid equivalents according to the fraction paid-up.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

S M B C & Company LLP Chartered Accountants FRN 121(?)8W/ W100687

RENUKA INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE LIMITED

N. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3. Critical accounting judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with the Ind AS, requires judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made, that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Any revision to such estimates is recognised in the period in which the same is determined. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of financial statements, that have significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, if any, are given as part of relevant notes.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

B. Amended applicable from next Financial year

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2023. The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

S M B C & Company LLP
FRN 121368W/W100687
Chartered Accountants

Renuka Investments and Finance Limited

5. Non-Current Investments:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Face value per Unit	Numbers - As at 31/03/2023	Numbers - As at 31/03/2022	Value - As at 31/03/2023	Value - As at 31/03/2022
A Investment in Subsidiary:					
Equity shares of Subsidiary at cost (Fully paid-up)					
Birla Copper Asoj Private Limited - (b)	₹ 10	52,020,000	52,020,000	17,791.85	17,791.85
				17,791.85	**17,791.85**
B Other Investments					
Quoted Investments					
Equity Instruments at FVTOCI (Fully paid-up)					
Grasim Industries Limited	₹ 2	242,185	242,185	3,954.15	4,029.96
Aditya Birla Capital Limited	₹ 10	339,059	339,059	520.63	365.00
				4,474.78	**4,394.96**
Unquoted Investments					
Equity Instruments at FVTOCI (Fully paid-up)					
Birla Management Centre Services Limited	₹ 10	9,500	9,500	1,517.57	1,130.43
				1,517.57	**1,130.43**
				23,784.21	**23,317.24**

(a). Aggregate amount of quoted and unquoted investments, market value of quoted investments and aggregate amount of impairment in value of Investments are given below:

	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Aggregate cost of quoted investments	83.35	83.35
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	4,474.78	4,394.96
Aggregate cost of unquoted investments	18,048.28	18,048.28

(b). The Company has carried out impairment test and find that there is no impairment loss during the year.

6. Current Investments:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Quoted Investments		
Debt schemes of Mutual Funds at FVTPL:	151.53	25.07
	151.53	**25.07**

(a). Aggregate amount of quoted investments, market value of quoted investments and aggregate amount of impairment in value of Investments are given below:

	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Aggregate cost of quoted investments	146.66	25.00
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	151.53	25.07

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Balance with Banks - Current Accounts	5.39	5.33
Cash on hand	-	-
	5.39	5.33

(a). There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents.

8. Other Financial Assets:

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Receivables against Rent - (a)	7.27	16.10
	7.27	16.10

(a) For related party balances, refer Note 25 B(b)(i).

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RENUKA INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE LIMITED

9. Investment Property:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Cost	785.25	785.25
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(318.59)	(305.17)
Net carrying amount	466.66	480.08

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Total
Cost			
As at April 01, 2021	1.86	783.39	785.25
Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.86	783.39	785.25
Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1.86	783.39	785.25
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 01, 2021	-	291.77	291.77
Depreciation for the period	-	13.41	13.41
As at March 31, 2022	-	305.18	305.18
Depreciation for the period	-	13.41	13.41
As at March 31, 2023	-	318.59	318.59
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2022	1.86	478.21	480.07
As at March 31, 2023	1.86	464.80	466.66
Useful life of investment properties	Indefinite	60 years	

(a). Amount recognized in profit and loss for investment properties are as under:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Rental Income	132.38	130.88
Less: Direct operating expenses, including repair and maintenance, generating rental income	(14.51)	(13.01)
Profit or loss from investment properties before depreciation	117.87	117.87
Less: Depreciation	(13.41)	(13.41)
Profit or loss from investment properties	104.46	104.46

(b). All of the Investment Properties of the Company are held under freehold interest.

(c). the Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

(d). The fair value of the Company's investment properties have been carried out by external valuer. Information of fair value of investment properties and level of fair value hierarchy are given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023		As at 31/03/2022	
	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Freehold Land	265.88	Level 2	252.63	Level 2
Buildings	1,915.00	Level 2	1,866.00	Level 2

(e). The title deeds of the immovable properties included in Investment Property are held in the name of the Company.

10. Equity Share Capital:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Authorized:		
39,995,000 (31/03/2022: 39,995,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	3,999.50	3,999.50
500 (31/03/2022: 500) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each	0.50	0.50
	4,000.00	4,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
34,250,000 (31/03/2022: 34,250,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each - (a)	3,425.00	3,425.00
	3,425.00	3,425.00

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

	Year ended31/03/2023		Year ended31/03/2022	
	Numbers	Amount in ₹	Numbers	Amount in ₹
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	34,250,000	3,425.00	9,250,000	925.00
Add: Issued during the year*	-	-	25,000,000	2,500.00
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the period	34,250,000	3,425.00	34,250,000	3,425.00

* On December 28, 2021, the Company invited its shareholders to subscribe to a rights issue of 25,000,000 equity shares at par value with such shares to be issued on and rank for dividends after December 28, 2021. The issue was fully subscribed.

(b). Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares:
The Company has only one class of shares referred to as Equity Shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity share holders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential Amount, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c). Entire issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares are held by Hindalco Industries Limited, the holding Company and its nominees.

(d). The Company during the preceding 5 years:
- i. Has not allotted shares pursuant to contracts without payment received in cash.
- ii. Has not issued shares by way of bonus shares.
- iii. Has not bought back any shares.

11. Other Equity:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Reserve and Surplus		
Capital Redemption Reserve	0.15	0.15
Special Reserve	1,910.56	1,890.04
Retained Earnings	13,379.51	13,297.41
	15,290.22	15,187.60
Other Reserves		
Equity Instruments at FVTOCI	5,253.74	4,884.73
	5,253.74	4,884.73
	20,543.96	20,072.33

(a). Brief description of items of other equity are given below:

i. **Capital Redemption Reserve**
This is a statutory, non-distributable reserve into which amounts are transferred following the redemption or purchase of a company's own shares. The provisions relating to the capital redemption reserve are set out in section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

ii. **Special Reserve**
The Company is registered as non-banking financial company and as per requirement of Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 every non-banking financial company shall create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared.

iii. **Retained Earnings**
Amount of retained earnings represents accumulated profit and losses of the company as on reporting date. Such profits and losses are after adjustment of payment of dividend, transfer to any reserves as statutorily required and adjustment for realised gain/loss on derecognition of equity instruments measured at FVTOCI.

iv. **Equity Instruments at FVTOCI**
The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities through other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The Company transfers amount from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

(b). Movement of each item of other equity is presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

12. Trade Payables:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Micro and Small Enterprises - (a)	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1.99	2.30
	1.99	2.30

(a) Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act. There is no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

(b) Ageing schedule of Trade Payable as at 31/03/2023: (₹ in Lakh)

Description	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.99	-	-	-	-	1.99
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.99	-	-	-	-	1.99

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Ageing schedule of Trade Payable as at 31/03/2022: (₹ in Lakh)

Description	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.36	1.94	-	-	-	2.30
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.36	1.94	-	-	-	2.30

13. Other Financial Liabilities:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Security Deposits - (a)	61.63	61.72
	61.63	61.72

(a) For related party transactions, refer Note 25 B(b)(ii).

14. Other Current Liabilities:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Statutory dues Payables	3.03	1.99
	3.03	1.99

15. Revenue from operations:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Dividend Income		-
On Non-current Investments	24.22	21.80
	24.22	21.80
Profit on sale of investments	0.16	262.96
Gain/Loss On change in fair value of of Financial Assets FVTPL	4.80	(50.56)
Rent Income - (a)		
From Investment Properties	132.38	130.88
	161.56	365.08

(a) For related party transactions, refer Note 25 B(a)(i).

16. Other Income:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Miscellaneous Income	0.09	-
	0.09	-

17. Finance Costs:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Interest Expenses - (a)	0.12	-
	0.12	-

(a). Represents interest paid to Income tax department.

18. Depreciation Expenses:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Depreciation of Investment Properties (refer Note 5)	13.41	13.41
	13.41	13.41

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19. Other Expenses:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Repairs to Buildings	9.81	8.32
Rates and Taxes	4.70	27.29
Payments to Auditors:		
Statutory Audit Fees	0.80	0.30
Taxation Matters	0.20	0.10
Other Matters	0.05	0.05
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.13	7.81
	15.69	43.87

20. Income Taxes

A. Income Tax Expenses:

The Company's income tax expenses and effective tax rate reconciliation given below:

(a). **Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
i. **Current Tax**		
Current tax on profits for the year	28.60	257.20
Total current tax expenses	28.60	257.20
ii. **Deferred Tax**		
Deferred Tax for the year	1.21	(14.07)
Total deferred tax expenses	1.21	(14.07)
Total Income Tax Expenses	29.81	243.13

(b). **Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate**

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	132.43	307.80
Statutory Income Tax Rate applicable to the Company	25.17%	25.17%
Tax expenses using applicable income tax rate	33.33	77.47
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile income tax expenses:		
Expenses allowed on notional basis for income from house property	(9.81)	(9.52)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	14.60	14.35
Tax credits and Other concessions		-
Difference in tax rates	(8.31)	160.83
Income Tax Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	29.81	243.13

B. Current Tax Assets (Net):

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Advance Tax Assets (Net)	20.62	20.43
	20.62	20.43

C. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net):

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
(a). **Deferred Tax Liabilities:**		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	400.07	300.91
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
	400.07	300.91

(b). Major components of Deferred Tax Assets/ Liabilities (Net) arising on account of temporary timing differences and movement therein are given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Deferred Tax (Assets)/ Liabilities:		
As at beginning	300.91	(201.03)
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	1.21	(14.07)
Recognised in OCI		
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	97.95	516.01
As at the end	400.07	300.91

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Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

21. Other Comprehensive Income:

The disaggregation of changes to other comprehensive income (OCI) by each class is given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
(a). Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		
Change in fair value of equity instruments FVTOCI	466.97	5,896.42
Income tax effect on above	(97.96)	(516.01)
	369.01	5,380.41
(b). Items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss		
Change in fair value of debt instruments FVTOCI	-	-
Income tax effect on above	-	-
	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)	**369.01**	**5,380.41**

22. Earnings per Share (EPS):

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	102.62	64.67
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of EPS:		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	34,250,000	15,688,356
Dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	34,250,000	15,688,356
Face value of per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per Share:		
Basic EPS (₹)	0.30	0.41
Diluted EPS (₹)	0.30	0.41

23. Capital Management:

The Company's objective when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The Company does not have any borrowing which is subject to the capital requirements. There are no loan covenants.

24. Segment Information:

In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segment used to present the segment information are identified on the basis of internal report used by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segment and assess their performances. The Board of the directors of the Company is collectively Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company's activities comprising of Renting of Immovable Property and Investment Activity are in one single reportable segment and also are in one geographical segment (within India). Therefore, there is no other significant class of operating segment or geographical segment.

25. Related Party Transactions:

A Name of Related Parties and nature of relationship

(a) Where control exists:	
Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding Company
(b) Key Managerial Personal:	
Anil Arya Vasant	Director
Sanjib Rajderkar	Director
Geetika Raghunandan Anand (appointed w.e.f. March 16, 2023)	Director
Anil Malik (resigned w.e.f. March 16, 2023)	Director
Himanshu Shekhar (appointed w.e.f. June 21, 2022)	Manager
(c) Other Related Party having transaction:	
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	Other related party in which Holding Company's Director are interested

B The details of transactions and outstanding balances with the parent are given below:

(a). Transactions

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended	
(i) Services Rendered (Excluding taxes)	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Hindalco Industries Limited	44.51	47.49
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	21.12	20.75

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(₹ in Lakh)

		As At	
(b)	Balance outstanding	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
(i)	Receivables		
	Hindalco Industries Limited	0.38	9.47
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	0.18	0.16
(ii)	Payables		
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	20.19	20.19

26. Contingent Liabilities:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
i. Income Tax & Interest For AY 2007-08 (Net of Adjustment against refund due for AY 2012-13 amounting to ₹ 9.37 Lakh)	3.25	3.25
ii. Stamp Duty Demand raised by the State Government of U.P. on Purchase of Land from Gwalior Properties and Estate Limited (Net of Payment of ₹ 1.83 Lakh)	1.83	1.83

In respect of above, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

27. Financial Instruments:

A. **Fair Value Measurements**

(a). The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities by category.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note No.	31/03/2023 Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L	31/03/2022 Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L
Financial Assets							
Investments in Equity Instruments	5						
Quoted Equity Instruments		-	4,474.78	-	-	4,394.96	-
Unquoted Equity Instruments		-	1,517.57	-	-	1,130.43	-
Investments in Debt Instruments	6						
Mutual Funds		-	-	151.53	-	-	25.07
Cash and Cash Equivalents							
Cash and Bank*	7	5.39	-	-	5.33	-	-
Other Financial Assets*	8	7.27	-	-	16.10	-	-
Total Financial Assets		12.66	5,992.35	151.53	21.43	5,525.39	25.07
Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payables*	12	1.99	-	-	2.30	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities*	13	61.63	-	-	61.72	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		63.62	-	-	64.02	-	-

* Fair values for these financial instruments have not been disclosed because their carrying amount are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

(b). Financial income by financial instruments category wise given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note No.	31/03/2023 Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L	31/03/2022 Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L
Dividend Income	15	-	24.22	-	-	21.80	-
		-	24.22	-	-	21.80	-

B. **Fair Value Hierarchy**

The following table shows the details of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note No.	31/03/2023 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	31/03/2022 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets							
Investments in Equity Instruments	5						
Quoted Equity Instruments		4,474.78	-	-	4,394.96	-	-
Unquoted Equity Instruments		-	-	1,517.57	-	-	1,130.43
Investments in Debt Instruments	6						
Mutual Funds		151.53	-	-	25.07	-	-
Total Financial Assets		4,626.31	-	1,517.57	4,420.02	-	1,130.43

Level 1 - This hierarchy includes financial instruments valued using quoted market prices. Listed equity intruments and traded debt instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges are valued using the closing at the reporting date. Mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2 - This hierarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in active market. This includes debt instruments valued using observable market data such as yield etc. of similar instruments traded in active market.

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Level 3 - If one or more significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity instruments and certain debt instruments which are valued using assumptions from market participants.

(a). Disclosure of changes in level 3 instruments:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Unquoted Equity Instruments	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
As at the beginning of the year	1,130.43	1,004.54
Acquisitions	-	-
Gain/ (Loss) recognised in OCI	387.14	125.89
As at the end of the year	1,517.57	1,130.43

(b). **Valuation techniques used for valuation of instruments categorised as Level 3**

For Valuation of Investments in equity shares which are unquoted Net Asset Value (NAV) method has been performed wherever available.

28. Financial Risk Management:

The Company's activities exposes it to various risks such as Market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk. This section explains the risks which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks.

(a). **Market Risk**

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from movement in market price of related securities classified either as fair value through OCI or as fair value through statement of profit and loss. The Company manages the price risk through diversified portfolio as well as regular monitoring of share prices.

The table below summarizes the impact of increase/ decrease in the equity share prices on the Company's equity and profit for the period.

(₹ in Lakh)

		31/03/2023		31/03/2022	
	Change in Rate/Price	Change in Statement of Profit and Loss	Change in Other Components of Equity	Change in Statement of Profit and Loss	Change in Other Components of Equity
Investment in Equity securities	10%	-	447.48	-	439.50

(b). **Credit Risk**

Credit risks is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

(c). **Liquidity Risk**

The Company determines its liquidity requirements in the short, medium and long term. This is done by drawing up cash forecast for short and medium term requirements and strategic financing plans for long term needs.

The Company manages its liquidity risk in a manner so as to meet its normal financial obligations without any significant delay or stress. Such risk is managed through ensuring operational cash flow while at the same time maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent position. The management has adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a regular basis. Surplus funds not immediately required are invested in certain products (including mutual fund) which provide flexibility to liquidate at short notice and are included in current investments.

Maturity Analysis

The table below shows the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The Amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(₹ in Lakh)

	< 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023					
Trade payables	1.99	-	-	-	1.99
Other financial liabilities	61.63	-	-	-	61.63
	63.62	-	-	-	63.62
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022					
Trade payables	2.30	-	-	-	2.30
Other financial liabilities	61.72	-	-	-	61.73
	64.02	-	-	-	64.02

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29. Financials Ratios:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022	% Increase/ Decrease	Applicability
(a)	Current Ratio [Current Assets/ Current Liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long term borrowings]	Times	2.77	1.01	173.48%	Ratio has improved due to increase in current investment.
(b)	Debt - Equity Ratio [(Borrowings + Lease Liabilities)/ Total Equity]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as the Company don't have any debt
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio [(Profit before Depreciation, Amortization, Impairment Loss on Non-Current Assets, Finance Cost and Tax)/ (Finance Cost (net of capitalization) + Scheduled Principal Repayment (Excluding Prepayment))]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as the Company don't have any debt
(d)	Return on Equity Net profit (before exceptional items)/ Average net worth (share capital + reserves)	%	0.43%	0.33%	30.54%	Percentage has improved due to less tax impact in current year.
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio [Revenue from Operations/ Average inventory]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there is no inventory in the Company.
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio [Revenue from Operations/ Average Trade Receivable]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there is no trade receivables in the Company.
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio [Net Credit Purchases/ Average Trade Payables]	Times	7.31	10.73	-31.85%	Decrease is due payment of earlier acruals.
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio [Net Sales/ Working Capital]	Times	1.37	398.58	-99.66%	Reduced due to decrease in Profit on sale of investments.
(i)	Net Profit Ratio [Profit after tax from Continuing and Discontinued Operations/ Revenue from Operations]	%	63.52%	17.71%	258.58%	Reduced due to decrease in Profit on sale of investments.
(j)	Return on Capital Employed [Operating profit, before special items and net of tax outflow/ Average capital employed]	%	0.14%	0.39%	-64.60%	Reduced due to decrease in Profit on sale of investments.
(k)	Return on investment [Earnings before interest and tax/ Average total assets]	%	0.60%	1.63%	-62.86%	Reduced due to decrease in Profit on sale of investments.

30. Additional Regulatory Information:

(i) The Company does not have any transaction with a company which is Struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 530 of Companies Act, 1956 as at 31 March 2023.

(ii) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has 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.

(iii) The Company has no borrowings from banks or financial instituitions. Hence, disclosure with regard to purpose of application of loan is not applicable.

(iv) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

(v) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(vi) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

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

(viii) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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

(x) The Company has no borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Hence no quarterly returns or statements of current assets needs to be filed by the Company with banks.

(xi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a). 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

(b). provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries. Accordingly, no further disclosures, in this regard, are required.

(xii) 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:

(a). 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

(b). provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(xiii) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties which is covered under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013, either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(xiv) The average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013, is below the threshold set-out under the Section 135 of the Act. Hence, the Companmy is not required to spend any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

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31. Previous period figures have been reclassified wherever required to conform to the presentation of current period.

As per our report annexed.

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

S M B C & Company LLP ★ FRN 121388W/ W100687 ★ Chartered Accountants

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited

Anil Arya
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Preyansh Vyas
Company Secretary

Udit Bajaj
Chief Financial Officer

RENUKA INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE LIMITED

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive loss), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director'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.

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it became available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

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

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting

policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

10. 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.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B"**.

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

        i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2023 which would impact its financial position.

        ii. The Company was not required to recognize a provision on long-term contracts as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

        iii. There was no amount which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 26(xi) to the financial statements);

            (b)The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 (Refer Note 26(xii) to the financial statements); and

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(c) Based on the audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during current year.

13. The Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKU8681

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Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. (a) (A) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties, hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date, hence, reporting under clause3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) Based on the information furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (and Rules made thereunder (Refer Note 26(ii) of the financial statements).

ii. (a) There was no stock of goods during the year with the Company, hence, comments on physical verification and material discrepancies are not required and accordingly the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided by the management and the records examined by us, during the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of accounts of the Company does not arise. (Refer Note 26(x) of the financial statements).

iii. The Company has not made investments, granted any secured/unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or given any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148(d)(1) of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Income tax, Service tax, GST and other applicable statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, the following are the statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above, under dispute.

Name of Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount (in Lakh)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the disputes are Pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	368.10	2017-20	Commissioner Income Tax Appeals

viii. According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 that has not been recorded in the books of account. (Refer Note 26(vi) of the financial statements).

ix. According to the records of the Company examined by us and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed any loan or other borrowings from financial institution/ banks/ government/ debenture holders and also has not raised any funds on short-term basis during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a), (ix)(b), (ix)(c), (ix)(d), (ix)(e) and (ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or fraud on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such case by the management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT- 4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filled with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blowers complaints have been received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has not entered into transactions with related parties as mentioned under Section 177 and 188 of the Act, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. (Refer Note 19 of the financial statements).

xiv. The Company is not mandated to have an internal audit system during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is required to be Registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a Non-Banking Finance Company under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 to carry on the business of a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) and accordingly the Company has applied for registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) to carry on the business of a NBFC, in the office of RBI, Kanpur which was initially rejected on 29th April 2000 as the Company had failed to inform the Reserve Bank of India on the criteria of Net Owned Funds , the Company had filed fresh application to General Manager / Dy General Manager, Department of Supervision (Financial Company Wing) Reserve Bank of India for registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) on 13th August 2002 but the registration number is still awaited.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has applied for registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) to carry on the business of a NBFC, in the office of RBI, Kanpur which was initially rejected on 29th April 2000 as the Company had failed to inform the Reserve Bank of India on the criteria of Net Owned Funds , the Company had filed fresh application to General Manager / Dy General Manager, Department of Supervision (Financial Company Wing) Reserve Bank of India for registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) on 13th August 2002 but the registration number is still awaited..

(c) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Group does not have more than one CIC.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibilities under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. (Refer Note 20 of the financial statements).

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comments in respect of the said clause have been included in this report.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKU8681

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Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements Renukeshwar Investment & Finance Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the financial reporting and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKU8681

Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	1,394.25	13,787.41
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	2.51	4.38
Other Financial Assets	7	12,571.66	-
Current Tax Assets (Net)	15B	358.94	1.10
Total Current Assets		**14,327.36**	**13,792.89**
Total Assets		**14,327.36**	**13,792.89**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	8	479.50	479.50
Other Equity	9	13,824.67	13,237.05
Total Equity		**14,304.17**	**13,716.55**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	15C	22.31	75.68
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**22.31**	**75.68**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
Trade Payables	10		
(I) Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
(II) Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		0.81	0.60
Other Current Liabilities	11	0.07	0.06
Total Current Liabilities		**0.88**	**0.66**
Total Liabilities		**23.19**	**76.34**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**14,327.36**	**13,792.89**
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred in our report of even date
For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
INCOME			
Other Income	12	784.01	361.21
Total Income		**784.01**	**361.21**
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	13	0.06	-
Other Expenses	14	1.20	1.63
Total Expenses		**1.26**	**1.63**
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax		**782.75**	**359.58**
Tax Expenses:	15A		
Current Tax Expense		248.50	377.40
Deferred Tax Expense		(53.37)	66.40
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**587.62**	**(84.22)**
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) :	16		
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Change in fair value of equity instruments at FVTOCI		-	6,162.19
Income tax effect on above		-	(315.85)
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Change in fair value of debt instruments at FVTOCI		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		**-**	**5,846.34**
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		**587.62**	**5,762.12**
Earnings per Share (EPS):	17		
Basic EPS (₹)		12.25	(1.76)
Diluted EPS (₹)		12.25	(1.76)
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

	Note	(₹ in Lakh)
As at April 01, 2021		479.50
Change in Share Capital during the period		-
As at March 31, 2022	8	**479.50**
Change in Share Capital during the period		-
As at March 31, 2023	8	**479.50**

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	Reserve and Surplus		Other Reserves	Total Other Equity
		Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments at FVTOCI	
As at April 01, 2021		**0.15**	**2,134.71**	**5,340.08**	**7,474.94**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		-	(84.23)	-	(84.23)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period	16	-	-	5,846.34	5,846.34
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		**-**	**(84.23)**	**5,846.34**	**5,762.11**
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings			11,186.42	(11,186.42)	-
As at March 31, 2022	9	**0.15**	**13,236.90**	**-**	**13,237.05**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		-	587.62	-	587.62
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period	16	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		**-**	**587.62**	**-**	**587.62**
As at March 31, 2023	9	**0.15**	**13,824.52**	**-**	**13,824.67**

Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax:		782.75	359.57
Adjustment for :			
Finance Costs	13	0.06	-
Interest Income	12	(635.18)	-
Dividend Income	12	-	(63.85)
(Gains)/ losses on financial Assets measured at FVTPL (Net)	12	(148.83)	(297.36)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(1.20)**	**(1.64)**
Changes in working Capital:			
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets		-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payables		0.21	0.27
Increase/ (Decrease) in Non Financial Liabilities		0.01	0.04
Cash generation from Operation before Tax		(0.98)	(1.33)
(Payment)/ Refund of Income Tax (Net)		(542.83)	(377.71)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Operating Activities		**(543.81)**	**(379.04)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Investments in Mutual Funds		-	(13,267.34)
Redemption of Investments in Mutual Funds		12,542.00	290.00
Proceeds from Sale of investment in equity shares			13,088.31
Investment in Fixed Deposits		(12,000.00)	-
Interest Received		-	-
Dividend Received		-	63.85
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Investing Activities		**542.00**	**174.82**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Finance Cost Paid		(0.06)	-
Dividend Paid		-	-
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Financing Activities		**(0.06)**	**-**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(1.87)	(204.22)
Add : Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		4.38	208.60
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		**2.51**	**4.38**

Reconciliation of Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flow:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	**2.51**	**4.38**
Adjustment in Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	-
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flow		**2.51**	**4.38**

Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred in our report of even date
For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

1. Company Information

Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited ("the Company") bearing Corporate Identity Number U65910UP1994PLC017080, was incorporated on October 24, 1994 having its registered office at Renukoot, Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh, 231217.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco Industries Limited, a public limited company whose equity shares are listed on the Indian Stock Exchanges (National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange) and Global Depository Receipts (GDR) are listed on the Luxemburg Stock Exchange.

The Company primary engaged in investing activites with objective to earn dividend, interest as well as appreciation in value of it's investments.The Company has applied for NBFC (Non Deposit taking - Investment and Credit Company category) with Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorised for issue in their meeting held on April 19, 2023.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

A. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (including subsequent amendments) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

B. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using accrual basis of accounting and under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value by Ind AS.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The basis of fair valuation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value are given as part of their respective accounting policies.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle, and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time lag between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, 12 month period has been considered by the Company as its normal operating cycle.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR/ ₹") which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to nearest lakhs (₹ 1 Lakh = ₹ 1,00,000) upto two decimal places unless otherwise stated.

C. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. plus transaction costs, except for those assets and liabilities which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified as 'Equity Instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer. All other non-derivative financial assets are 'Debt Instruments'.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A Debt Instruments is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets 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.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

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

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if such financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell such 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.

The Company in respect of certain equity investments, other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. At the time of initial recognition, the Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. These investments are generally held for medium or long-term strategic purpose.

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

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair value through profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a equity instruments at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is directly reclassified to retained earnings. Further, on de-recognition of debt instrument at FVTOCI, cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI is re-classified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

On de-recognition of any financial asset, equity instrument or debt instrument, at FVTPL, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

D. Fair Value Measurement

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References for less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

Fair value for listed shares is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Fair value for unlisted shares is calculated based on commonly accepted valuation techniques utilizing significant unobservable data, primarily cash flow based models. If fair value cannot be measured reliably unlisted shares are recognized at cost.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at banks, including fixed deposit with original maturity period of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

F. Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected to be collected within a period of 12 months or less from the reporting date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets. Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a significant financing component.

G. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows for which discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Material contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Further, claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

H. Income Taxes

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities using a weighted average probability.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying Amount of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and included in deferred tax assets. the Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. However, the Company has opted for new tax regime under section 115 BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961 from Financial year 2021- 22 (Assessment year 2022-23), hence MAT provisions are not applicable from this date.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

I. Other Income

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion 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.

Dividend Income

Dividend income on investments is accounted for when the right to receive the payment is established.

J. Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services received by the Company prior to the reporting date which are unpaid. These payables are initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant.

K. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events which changes the number of equity shares outstanding such as bonus issue, rights issue to existing shareholders, public issue, share split, consolidation of shares etc. Partly paid-up shares are included as fully paid equivalents according to the fraction paid-up.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

L. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with the Ind AS, requires judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made, that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Any revision to such estimates is recognised in the period in which the same is determined. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of financial statements, that have significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, if any, are given as part of relevant notes.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A. **New and amended standards adopted by the Company**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

B. **Amended applicable from next Financial year**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2023. The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

5. Current Investments

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Quoted Investments		
Debt schemes of Mutual Funds at FVTPL	1,394.25	13,787.41
	1,394.25	13,787.41
(a). Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value of quoted investments are given below:		
Aggregate cost of quoted investments	1,305.03	13,486.75
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	1,394.25	13,787.41

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Balance with Banks - Current Accounts	2.51	4.38
Cash on hand	-	-
	2.51	4.38

(a). There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents.

7. Other Financial Assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Deposit with Non Banking Finance Company	12,000.00	-
Accrued Interest (net of TDS)	571.66	-
	12,571.66	-

8. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Authorized		
4,995,000 (31/03/2022: 4,995,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	499.50	499.50
500 (31/03/2022: 500) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each	0.50	0.50
	500.00	500.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
4,795,000 (31/03/2022: 4,795,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each - (a)	479.50	479.50
	479.50	479.50

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

	Year ended 31/03/2023		Year ended 31/03/2022	
	Numbers	(₹ in Lakh)	Numbers	(₹ in Lakh)
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	4,795,000	479.50	4,795,000	479.50
Change in Share Capital during the period	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the period	4,795,000	479.50	4,795,000	479.50

(b). Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares:
The Company has only one class of shares referred to as Equity Shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity share holders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential Amount, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c). Entire issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares are held by Hindalco Industries Limited, the holding company, and its nominees

(d). The Company during the preceding 5 years:
i. Has not allotted shares pursuant to contracts without payment received in cash.
ii. Has not issued shares by way of bonus shares.
iii. Has not bought back any shares.

9. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Reserve and Surplus		
Capital Redemption Reserve	0.15	0.15
Retained Earnings	13,824.52	13,236.90
	13,824.67	13,237.05
Other Reserves		
Equity Instruments at FVTOCI	-	-
	-	-
	13,824.67	13,237.05

(a). Brief description of items of other equity are given below:

i. **Capital Redemption Reserve**
This is a statutory, non-distributable reserve into which amounts are transferred following the redemption or purchase of a company's own shares. The provisions relating to the capital redemption reserve are set out in section 69 of the Companies Act 2013.

ii. **Retained Earnings**
Amount of retained earnings represents accumulated profit and losses of the company as on reporting date. Such profits and losses are after adjustment of payment of dividend, transfer to any reserves as statutorily required and adjustment for realised gain/loss on derecognition of equity instruments measured at FVTOCI.

iii. **Equity Instruments at FVTOCI**
The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities through other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The Company transfers amount from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

(b). Movement of each item of other equity is presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

10. Trade Payables

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Micro and Small Enterprises - (a)	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	0.81	0.60
	0.81	**0.60**

(a) Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act. There is no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

(b) **Ageing schedule of Trade Payable as at 31/03/2023:** (₹ in Lakh)

Description	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	**0.81**
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.81**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.81**

Ageing schedule of Trade Payable as at 31/03/2022: (₹ in Lakh)

Description	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.32	0.28	-	-	-	-	**0.60**
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.32**	**0.28**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.60**

11. Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Statutory dues Payables	0.07	0.06
	0.07	0.06

12. Other Income

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Interest Income		
On Deposit with Non Banking Finance Company	635.18	-
Dividend Income		
On Non-current Investments	-	63.85
Gains/ (Losses) on Financial Assets measured at FVTPL		
On sale of Financial Assets FVTPL	360.28	30.07
On change in fair value of of Financial Assets FVTPL	(211.45)	267.29
	784.01	361.21

13. Finance Costs

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Interest Expenses - (a)	0.06	-
	0.06	-

(a). Represents interest paid to Income tax department.

14. Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Rates and Taxes	-	0.02
Payments to Auditors:		
Statutory Audit	0.71	0.30
Taxation Audit	0.18	0.06
Other Services	-	0.06
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.31	1.19
	1.20	1.63

15. Income Tax

A. Income tax expenses :

(a).**Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Current Tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	248.50	377.40
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods (Net)	-	-
Total current tax expenses	248.50	377.40
Deferred Tax		
Deferred Tax for the year	(53.37)	66.40
Tax adjustments for earlier years (Net)	-	-
Total deferred tax expenses	(53.37)	66.40
Total Income Tax Expenses	195.13	443.80

(b). Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	782.75	359.58
Statutory Income Tax Rate applicable to the Company	25.17%	25.17%
Tax expenses using applicable income tax rate	197.00	90.50
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile income tax expenses:		
Tax credits and Other concessions	-	(21.28)
Difference in tax rates	(1.87)	374.58
Income Tax Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	195.13	443.80

B. Current Tax Assets (Net)

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Advance Tax Assets (Net)	358.94	1.10
	358.94	1.10

C. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities	22.31	75.68
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
	22.31	75.68

(a). Major components of Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) arising on account of temporary timing differences and movement therein are given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
As at beginning	(75.68)	306.57
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	53.37	(66.40)
Recognised in OCI		
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	-	(315.85)
As at the end	(22.31)	(75.68)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

16. Other Comprehensive Income

The disaggregation of changes to other comprehensive income (OCI) by each class is given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
(a). Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		
Change in fair value of equity instruments FVTOCI	-	6,162.19
Income tax effect on above	-	(315.85)
	-	5,846.34
(b). Items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss		
Change in fair value of debt instruments FVTOCI	-	-
Income tax effect on above	-	-
	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	-	5,846.34

17. Earnings per Share (EPS)

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	587.62	(84.22)
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of EPS:		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	4,795,000	4,795,000
Dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	4,795,000	4,795,000
Face value of per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per Share:		
Basic EPS (₹)	12.25	(1.76)
Diluted EPS (₹)	12.25	(1.76)

18. Segment Information:

In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segment used to present the segment information are identified on the basis of internal report used by the Company’s management to allocate resources to the segment and assess their performances. The Board of the directors of the Company is collectively Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company’s activities comprising of Renting of Immovable Property and Investment Activity are in one single reportable segment and also are in one geographical segment (within India). Therefore, there is no other significant class of operating segment or geographical segment.

19. Related Party Disclosure:

A. Name of Related parties and nature of relationship:

(a) Where control exists:

Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding Company

(b) Key Managerial Personal:

Anil Arya Vasant	Director
Geetika Raghunandan Anand (appointed w.e.f March 16, 2023)	Director
Duli Chand Kabra (resigned w.e.f March 16, 2023)	Director
Sanjib Rajderkar	Director
Anil Malik (resigned w.e.f March 16, 2023)	Director

B. Transactions with Related Parties

(a). There are no transactions and outstanding balances with any related parties

C. The Company does not have any employees and avails services of its holding company for accounting, administration and other business support.

20. Corporate Social Responsibility:

The average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013, is below the threshold set-out under the Section 135 of the Act. Hence, the Companmy is not required to spend any amount towards corporate social responsibility.

21. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2023 (31/03/2022: Nil).

Commitments

The Company does not have any capital and other commitment as on March 31, 2023 (31/03/2022: Nil).

22. Capital Management:

The Company's objective when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company’s policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The Company does not have any borrowing which is subject to the capital requirements. There are no loan covenants.

23. Financial Instruments:

A. Fair Value Measurements

(a). The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities by category.

(₹ in Lakh)0

	Note	As at 31/03/2023			As at 31/03/2022		
		Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L	Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L
Financial Assets							
Investments in Debt Instruments							
Mutual Funds	5	-	-	1,394.25	-	-	13,787.41
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6						
Cash and Bank*		2.51	-	-	4.38	-	-
Other Financial Assets*	7	12,571.66	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets		12,574.17	-	1,394.25	4.38	-	13,787.41
Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payables*	10	0.81	-	-	0.60	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		0.81	-	-	0.60	-	-

* Fair values for these financial instruments have not been disclosed because their carrying amount are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

(b). Financial income by financial instruments category wise given below: (₹ in Lakh)

	Note	As at 31/03/2023			As at 31/03/2022		
		Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L	Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L
Interest Income	12	635.18	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Income	12	-	-	-	-	63.85	
		635.18	-	-	-	63.85	-

B. Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table shows the details of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	As at 31/03/2023			As at 31/03/2022		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets							
Investments in Debt Instruments							
Mutual Funds	5	1,394.25	-	-	13,787.41	-	-
Total Financial Assets		1,394.25	-	-	13,787.41	-	-

Level 1 - This hierarchy includes financial instruments valued using quoted market prices. Listed equity intruments and traded debt instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges are valued using the closing at the reporting date. Mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2 - This hierarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in active market. This includes debt instruments valued using observable market data such as yield etc. of similar instruments traded in active market. All derivatives are reported at discounted values hence are included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity instruments and certain debt instruments which are valued using assumptions from market participants. Valuations for certain derivatives for which forward prices are not observable, have valued using forward prices for a nearby geographical market and adjusted for historical spreads between cash prices of the two the markets.

24. Financial Risk Management:

The Company's activities exposes it to various risks such as Market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk. This section explains the risks which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks.

(a). **Market Risk**

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from movement in market price of related securities classified either as fair value through OCI or as fair value through statement of profit and loss. The Company manages the price risk through diversified portfolio as well as regular monitoring of share prices.

The table below summarizes the impact of increase/ decrease in the equity share prices on the Company's equity and profit for the period.

(₹ in Lakh)

		31/03/2023		31/03/2022	
	Change in Rate/Price	Change in Statement of Profit and Loss	Change in Other Components of Equity	Change in Statement of Profit and Loss	Change in Other Components of Equity
Investment in Equity Instruments	10%	-	-	-	-

(b). **Credit Risk**

Credit risks is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

(c). **Liquidity Risk**

The Company determines its liquidity requirements in the short, medium and long term. This is done by drawing up cash forecast for short and medium term requirements and strategic financing plans for long term needs.

The Company manages its liquidity risk in a manner so as to meet its normal financial obligations without any significant delay or stress. Such risk is managed through ensuring operational cash flow while at the same time maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent position. The management has adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a regular basis. Surplus funds not immediately required are invested in certain products (including mutual fund) which provide flexibility to liquidate at short notice and are included in current investments.

Maturity Analysis
The table below shows the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The Amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(₹ in Lakh)

	< 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
At March 31, 2023					
Trade payables	0.81	-	-	-	0.81
	0.81	-	-	-	0.81
As at March 31, 2022					
Trade payables	0.60	-	-	-	0.60
	0.60	-	-	-	0.60

25. Key Financial Ratios:

	Particulars	Unit	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022	% Increase/ Decrease	Remark/ Explanation for Material variance
(a)	Current Ratio [Current Assets/ Current Liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long term borrowings]	Times	16,281.09	20,898.32	-22.09%	Variance not material
(b)	Debt - Equity Ratio [(Borrowings + Lease Liabilities)/ Total Equity]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there are no borrowings in the Company
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio [(Profit before Depreciation, Amortization, Impairment Loss on Non-Current Assets, Finance Cost and Tax)/ (Finance Cost (net of capitalization) + Scheduled Principal Repayment (Excluding Prepayment))]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there are no borrowings in the Company
(d)	Return on Equity Net profit (before exceptional items)/ Average net worth (share capital + reserves)	%	4.19%	-0.78%	-637.18%	Majorly impact is due to increase in interest income.
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio [Revenue from Operations/ Average inventory]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there is no inventory in the Company
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio [Revenue from Operations/ Average Trade Receivable]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there is no inventory in the Company
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio [Net Credit Purchases/ Average Trade Payables]	Times	1.70	2.08	-18.27%	Variance not material
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio [Net Sales/ Working Capital]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there no sales of the Company.
(i)	Net Profit Ratio [Profit after tax from Continuing and Discontinued Operations/ Revenue from Operations]	%	-	-	-	Not applicable as there is no revenue from operations.
(j)	Return on Capital Employed [Operating profit, before special items and net of tax outflow/ Average capital employed]	%	5.59%	3.32%	68.37%	Majorly impact is due to increase in interest income.
(k)	Return on investment [Earnings before interest and tax/ Average total assets]	%	5.57%	3.31%	68.28%	Majorly impact is due to increase in interest income.

26. Additional Regulatory Information:

i. The Company does not have any transaction with a company which is Struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 530 of Companies Act, 1956 as at 31 March 2023.

ii. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has 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.

iii. The Company has no borrowings from banks or financial institutions. Hence, disclosure with regard to purpose of application of loan is not applicable.

iv. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

v. The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

vi, The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

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

viii. The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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

x. The Company has no borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Hence no quarterly returns or statements of current assets needs to be filed by the Company with banks.

xi. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a). 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

(b). provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries. Accordingly, no further disclosures, in this regard, are required.

xii. 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:

(a). 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

(b). provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

xiii. The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties which is covered under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013, either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

27. Previous years' figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the presentation of current period.

As per our report annexed.
For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Renukeshwar Investments & Finance Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Lucknow Finance Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Lucknow Finance Company Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as “the Financial Statements”).

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive loss), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director’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.

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it became available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

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

5. The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting

policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

10. 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.

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B"**.

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

        i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2023 which would impact its financial position.

        ii. The Company was not required to recognize a provision on long-term contracts as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

        iii. There was no amount which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 29(xi) to the financial statements);

            (b)The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 (Refer Note 29(xii) to the financial statements); and

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

(c) Based on the audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during current year.

13. The Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKO3462

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Lucknow Finance Company Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. (a) (A) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, reporting under clause3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties included in Investment Property are held in the name of the Company (Refer Note 5(e) of the financial statements).

(d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment as at the Balance Sheet date, hence, reporting under clause3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) Based on the information furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (and Rules made thereunder (Refer Note 29(ii) of the financial statements).

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided by the management and the records examined by us, during the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of accounts of the Company does not arise. (Refer Note 29(x) of the financial statements).

iii. The Company has not made investments, granted any secured/unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or given any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148(d)(1) of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Income tax, Service tax, GST and other applicable statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations provided by management and the records examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 that has not been recorded in the books of account. (Refer Note 29(vi) of the financial statements).

ix. According to the records of the Company examined by us and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed any loan or other borrowings from financial institution/ banks/ government/ debenture holders and also has not raised any funds on short-term basis during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a), (ix)(b), (ix)(c), (ix)(d), (ix)(e) and (ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or fraud on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such case by the management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT- 4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filled with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blowers complaints have been received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 177and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act. (Refer Note 22 of the financial statements).

xiv. The Company is not mandated to have an internal audit system during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) Initially, the Company was registered as Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Later, the Company voluntarily exited from the business of NBFC and the RBI cancelled the registration in year 2009. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial/housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Group does not have more than one CIC.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibilities under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. (Refer Note 23 of the financial statements).

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comments in respect of the said clause have been included in this report.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKO3462

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Lucknow Finance Company Limited on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of **Lucknow Finance Company Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the· design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the financial reporting and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCKO3462

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Investment Property	5	831.55	852.20
Financial Assets			
Investments	6A	-	1.87
Total Non-Current Assets		**831.55**	**854.07**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	6B	1,421.60	1,160.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	6.77	5.95
Other Financial Assets	8	1.69	23.32
Current Tax Assets (Net)	18B	7.25	11.66
Total Current Assets		**1,437.31**	**1,201.78**
Total Assets		**2,268.86**	**2,055.85**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	9	990.25	990.25
Other Equity	10	1,181.65	951.35
Total Equity		**2,171.90**	**1,941.60**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18C	12.68	30.52
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**12.68**	**30.52**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
Trade Payables	11		
(I) Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
(II) Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		2.56	2.11
Other Financial Liabilities	12	78.45	78.45
Other Current Liabilities	13	3.27	3.17
Total Current Liabilities		**84.28**	**83.73**
Total Liabilities		**96.96**	**114.25**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,268.86**	**2,055.85**
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred in our report of even date
For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Lucknow Finance Company Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
INCOME			
Other Income	14	297.69	265.42
Total Income		**297.69**	**265.42**
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	15	0.11	0.12
Depreciation Expense	16	20.65	20.65
Other Expenses	17	24.04	21.02
Total Expenses		**44.80**	**41.79**
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax		**252.89**	**223.63**
Tax Expenses:	18A		
Current Tax Expense		38.70	42.60
Deferred Tax Expense		(17.79)	(8.87)
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**231.98**	**189.90**
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss):	19		
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Change in fair value of equity instruments at FVTOCI		(1.73)	1.03
Income tax effect on above		0.05	(0.11)
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Change in fair value of debt instruments at FVTOCI		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		**(1.68)**	**0.92**
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		**230.30**	**190.82**
Earnings per Share (EPS):	20		
Basic EPS (₹)		2.34	1.92
Diluted EPS (₹)		2.34	1.92
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lucknow Finance Company Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

	Note	(₹ in Lakh)
As at April 01, 2021		990.25
Change in Share Capital during the period		-
As at March 31, 2022	9	990.25
Change in Share Capital during the period		-
As at March 31, 2023	9	990.25

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	Reserve and Surplus			Other Reserves	Total Other Equity
		Capital Redemption Reserve	Special Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments at FVTOCI	
As at April 01, 2021		210.00	151.62	398.15	0.76	760.53
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		-		189.90	-	189.90
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period	19	-	-	-	0.92	0.92
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		-	-	189.90	0.92	190.82
As at March 31, 2022	10	210.00	151.62	588.05	1.68	951.35
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		-	-	231.98	-	231.98
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period	19	-	-	-	(1.68)	(1.68)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period		-	-	231.98	(1.68)	230.30
As at March 31, 2023	10	210.00	151.62	820.03	-	1,181.65

Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred in our report of even date
For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W / W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lucknow Finance Company Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax:		252.89	223.63
Adjustment for :			
Finance Costs	15	0.11	0.12
Depreciation Expense	16	20.65	20.65
Interest Income	14	(0.21)	-
Dividend Income	14	-	-
(Gains)/ losses on financial Assets measured at FVTPL (Net)	14	(71.76)	(42.00)
Other Non-operating (Income)/ Expenses (Net)		0.14	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		201.82	202.40
Changes in working Capital:			
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets		21.63	(22.28)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payables		0.45	0.69
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Non Financial Liabilities		0.10	(0.01)
Cash generation from Operation before Tax		224.00	180.80
(Payment)/ Refund of Income Tax (Net)		(34.29)	(42.41)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Operating Activities		189.71	138.39
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Investments in Mutual Funds		(194.99)	(137.99)
Redemption of Investments in Mutual Funds		6.00	-
Interest Received		0.21	-
Dividend Received		-	-
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Investing Activities		(188.78)	(137.99)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Finance Cost Paid		(0.11)	(0.12)
Dividend Paid		-	-
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Financing Activities		(0.11)	(0.12)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		0.82	0.28
Add : Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		5.95	5.67
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		6.77	5.95

Reconciliation of Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flow:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	6.77	5.95
Adjustment in Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	-
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flow		6.77	5.95

Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred in our report of even date
For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lucknow Finance Company Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

1. Company Information

Lucknow Finance Company Limited ("the Company"), bearing Corporate Identity Number U65992UP1989PLC010802, was incorporated on May 31, 1989 having its registered office at Renukoot, Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh, 231217.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco Industries Limited, a public limited company whose equity shares are listed on the Indian Stock Exchanges (National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange) and Global Depository Receipts (GDR) are listed on the Luxemburg Stock Exchange.

The Company has a commercial building at Mumbai, which has been leased out for earning rental income.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorised for issue in their meeting held on April 19, 2023.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

A. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (including subsequent amendments) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

B. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using accrual basis of accounting and under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value by Ind AS.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The basis of fair valuation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value are given as part of their respective accounting policies.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle, and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time lag between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, 12 month period has been considered by the Company as its normal operating cycle.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR/ ₹") which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to nearest lakhs (₹ 1 Lakh = ₹ 1,00,000) upto two decimal places unless otherwise stated.

C. Investment Property

Investment properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Transfer to, or from, investment property is at the carrying amount of the property.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or value of assets, over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation on Investment Property has been provided using Straight Line Method at the rates and manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Impairment

An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of assets exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value-in-use and net selling price. Value-in-use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful life of the assets. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

D. Leases - The Company as a lessor

The determination of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, and the arrangement conveys a right-to-use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Leases, for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

E. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. plus transaction costs, except for those assets and liabilities which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified as 'Equity Instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer. All other non-derivative financial assets are 'Debt Instruments'.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A Debt Instruments is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets 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.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if such financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell such 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.

The Company in respect of certain equity investments, other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. At the time of initial recognition, the Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. These investments are generally held for medium or long-term strategic purpose.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair value through profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial assets
The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a equity instruments at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is directly reclassified to retained earnings. Further, on de-recognition of debt instrument at FVTOCI, cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI is re-classified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

On de-recognition of any financial asset, equity instrument or debt instrument, at FVTPL, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments
Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities
Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities
The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

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

F. Fair Value Measurement
The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References for less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

Fair value for listed shares is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Fair value for unlisted shares is calculated based on commonly accepted valuation techniques utilizing significant unobservable data, primarily cash flow based models. If fair value cannot be measured reliably unlisted shares are recognized at cost.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at banks, including fixed deposit with original maturity period of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

H. Trade Receivables
Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected to be collected within a period of 12 months or less from the reporting date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets. Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a significant financing component.

I. Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services received by the Company prior to the reporting date which are unpaid. These payables are initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant.

J. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows for which discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Material contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Further, claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

K. Income Taxes

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities using a weighted average probability.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying Amount of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and included in deferred tax assets. the Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. However, the Company has opted for new tax regime under section 115 BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961 from Financial year 2022- 23 (Assessment year 2023-24), hence MAT provisions are not applicable from this date.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

L. Other Income

Rental Income

Rental income from operating leases is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Revenue excludes any taxes and duties collected on behalf of the Government Authorties.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion 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.

Dividend Income

Dividend income on investments is accounted for when the right to receive the payment is established.

M. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events which changes the number of equity shares outstanding such as bonus issue, rights issue to existing shareholders, public issue, share split, consolidation of shares etc. Partly paid-up shares are included as fully paid equivalents according to the fraction paid-up.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

N. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with the Ind AS, requires judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made, that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Any revision to such estimates is recognised in the period in which the same is determined. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of financial statements, that have significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, if any, are given as part of relevant notes.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A. **New and amended standards adopted by the Company**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

B. **Amended applicable from next Financial year**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2023. The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

5. Investment Property

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Cost	1,348.71	1,348.71
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(517.16)	(496.51)
Net carrying amount	831.55	852.20

	Buildings	Total
Cost		
As at April 01, 2021	1,348.71	1,348.71
Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1,348.71	1,348.71
Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1,348.71	1,348.71
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 01, 2021	(475.86)	(475.86)
Depreciation for the period	(20.65)	(20.65)
As at March 31, 2022	(496.51)	(496.51)
Depreciation for the period	(20.65)	(20.65)
As at March 31, 2023	(517.16)	(517.16)
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2022	852.20	852.20
As at March 31, 2023	831.55	831.55
Useful life of investment property	60 years	

(a). Amount recognized in profit and loss for investment properties are as under:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Rental Income	225.72	223.42
Less: Direct operating expenses, including repair and maintenance, generating rental income	(22.54)	(20.24)
Profit or loss from investment properties before depreciation	203.18	203.18
Less: Depreciation	(20.65)	(20.65)
Profit or loss from investment properties	182.53	182.53

(b). All of the Investment Properties of the Company are held under freehold interest.

(c). The Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

(d). The fair value of the Company's investment properties have been carried out by external valuer. Fair value of investment properties and level of fair value hierarchy are given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023		As at 31/03/2022	
	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Buildings	3,204.00	Level 2	3,122.00	Level 2

(e). The title deeds of the immovable properties included in Investment Property are held in the name of the Company.

6A. Non-Current Investments

(Fully paid-up unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakh)

	Face value per Unit	Numbers - As at		Value - As at	
		31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Quoted Investments					
Equity Instruments at FVTOCI					
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited	₹ 10	-	100	-	0.84
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited	₹ 2	-	500	-	0.81
Southern Petrochemical Industries Limited	₹ 10	-	100	-	0.07
Madras Fertiliser Limited	₹ 10	-	100	-	0.05
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	₹ 10	-	100	-	0.09
				-	1.87

(a). Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value of quoted investments are given below:

Aggregate cost of quoted investments	-	0.14
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	1.87

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

6B. Current Investments

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Quoted Investments		
Debt schemes of Mutual Funds at FVTPL	1,421.60	1,160.85
	1,421.60	1,160.85

(a). Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value of quoted investments are given below:

	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Aggregate cost of quoted investments	1,221.58	1,032.00
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	1,421.60	1,160.85

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Balance with Banks - Current Accounts	6.77	5.95
Cash on hand	-	-
	6.77	5.95

(a). There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents.

8. Other Financial Assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Receivables against Rent - (a)	1.69	23.32
	1.69	23.32

(a). For related party transactions, refer Note 22 B(b)(i).

9. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Authorized		
12,500,000 (31/03/2022: 12,500,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,250.00	1,250.00
	1,250.00	1,250.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
9,902,500 (31/03/2022: 9,902,500) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each - (a)	990.25	990.25
	990.25	990.25

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

	Year ended 31/03/2023		Year ended 31/03/2022	
	Numbers	**(₹ in Lakh)**	**Numbers**	**(₹ in Lakh)**
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	9,902,500	990.25	9,902,500	990.25
Change in Share Capital during the period	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the period	9,902,500	990.25	9,902,500	990.25

(b). Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares:
The Company has only one class of shares referred to as Equity Shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity share holders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential Amount, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c). Entire issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares are held by Hindalco Industries Limited, the holding company, and its nominees

(d). The Company during the preceding 5 years:
i. Has not allotted shares pursuant to contracts without payment received in cash.
ii. Has not issued shares by way of bonus shares.
iii. Has not bought back any shares.

10. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Reserve and Surplus		
Capital Redemption Reserve	210.00	210.00
Special Reserve	151.62	151.62
Retained Earnings	820.03	588.05
	1,181.65	949.67
Other Reserves		
Equity Instruments at FVTOCI	-	1.68
	-	1.68
	1,181.65	951.35

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
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(a). Brief description of items of other equity are given below:

i. **Capital Redemption Reserve**

This is a statutory, non-distributable reserve into which amounts are transferred following the redemption or purchase of a company's own shares. The provisions relating to the capital redemption reserve are set out in section 69 of the Companies Act 2013.

ii. **Special Reserve**

The Company was earlier registered as Non-Banking Financial Company ("NBFC") under Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Every NBFC is required to create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared. The company has exited from the business as NBFC. Accordingly the RBI has cancelled its registration as NBFC in year 2009 and the Company discontinued to create this reserve since that period.

iii. **Retained Earnings**

Amount of retained earnings represents accumulated profit and losses of the company as on reporting date. Such profits and losses are after adjustment of payment of dividend, transfer to any reserves as statutorily required and adjustment for realised gain/loss on derecognition of equity instruments measured at FVTOCI.

iv. **Equity Instruments at FVTOCI**

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities through other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The Company transfers amount from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

(b). Movement of each item of other equity is presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

11. Trade Payables

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Micro and Small Enterprises - (a)	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	2.56	2.11
	2.56	2.11

(a) Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act. There is no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

(b) **Ageing schedule of Trade Payable as at 31/03/2023:** (₹ in Lakh)

Description	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	**2.56**
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.56**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.56**

Ageing schedule of Trade Payable as at 31/03/2022: (₹ in Lakh)

Description	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.36	1.75	-	-	-	-	**2.11**
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.36**	**1.75**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.11**

12. Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Security Deposits	78.45	78.45
	78.45	78.45

(a). For related party transactions, refer Note 22 B(b)(ii).

13. Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Statutory dues Payables	3.27	3.17
	3.27	3.17

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

14. Other Income

	(₹ in Lakh)	
	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Interest Income		
On Others - (a)	0.21	-
Rent Income from Investment Properties - (b)	225.72	223.42
Gains/ (Losses) on Financial Assets measured at FVTPL		
On sale of Financial Assets FVTPL	0.59	54.58
On change in fair value of of Financial Assets FVTPL	71.17	(12.58)
	297.69	265.42

(a). Represents interest received from Income tax department.
(b). For related party transactions, refer Note 22 B(a)(i).

15. Finance Costs

	(₹ in Lakh)	
	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Interest Expenses - (a)	0.11	0.12
	0.11	0.12

(a).Represents interest paid to Income tax department.

16. Depreciation Expenses

	(₹ in Lakh)	
	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Depreciation of Investment Properties (refer Note 5)	20.65	20.65
	20.65	20.65

17. Other Expenses

	(₹ in Lakh)	
	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Repairs to Buildings	15.13	12.84
Rates and Taxes	7.41	7.42
Payments to Auditors:		
Statutory Audit	0.80	0.30
Taxation Audit	0.20	0.10
Other Services	0.05	0.05
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.45	0.31
	24.04	21.02

18. Income Tax

A. Income tax expenses:

(a).Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	(₹ in Lakh)	
	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
(i) Current Tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	38.70	42.60
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods (Net)	-	-
Total current tax expenses	38.70	42.60
(ii) Deferred Tax		
Deferred Tax for the year	(17.79)	(8.87)
Tax adjustments for earlier years (Net)	-	-
Total deferred tax expenses	(17.79)	(8.87)
Total Income Tax Expenses	20.91	33.73

(b).Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

	(₹ in Lakh)	
	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	252.89	223.63
Statutory Income Tax Rate applicable to the Company	25.17%	27.82%
Tax expenses using applicable income tax rate	64.00	62.21
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile income tax expenses:		
Expenses allowed on notional basis for income from house property	(16.48)	(18.03)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	9.31	9.53
Tax credits and Other concessions	-	(5.86)
Difference in tax rates	(35.92)	(14.12)
Income Tax Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	20.91	33.73

B. Current Tax Assets (Net)

	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Advance Tax Assets (Net)	7.25	11.66
	7.25	11.66

C. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12.68	30.52
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
	12.68	30.52

(a). Major components of Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) arising on account of temporary timing differences and movement therein are given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
As at beginning	30.52	39.28
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	(17.79)	(8.87)
Recognised in OCI		
Fair value measurements of financial instruments	(0.05)	0.11
As at the end	12.68	30.52

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

19. Other Comprehensive Income

The disaggregation of changes to other comprehensive income (OCI) by each class is given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
(a). **Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss**		
Change in fair value of equity instruments FVTOCI	(1.73)	1.03
Income tax effect on above	0.05	(0.11)
	(1.68)	0.92
(b). **Items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss**		
Change in fair value of debt instruments FVTOCI	-	-
Income tax effect on above	-	-
	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	(1.68)	0.92

20. Earnings per Share (EPS)

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	231.98	189.90
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of EPS:		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	9,902,500	9,902,500
Dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	9,902,500	9,902,500
Face value of per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per Share:		
Basic EPS (₹)	2.34	1.92
Diluted EPS (₹)	2.34	1.92

21. Segment Information:

Operating segment are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's Board of Directors who are identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company, examine the performance of the business and allocates funds on the basis of the single reportable segment as 'Renting of Investment Property'. Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets and segment liability, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets and total amount of charge for depreciation/ amortisation during the period, is as reflected in these financial Statements.

22. Related Party Disclosure:

A. Name of Related parties and nature of relationship:

(a) **Where control exists:**

Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding Company

(b) **Key Managerial Personal:**

Anil Arya Vasant	Director
Anil Mathew	Director
Sanjib Rajderkar	Director
Duli Chand Kabra (resigned w.e.f March 23, 2023)	Director

(c) **Other Related Party having transaction:**

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	Other related party in which Holding Company's Director are interested

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

B. Transactions with Related Parties

(a). **Transactions**

(₹ in Lakh)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
(i) **Services Rendered (Excluding taxes)**		
Hindalco Industries Limited	56.65	56.07

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
(b). Outstanding Balances with Related Parties		
(i) **Receivables**		
Hindalco Industries Limited	0.42	0.57
(ii) **Payables**		
Hindalco Industries Limited	18.45	18.45

C. The Company does not have any employees and avails services of its holding company for accounting, administration and other business support.

23. Corporate Social Responsibility:

The average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013, is below the threshold set-out under the Section 135 of the Act. Hence, the Companmy is not required to spend any amount towards corporate social responsibility.

24. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2023 (31/03/2022: Nil).

Commitments

The Company does not have any capital and other commitment as on March 31, 2023 (31/03/2022: Nil).

25. Capital Management:

The Company's objective when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The Company does not have any borrowing which is subject to the capital requirements. There are no loan covenants.

26. Financial Instruments:

A. Fair Value Measurements

(a). The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities by category.

(₹ in Lakh)

		As at 31/03/2023			As at 31/03/2022		
	Note	**Amortised Cost**	**Fair value through OCI**	**Fair value through P&L**	**Amortised Cost**	**Fair value through OCI**	**Fair value through P&L**
Financial Assets							
Investments in Equity Instruments							
Quoted Equity Instruments	6A	-	-	-	-	1.87	-
Investments in Debt Instruments							
Mutual Funds	6B	-	-	1,421.60	-	-	1,160.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents							
Cash and Bank*	7	6.77	-	-	5.95	-	-
Other Financial Assets*	8	1.69	-	-	23.32	-	-
Total Financial Assets		8.46	-	1,421.60	29.27	1.87	1,160.85
Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payables*	11	2.56	-	-	2.11	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities*	12	78.45	-	-	78.45	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		81.01	-	-	80.56	-	-

* Fair values for these financial instruments have not been disclosed because their carrying amount are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

(b). Financial income by financial instruments category wise given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

		As at 31/03/2023			As at 31/03/2022		
	Note	**Amortised Cost**	**Fair value through OCI**	**Fair value through P&L**	**Amortised Cost**	**Fair value through OCI**	**Fair value through P&L**
Interest Income	14	0.21	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Income	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0.21	-	-	-	-	-

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

B. Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table shows the details of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(₹ in Lakh)

		As at 31/03/2023			As at 31/03/2022		
	Note	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets							
Investments in Equity Instruments							
Quoted Equity Instruments	6A	-	-	-	1.87	-	-
Investments in Debt Instruments							
Mutual Funds	6B	1,421.60	-	-	1,160.85	-	-
Total Financial Assets		1,421.60	-	-	1,162.72	-	-

Level 1 - This hierarchy includes financial instruments valued using quoted market prices. Listed equity intruments and traded debt instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges are valued using the closing at the reporting date. Mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2 - This hierarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in active market. This includes debt instruments valued using observable market data such as yield etc. of similar instruments traded in active market. All derivatives are reported at discounted values hence are included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity instruments and certain debt instruments which are valued using assumptions from market participants. Valuations for certain derivatives for which forward prices are not observable, have valued using forward prices for a nearby geographical market and adjusted for historical spreads between cash prices of the two the markets.

27. Financial Risk Management:

The Company's activities exposes it to various risks such as Market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk. This section explains the risks which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks.

(a). **Market Risk**

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from movement in market price of related securities classified either as fair value through OCI or as fair value through statement of profit and loss. The Company manages the price risk through diversified portfolio as well as regular monitoring of share prices.

The table below summarizes the impact of increase/ decrease in the equity share prices on the Company's equity and profit for the period.

(₹ in Lakh)

		Year ended			
		31/03/2023		31/03/2022	
	Change in Rate/Price	**Change in Statement of Profit and Loss**	**Change in Other Components of Equity**	**Change in Statement of Profit and Loss**	**Change in Other Components of Equity**
Investment in Equity Instruments	10%	-	-	-	0.19

(b). **Credit Risk**

Credit risks is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

(c). **Liquidity Risk**

The Company determines its liquidity requirements in the short, medium and long term. This is done by drawing up cash forecast for short and medium term requirements and strategic financing plans for long term needs.

The Company manages its liquidity risk in a manner so as to meet its normal financial obligations without any significant delay or stress. Such risk is managed through ensuring operational cash flow while at the same time maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent position. The management has adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a regular basis. Surplus funds not immediately required are invested in certain products (including mutual fund) which provide flexibility to liquidate at short notice and are included in current investments.

Maturity Analysis

The table below shows the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The Amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(₹ in Lakh)

	< 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
At March 31, 2023					
Trade payables	2.56	-	-	-	2.56
Other financial liabilities	78.45	-	-	-	78.45
	81.01	-	-	-	81.01
As at March 31, 2022					
Trade payables	2.11	-	-	-	2.11
Other financial liabilities	78.45	-	-	-	78.46
	80.56	-	-	-	80.56

Lucknow Finance Company Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

28. Key Financial Ratios:

Particulars	Unit	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022	% Increase/ Decrease	Remark/ Explaination for Material variance
(a) Current Ratio [Current Assets/ Current Liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long term borrowings]	Times	17.05	14.35	18.82%	Variance not material
(b) Debt - Equity Ratio [(Borrowings + Lease Liabilities)/ Total Equity]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there are no borrowings in the Company
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio [(Profit before Depreciation, Amortization, Impairment Loss on Non-Current Assets, Finance Cost and Tax)/ (Finance Cost (net of capitalization) + Scheduled Principal Repayment (Excluding Prepayment))]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there are no borrowings in the Company
(d) Return on Equity Net profit (before exceptional items)/ Average net worth (share capital + reserves)	%	11.28%	10.29%	9.62%	Majorly impact is due to change in fair value of Financial Assets FVTPL
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio [Revenue from Operations/ Average inventory]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there is no inventory in the Company
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio [Revenue from Operations/ Average Trade Receivable]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there is no trade receivables of the Company
(g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio [Net Credit Purchases/ Average Trade Payables]	Times	10.29	11.89	-13.46%	Variance not material
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio [Net Sales/ Working Capital]	Times	-	-	-	Not applicable as there is no Sales of the Company
(i) Net Profit Ratio [Profit after tax from Continuing and Discontinued Operations/ Revenue from Operations]	%	102.77%	85.00%	20.91%	Variance not material
(j) Return on Capital Employed [Operating profit, before special items and net of tax outflow/ Average capital employed]	%	12.30%	12.11%	1.57%	Variance not material
(k) Return on investment [Earnings before interest and tax/ Average total assets]	%	11.70%	11.39%	2.72%	Variance not material

29. Additional Regulatory Information:

(i) The Company does not have any transaction with a company which is Struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 530 of Companies Act, 1956 as at 31 March 2023.

(ii) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has 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.

(iii) The Company has no borrowings from banks or financial instituitions. Hence, disclosure with regard to purpose of application of loan is not applicable.

(iv) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

(v) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(vi) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

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

(viii) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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

(x) The Company has no borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Hence no quarterly returns or statements of current assets needs to be filed by the Company with banks.

(xi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a). 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

(b). provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries. Accordingly, no further disclosures, in this regard, are required.

(xii) 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:

(a). 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

(b). provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(xiii) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties which is covered under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013, either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

30. Previous years' figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the presentation of current period.

As per our report annexed.
For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 121388W/ W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lucknow Finance Company Limited

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 120483
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Anil Arya Vasant
DIN: 03310125

Sanjib Rajderkar
DIN: 07997614

Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

161, Sarat Bose Road
Kolkata-700 026, (India)
T +91(0)33-2419 6000/01/02
E kolkata@singhico.com
www.singhico.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statement

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31,2023 and total surplus, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

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 Director'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.

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, 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 are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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. This report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of 'the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020' issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub- section (11) of section 143 of the Act as, in our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Order is not applicable in the case of the Company since it is licensed to operate as section 8 company.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement 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.

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e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A"**.

g) No remuneration is payable to any of the directors and consequently reporting on the matters laid down in section 197(16) of the Companies Act 2013, is not applicable.

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

I. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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 which were 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 it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations as above under paragraph 2(h) (iv)(a) &(b) contain any material mis-statement.

V. Since, the company is licensed to operate as section 8 company, the provision of section 123 is not applicable to the company.

VI. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.302049E

SINGHI & CO. * Chartered Accountants *

(Navindra Kumar Surana)
Partner
Membership No. 053816
UDIN: **23053816BGXNKY4745**

Place: Kolkata
Dated: May 09, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 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. 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 respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.302049E

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

(Navindra Kumar Surana)
Partner
Membership No. 053816
UDIN: **23053816BGXNKY4745**

Place: Kolkata
Dated: May 09, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred,unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31st, 2023	As at March 31st, 2022
(I) ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property,Plant and Equipment(incl. ROU Assets)	2(i)	13,685.56	13,865.63
(b) Capital Work-in-progress	2(ii)	37,964.79	5,091.72
Total Non-Current Assets		**51,650.35**	**18,957.35**
(2) Current assets			
Financial Asset			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,029.75	3,647.41
(b) Other current assets	4	2,818.04	1,047.02
Total Current Assest		**3,847.79**	**4,694.43**
TOTAL ASSETS		**55,498.14**	**23,651.78**
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	5	10,000.00	10,000.00
(b) Other Equity	6	30,205.76	1,360.43
Total Equity		**40,205.76**	**11,360.43**
(2) Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities-Lease liability	7(i)	10,734.04	10,736.85
Total Non-current liabilities		**10,734.04**	**10,736.85**
(3) Current liabilities			
(i) Financial Liabilities-Lease liability	7(ii)	951.43	926.31
(ii) Trade Payables	8		
(a)Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises; and		-	-
(b)Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		2,156.34	569.00
(iii) Other Financial liabilities	9	1,107.95	24.19
(iv) Other current liabilities	10	342.62	35.00
Total Current liabilities		**4,558.34**	**1,554.50**
Total Liability		**15,292.38**	**12,291.35**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**55,498.14**	**23,651.78**

Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Special Purpose Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial st

As per our report of even date annexed

For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

CA Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
M. No. : 053816

SINGHI & CO. * Chartered Accountants *

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 09, 2023

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation

Ardhendu Mohapatra
DIN :08660728

Mazharullah Beig
DIN :09089503

Place : Doraguda
Date : May 09, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

Statement of Income & Expenditure for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

	Particular	Note	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
I	**INCOME**			
(a)	Grant Income		60,500.00	6,008.23
	Total Income (I)		**60,500.00**	**6,008.23**
II	**EXPENDITURE**			
(a)	General Administrative Expenses	11	30,500.25	2,269.82
(b)	Finance Cost	12	974.35	727.63
(c)	Depreciation	13	180.07	132.15
	Total Expenditure (II)		**31,654.67**	**3,129.59**
	Profit/(Loss) for the period (I-II)(Before Tax)		28,845.33	2,878.64
	Less: Tax Expenses (Refer note (a) below)		-	-
	Profit/(Loss) for the period (I-II)(After Tax)		28,845.33	2,878.64
	Earning per Equity Share			
	[Nominal Value per share : ₹ 10]			
	-Basic and Diluted (in Rupees)	14	28.85	2.88

Note a: We have not considered Tax impact as on 31st March, 2023 due to Provisional registration u/s 12A of Incometax act,1961 vide doc no AACCU5483EE2021101.

Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

As per our report of even date annexed

For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

CA Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
M. No. : 053816

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 09, 2023

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation

Ardhendu Mohapatra
DIN :08660728

Mazharullah Beig
DIN :09089503

Place : Doraguda
Date : May 09, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31,2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred,unless otherwise stated

	Period ended	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
A. Cash Flow from Operating activities:		
Profit/(Loss) for the period	28,845.33	2,878.64
ADD: Depreciation	180.07	132.15
ADD: Finance Cost	974.35	727.63
Operating profit before working capital changes	29,999.75	3,738.41
Adjustments for:		
Increase in other Current Assets	(1,771.02)	(1,020.02)
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade and other payables	2,978.72	278.19
Cash generated from operations	31,207.45	2,996.58
Taxes paid	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	31,207.45	2,996.58
B. Cash Flow from Investing activities:		
Expenditure towards Govt. License fee, Renovation & Boundry wall	32,873.07	5,091.72
Net cash flow from Investing activities	(32,873.07)	(5,091.72)
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities:		
Payment for Lease Liability	(952.04)	(3,062.25)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(952.04)	(3,062.25)
Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(2,617.66)	(5,157.39)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of year	3,647.41	8,804.79
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,029.75	3,647.41

(a) Reconciliation for Liability from Financing Activity

	Lease Liability
Balance as at 1st April 2021	-
Acquisition - leases	13,997.78
Cash Flow	(3,062.25)
Interest Expenses on Lease Liabilities	727.63
Balance as at 31st March 2022	11,663.16
Balance as at 1st April 2022	11,663.16
Acquisition - leases	-
Cash Flow	(952.04)
Interest Expenses on Lease Liabilities	974.35
Balance as at 31st March 2023	11,685.47

Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies 1

As per our report of even date annexed

For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

CA Navindra Kumar Surana
Partner
M. No. : 053816

SINGHI & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 09, 2023

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation

Ardhendu Mohapatra
DIN :08660728

Mazharullah Beig
DIN :09089503

Place : Doraguda
Date : May 09, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

Statement of changes in equity for the Year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred,unless otherwise stated

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note	Amount
Balance as at the April 01, 2021	5	10,000.00
Equity Share Capital as at the March 31, 2022		10,000.00
Equity Share Capital as at the March 31, 2023		10,000.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Note	Reserve and Surplus
		Retained Earnings
Balance as at the April 01, 2021	6	(1,518.21)
Transfer From Income and Expenditure Account		2,878.64
Balance as at the March 31, 2022		**1,360.43**
Balance as at the April 01, 2022	6	1,360.43
Transfer From Income and Expenditure Account		28,845.33
Balance as at the March 31, 2023		**30,205.76**

Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

As per our report of even date annexed

For SINGHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

SINGHI & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★

CA Navindra Kumar Surana
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Place : Doraguda
Date : May 09, 2023

UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

1A. Company overview

1.1. UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION ("the Company"), a non-profit making Company, within the meaning of Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, was incorporated on 07th Jan,2020. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Utkal Alumina International Limited and managed by the nominees of Utkal Alumina International Limited [and independent directors]. The primary objects of the Company are:

- To undertake, carry out, promote, and organize as well as engage with other social partners, workshop, training programs and skills building center for establishing a sustainable livelihood and laying down regimes for skill development /competency standards in consonance with fulfilment of economic, social and culture aspirations.
- To undertake the construction of schools, colleges and learning centers, by itself or in collaboration with other institutions, with adequate equipment to impart knowledge and enhancing learning by conducting development programs and training courses, for promotion of education in all discipline and the creation of awareness of education importance.
- To promote, establish and run projects, seminar, workshops and activities for the welfare and development of infrastructure facilities and generation of employment opportunities for the upliftment of economically weaker sections of the society.
- To promote and create awareness of good hygiene standard such as drinking water facilities and the use of community toilets etc. thus contributing towards robust health care.

1.2 The Financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the functional currency of the Company. All Financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to nearest two decimals of Hundred, unless otherwise indicated.

1B. Basis of Preparation

a. These financial Statements relate to company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Financial Statement.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

b. **Classification of current and non-current**

All asset 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 Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products 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 as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

c. **New and amended pronouncements.**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

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Ind AS1, Presentation of Financial Statements-
Companies are now required to disclose material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statement.

Ind AS 8, Accounting policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors-
Definition of 'change in account estimate' has been replaced by revised definition of 'accounting estimate. As per revised definition, accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

- A company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.
- Accounting estimates include a) Selection of a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) b) Selecting the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique.

The amendment will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12, Income Taxes-

Narrowed the scope of the Initial Recognition Exemption (IRE) (with regard to leases and decommissioning obligations). Now IRE does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Accordingly, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on transactions such as initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

d. Use of Estimates and Management Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Right-of-use asset and lease liability

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2. Summary of Significant accounting policies

a. Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank and in hand and short-term bank deposits, if any, with original maturity of three months or less

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b. Financial Instruments

All financial assets are recognised on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is under a contract whose term requires delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets which are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.

- **Classification of financial assets**

  Financial assets are classified as 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer (under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation). All other non-derivative financial assets are debt instruments.

- **Financial assets at amortised cost and the effective interest method**

  Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
  - the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
  - the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

  Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an effective yield basis in investment income.

- **Financial assets at FVTPL**

  Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of classifying as amortised cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), or that meet the criteria but the entity has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVTPL.

  Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an investment that is not held for trading at FVTOCI at initial recognition.

  Financial assets classified at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value excluding transaction costs.

  Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss is included in the 'other income'/ 'other expenses.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company

- **Classification as debt or equity**

  Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

- **Equity instruments**

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

- **Financial liabilities**

  Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

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- **Financial liabilities at FVTPL**
  Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

c. Revenue Recognition

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

d. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in the year.

e. Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent and variable rentals are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease Liability

The lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security, and conditions.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments) payable during the lease term and under reasonably certain extension options, less any lease incentives.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

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- A lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Right of Use (ROU) Assets

The ROU assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under Ind AS 37- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

ROU assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If the company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Company applies Ind AS 36- Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as per its accounting policy on 'property, plant and equipment'.

As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components when bifurcation of the payments is not available between the two components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has used this practical expedient.

Extension and termination options are included in many of the leases. In determining the lease term, the management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

f. Borrowing Cost

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

g. Property Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost at cash price equivalence of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location and present value of any obligatory decommissioning costs for its intended use.

In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs.

Subsequent expenditure on major maintenance or repairs includes the cost of the replacement of parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be available to the Company, the expenditure is capitalised and the carrying amount of the item replaced is derecognised. Similarly, overhaul costs

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associated with major maintenance are capitalised and depreciated over their useful lives where it is probable that future economic benefits will be available and any remaining carrying amounts of the cost of previous overhauls are derecognised. All other costs are expensed as incurred.

The cost of Property, plant and equipment includes estimated restoration costs associated with the assets.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress assets in the course of construction for production or/and supply of goods or services or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a period of commissioning has been completed.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over the useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation of assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes is accounted as change in estimate on a prospective basis. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as per Schedule II of Companies Act 2013.

Disposal of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of Income and Expenditure.

h. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from De-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of Income and Expenditure when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

i. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, it carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

The amortisation or "unwinding" of the discount applied in establishing the provision is charged to the income statement in each accounting period. The amortisation of the discount is shown within "Finance items" in the Income Statement.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognized though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

j. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads.

Cost is determined using the weighted average cost basis. The same cost basis is applied to all inventories of a particular class. Inventories of stores and spare parts are valued at weighted average cost basis after providing for cost of obsolescence and other anticipated losses, wherever considered necessary.

However, materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories (finished goods, work-in-progress) are not written down below the cost if the finished products in which they will be used are expected to sell at or below the cost.

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

k. Trade receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected to be collected within a period of 12 months or less from the reporting date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a significant financing component in accordance with IND AS 115.

l. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

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UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

m. Dividend/Interest Income:

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

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UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

All Amount in ₹ Hundred, Unless otherwise stated

2(i)Property, Plant and Equipment	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Right-of-Use assets-Lease Hold Land		
Opening Balance	13,997.78	-
Additions during the year	-	13,997.78
Accumulated Depreciation	(312.22)	(132.15)
Closing Balance	13,685.56	13,865.63

(a) Movement in lease liabilities during the year ended are as follows:	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Opening Balance	11,663.16	-
Additions	-	13,997.78
Finance cost accrued during the period	974.35	727.63
Deletions	-	-
Payment towards lease liabilities	(952.04)	(3,062.25)
Closing Balance	11,685.47	11,663.16
Current Lease liabilities	951.43	926.31
Non - Current Lease liabilities	10,734.04	10,736.85
	11,685.47	11,663.16

(b) Amount recognized in Statement of Income & Expenditure	**FY 2022-23**	**FY 2021-22**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	974.35	727.63
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	180.07	132.15
Expense relating to short term leases	-	-
Expense relating to Low value lease	-	-
Total	1,154.42	859.78

(c) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow	**FY 2022-23**	**FY 2021-22**
Total cash outflow for long term lease liabilities	(952.04)	(3,062.25)
Total cash outflow for short term/low value lease liabilities	-	-

(d) The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows:	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Less than one year	25.12	25.12
One to five years	3,933.76	3,908.64
More than five years	69,355.87	70,358.15
Total undiscounted Lease Liabilities	73,314.75	74,291.91
	11,685.47	11,663.16

The weighted average borrowing rate of 8.43% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet.

2(ii)Capital Work-in-Progress	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Opening Balance	5,091.72	-
Additions during the year	32,873.07	5,091.72
Capitalised during the year	-	-
Closing Balanace	37,964.79	5,091.72

(a) Capital Work-in Progress comprises of Services towards Survey and Soil testing of Leased out Land for Apparel unit & Project office development.

(b)Capital Work In Progress ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More years than 3	
Projects in progress	32,873.07	5,091.72	-	-	37,964.79

As at March 31, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More years than 3	
Projects in progress	5,091.72	-	-	-	5,091.72

(c)There are no projects as on each reporting period where activity had been suspended. Also there are no projects as on the reporting period which has exceeded cost as compared to its original plan or where completion is overdue.

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UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

All Amount in ₹ Hundred, Unless otherwise stated

3) Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with Banks		
- In Current Account	1,029.75	3,647.41
Total cash and Cash Equivalent	1,029.75	3,647.41

a) There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior years.

4) Other current Assets	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with Govt and other authorities	2,818.04	1,047.02
Total other current assets	2,818.04	1,047.02

5) Equity Share Capital	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised Share Capital:		
1,00,000 (As at March, 2022 : 1,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	10,000.00	10,000.00
	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital		
1,00,000 (As at March 31, 2022 : 1,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	10,000.00	10,000.00
	10,000.00	10,000.00

(a) Reconciliation of Equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	(Amount in Rupees hundreds)	No. of shares	(Amount in Rupees hundreds)
At the beginning of the Year	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000
Outstanding at the end of the Year	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000

(b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares:-

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ` 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Details of share held by Parent Company and Ultimate Parent Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares held	Percentage of holding	No. of shares held	Percentage of holding
Utkal Alumina International Limited (Parent Company)	100,000	100%	100,000	100%

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company on reporting date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares held	Percentage of holding	No. of shares held	Percentage of holding
Utkal Alumina International Limited (Parent Company)	100,000	100%	100,000	100%

(e) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares held	Percentage of holding	No. of shares held	Percentage of holding
Utkal Alumina International Limited (Parent Company)	100,000	100%	100,000	100%

(f) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Utkal Alumina International Limited (Parent Company)	100,000	100%	NA	100,000	100%	NA

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UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

All Amount in ₹ Hundred, Unless otherwise stated

6) Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance of Retained Earnings	1,360.43	(1,518.21)
Surplus/Excess of Expenditure over Income for the Year	28,845.33	2,878.64
Closing Balance of Retained Earnings	30,205.76	1,360.43

7) Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)Non Current	10,734.04	10,736.85
(ii)Current	951.43	926.31

8) Trade Payable

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	-	-
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,156.34	569.00
	2,156.34	569.00

(a)Trade Payables ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	604.00	1,552.34	-	-	-	2,156.34
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro	315.00	254.00	-	-	-	569.00
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

b) Details of amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act,2006

The Company does not have suppliers who are registered as Micro, Small or medium Enterprises, as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 as at March 31 ,2023.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006);	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

9) Other Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Payable to Related Party	25.34	13.98
Other Financial Liabilities	1,082.61	10.21
Total Other Financial liabilities	1,107.95	24.19

(a) Refer note 15(c) of Related Party Disclosure

10) Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory Dues Payable	342.62	35.00
Total Other current liabilities	342.62	35.00

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

All Amount in ₹ Hundred, Unless otherwise stated

11) General Administrative expenses	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Travelling Expense	7,080.41	1,359.51
General Exp	22,391.41	-
Bank Charges	9.43	7.31
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit fees	350.00	350.00
Professional Fee	669.00	553.00
	30,500.25	2,269.82

12) Finance Cost	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Interest Expenses for Leasing Arrangments	974.35	727.63
	974.35	727.63

13) Depreciation	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	180.07	132.15
	180.07	132.15

14) Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted)	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Profit after tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	28,845.33	2,878.64
Weighted Average number of Equity shares outstanding (nos)	100,000.00	100,000.00
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (₹)	28.85	2.88
Nominal value of an Equity Share (₹)	10.00	10.00

15) Related Party Disclosure

(a) Name of Related parties and nature of relationship

(i) Where control exists :

Holding Company - Utkal Alumina International Limited
% of Holding - 100%

(ii) Directors of the Company
Mr. Mazharullah Beig
Mr. Bhaskar Banerjee
Mr. Ardhendu Mohapatra

(b) Particulars of the transaction with the related parties	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Grant Received from Utkal Alumina International Limited	60,500.00	6,008.23
	60,500.00	6,008.23

(c) Balance as at the end of the year	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Outstanding Payable to Utkal Alumina International Ltd.	25.34	13.98

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UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

All Amount in ₹ Hundred, Unless otherwise stated

16) Financial Instruments

16.1 Capital Management

The Company capital management is intended to create value for the stakeholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the company. The company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan also taking into consideration any long term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are meet through equity and cash generated from grant received.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Borrowings	-	-
Lease Liability	11,685.47	11,663.16
Less: Cash & Cash Equivalents	(1,029.75)	(3,647.41)
Net Debt(A)	10,655.72	8,015.75
Total Equity(B)	40,205.76	11,360.43
Net Debt to Capital Employed(A/B)	0.27	0.71

16.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives

The entity monitors and manages the financial risk relating to the operation of the entity through internal MIS reports which analyse the exposure by degree and magnitude of risks. These risk includes market risk (interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

16.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk and commodity risk.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on the exposure to interest rate for financial asset and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The company does not have variable rate instruments as at the balance sheet date. This mitigate the company market risk.

Foreign currency risk :

The company does not have any currency exposure is respects of financial asset and liability as at 31st March 2023 & 31st March 2022. This mitigate the company foreign currency risk.

Commodity price risk:

The company does not have any derivative asset and liability. This mitigate the company from commodity price risk.

16.4 Credit risk management

The Company doesn't have any Trade Receivable at the end of the reporting period. Thus there is no credit risk.

16.5 Liquidity risk management

The company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

(a)The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are as below:-

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 year and 2 years	Between 2 years and 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total Contractual Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
Non-Derivative						
Lease Liabilities	25.12	983.44	2,950.32	69,355.87	73,314.75	11,685.47
Trade Payables	2,156.34	-	-	-	2,156.34	2,156.34
Other Financial liabilities	1,107.95	-	-	-	1,107.95	1,107.95

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 year and 2 years	Between 2 years and 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total Contractual Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
Non-Derivative						
Lease Liabilities	25.12	977.16	2931.48	70358.1468	74291.91	11663.16
Trade Payables	569.00	-	-	-	569.00	569.00
Other Financial liabilities	24.19	-	-	-	24.19	24.19

SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants

UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

All Amount in ₹ Hundred, Unless otherwise stated

17) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities

The following table present the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and Financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31,2022.

As at March 31, 2023

	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Income and Expenditure	Total Carrying Value
Financial Assets :				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,029.75	-	-	1,029.75
Financial Liabilities :				
Lease Liabilities	11,685.47	-	-	11,685.47
Trade Payables	2,156.34	-	-	2,156.34
Other Financial Liabilities	1,107.95	-	-	1,107.95

As at March 31, 2022

	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through Income and Expenditure	Total Carrying Value
Financial Assets :				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,647.41	-	-	3,647.41
Financial Liabilities :				
Lease Liabilities	11,663.16	-	-	11,663.16
Trade and Other Payables	569.00	-	-	569.00
Other Financial Liabilities	24.19	-	-	24.19

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

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UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

All Amount in ₹ Hundred, Unless otherwise stated

18) Contingent liabilities & Commitments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Amount	Amount
Contingent liabilities	-	-
Commitments	-	-

19)Other Additional Regulatory Information as required by amended Schedule III

Sl.No.	Ratio	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	0.84	3.02	-72%	Due to recognition of current liabilities as at the end of current year
2	Debt equity ratio	0.29	1.03	-72%	Due to increase in profit during the current year
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The company has not yet commenced commercial operations.
4	Return on equity ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
9	Net profit ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
10	Return on capital employed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
11	Return on Investment	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Sl.No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
2	Debt equity ratio	Borrowings + Lease Liabilities	Total Equity
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Profit before Depreciation, Amortization, Impairment Loss on Non-Current Assets, Finance Cost and Tax	Finance Cost (net of capitalization) + Scheduled Principal Repayment (Excluding Prepayment)
4	Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average inventory =(Opening + Closing balance / 2)
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital
9	Net profit ratio	Profit after tax from Continuing and Discontinued Operations	Revenue from Operations
10	Return on capital employed	Operating profit, before special items and net of tax outflow	Capital Employed = (Opening(Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)+Closing(Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability))/2
11	Return on investment	Earnings before interest and tax	Total assets

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UTKAL ALUMINA SOCIAL WELFARE FOUNDATION

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial statements

20) Other Statutory Information

(a) The company has taken Land on long-term lease basis and all capital work in progress is being carried on the aforesaid Leasehold Land (being classified as Right-of use assets). Accordingly, there are no other immovable properties in the books of the company.

(b) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and intangible assets duirng the year.

('c) The Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties.

(d) The Company did not raise any term loans or working capital borrowings during the current year. Accordingly, the Company does not have any charges to be filed or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(e) The Company does not have any Benami property. Further, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder

(f) The Company does not have transactions with any struck off companies during the year.

(g) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current financial year.

(h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(i) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a)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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(j) The Company have no such transaction which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(k) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(l) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(n) The company has not filed any Scheme of Arrangements in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 with any Competent Authority.

21) Company is registered under section 8 of The Companies Act 2013. Company expects to receive grants/donations from Utkal Alumina International Limited as part of their Enterprise Social Commitment plan and also from other companies and individuals to help society and the community.

22) Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified where necessary to correspondence with the current year's classification/ disclosure.

23) The management has evaluated all the activities till May 09, 2023 and concluded that there were no additional subsequent events required to be reflected in the financial statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statement.

As per our report of even date annexed	**For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of Utkal Alumina Social Welfare Foundation**
For SINGHI & CO. Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: 302049E	
CA Navindra Kumar Surana Partner M. No. : 053816	**Ardhendu Mohapatra** DIN :08660728
	Mazharullah Beig DIN :09089503
Place : Kolkata Date : May 09, 2023	Place : Doraguda Date : May 09, 2023

SINGHI & CO. ★ Chartered Accountants ★

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Kosala Livelihood and Social Foundation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Kosala Livelihood and Social Foundation** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the Statement of Income and Expenditure (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and total comprehensive deficit (comprising of deficit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director'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.

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it became available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

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

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

10. 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

11. This report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act as, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Order is not applicable in case of the Company as the Company is licensed to operate under Section 8 of the Act.

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

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

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

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

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure A"**.

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2023 which would impact its financial position.

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

iii. There was no amount which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 29(x) to the financial statements);

(b)The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 (Refer Note 29(xi) to the financial statements); and

(c) Based on the audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during current year.

13. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th April, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCLN3821

S M B C & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants
601, 6th Floor, Nirman Kendra, Dr E Moses Road, Famous Studio
Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.
Email: dharmesh@smbcllp.com

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Kosala Livelihood and Social Foundation on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of **Kosala Livelihood and Social Foundation** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the financial reporting and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S M B C & Company LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th April, 2023
UDIN: 23120483BGRCLN3821

KOSALA LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	'5'	4.44	0.27
Construction Work-in-Progress	'5'	-	-
Intangible Assets	'6'	5.23	-
Intangible Assets under Development	'6'	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**9.67**	**0.27**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	'7'	112.51	109.54
Other Financial Assets	'8'	7.60	11.80
Other Current Assets	'9'	93.55	16.30
Total Current Assets		**213.66**	**137.64**
Total Assets		**223.33**	**137.91**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	'10'	400.00	160.00
Other Equity	'11'	(196.45)	(39.12)
Total Equity		**203.55**	**120.88**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	'13'	0.16	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**0.16**	**-**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
Trade Payables	'12'		
(i) Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
(ii) Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		11.84	11.78
Other Current Liabilities	'14'	7.78	5.25
Total Current Liabilities		**19.62**	**17.03**
Total Liabilities		**19.78**	**17.03**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**223.33**	**137.91**
		-	-
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	'2'		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Kosala Livelihood And Social Foundation

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2023

Bijaya Kumura
DIN: 09574797
Place: Raigarh

Dipesh Bhatia
DIN: 09044273
Place: Raigarh

KOSALA LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
INCOME			
Other Income	'15'	27.96	11.47
Total Income		**27.96**	**11.47**
EXPENDITURE			
Kosa Silk Project Expenditure	'16'	110.80	35.61
Employee Benefit Expenses	'17'	43.50	-
Finance Costs	'18'	0.32	0.01
Depreciation and Amortization	'19'	0.88	0.01
Other Expenses	'20'	29.63	14.86
Total Expenditure		**185.13**	**50.49**
Surplus/ (Deficit) before Tax		(157.17)	(39.02)
Income Tax Expenses	'21'		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		0.16	-
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		**(157.33)**	**(39.02)**
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss):	'22'		
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Income and Expenditure			
Change in fair value of equity instruments FVTOCI		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Income and Expenditure			
Change in fair value of debt instruments FVTOCI		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**(157.33)**	**(39.02)**
Earnings per Share (EPS):	'23'		
Basic EPS (₹)		(7.02)	(6.14)
Diluted EPS (₹)		(7.02)	(6.14)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	'2'		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Income and Expenditure referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kosala Livelihood And Social Foundation

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2023

Bijaya Kumura
DIN: 09574797
Place: Raigarh

Dipesh Bhatia
DIN: 09044273
Place: Raigarh

KOSALA LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2021		10.00
Share Capital issued during the period		150.00
Balance as at March 31, 2022	'10'	**160.00**
Share Capital issued during the period		240.00
Balance as at March 31, 2023	'10'	**400.00**

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	Retained Earnings
Balance as at April 01, 2021		(0.10)
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		(39.02)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the year		-
Total Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(39.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	'11'	**(39.12)**
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		(157.33)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the year		-
Total Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(157.33)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	'11'	**(196.45)**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies '2'

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kosala Livelihood And Social Foundation

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2023

Bijaya Kumura
DIN: 09574797
Place: Raigarh

Dipesh Bhatia
DIN: 09044273
Place: Raigarh

KOSALA LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus/ (Deficit) before Tax:		(157.17)	(39.02)
Adjustment for :			
Finance Costs	'18'	0.32	0.01
Depreciation and Amortization	'19'	0.88	0.01
Operating profit before working capital changes		(155.97)	(39.00)
Changes in working Capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets		(73.05)	(7.06)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non-Financial Assets		-	(21.03)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables		0.06	11.26
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Non-Financial Liabilities		2.54	5.66
Cash generation from Operation before Tax		(226.42)	(50.18)
(Payment)/ Refund of Income Tax (Net)		-	-
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Operating Activities		**(226.42)**	**(50.18)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intingible Assets		(10.29)	(0.28)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Investing Activities		**(10.29)**	**(0.28)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Finance Cost Paid		(0.32)	(0.01)
Receipts from Issue of Equity Capital		240.00	150.00
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Financing Activities		**239.68**	**149.99**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		2.97	99.54
Add : Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		109.54	10.00
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		**112.50**	**109.54**
		-	-

D. **Reconciliation of Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows:**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	As at 28/02/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	'7'	112.51	109.54
Adjustment in Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	-
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flows		112.51	109.54
		-	-
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	'2'		

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred in our report of even date

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kosala Livelihood And Social Foundation

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2023

Bijaya Kumura
DIN: 09574797
Place: Raigarh

Dipesh Bhatia
DIN: 09044273
Place: Raigarh

KOSALA LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1. Company Information:

Kosala Livelihood and Social Foundation ("the Company"), bearing Corporate Identification Number (CIN) U85300CT2021NPL011214, is a public limited Company incorporated in India on January 27, 2021 under Section 8 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"). The company is domiciled in India and its registered office is at IV/ V Coal Block Gare Pelma, Milupara Tah Tamnar, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, PIN-496001. The Company is "Not for Profit Organisation" and the main objects of the Company to be pursued on its incorporation are:

(i). To promote/ provide/ organize/ offer training, research, technical services, consultancy services, skills development for the promotion of socio economic interests of the growers and artisans;

(ii). To provide support to growers and artisans including cocoon farmers, reelers and weavers of natural silk and silk based products, as well as with designers, brand creators, government/ local authorities, market makers and social partners and certifying authorities for effective enablement in producing natural silk and silk based products; and

(iii). To provide platform to growers and artisans for procurement, processing, marketing and other activities necessary for effective production and sale of organic silk products.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco Industries Limited, a public limited company whose equity shares are listed on the Indian Stock Exchanges (National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange) and Global Depository Receipts (GDR) are listed on the Luxemburg Stock Exchange.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorised for issue in their meeting held on April 25, 2023.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

A. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (including subsequent amendments) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

B. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using accrual basis of accounting and under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value by Ind AS.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The basis of fair valuation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value are given as part of their respective accounting policies.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle, and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time lag between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, 12 month period has been considered by the Company as its normal operating cycle.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR/ ₹") which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to nearest lakhs (₹ 1 Lakh = ₹ 1,00,000) upto two decimal places unless otherwise stated.

C. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at historical cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost of assets comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and and location and present value of obligatory decommissioning costs of its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaces. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of income and expenditure- during the reporting period in which they incurred.

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

Capital Work-in-Progress comprises of tangible items in the course of construction for production or/ and supply of goods or services or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any accumulated impairment loss. At the point when an asset is capable- of operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or value of assets less their residual values over the estimated useful lives. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is recorded using the straight line basis at the rates and manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful life and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes accounted as change in estimate on a prospective basis.

De-recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement of asset is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized as other income in the statement of income and expenditure.

D. Intangible Assets

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

Intangible Assets under Development

Intangible Assets under Development comprises of intangible assets that are not ready for their intended use at the end of reporting period and are carried at cost, less any accumulated impairment loss.

De-recognition of Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure when the asset is derecognised.

E. Impairment of Non-Current assets

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

F. Financial Instruments

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

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial Assets

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets 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 Asset at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if such financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell such 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.

The Company in respect of certain equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments. These investments are held for medium or long-term strategic purpose. The Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments as FVTOCI as the management believes this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in the statement of income and expenditure.

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are carried at fair value through income and expenditure (FVTIE).

Impairment of Financial Assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises life time expected credit losses for all other receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

For financial assets (apart from other receivables that do not constitute of financing transaction) whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk of the financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition.

De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments issued by the Company

Classification as Debt or Equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant or at fair value through income or expenditure (FVTIE). Financial liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTIE are measured at amortised cost.

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of income and expenditure.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intension to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at banks, including fixed deposit with original maturity period of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. These balances with banks are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

H. Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services received by the Company prior to the reporting date which are unpaid. These payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant.

I. Income Taxes

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable surplus (profit) for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of income and expenditure because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of Amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities using a weighted average probability.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying Amount of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT)

MAT is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of income and expenditure and included in deferred tax assets. the Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Current and Deferred Tax for the Period

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

J. Donations/ Grants/ Contribution

Revenue from donations/ grants/ contributions are recognised upon compliance with the significant conditions, if any, and where it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

K. Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the interest rate applicable.

L. Other Non-operating Income

Income from the activities of non-operating nature are recognised as "Other Non-operating Income" and presented as part of Other Income. Other non-operating income are presented net off expenses directly attributable to such income.

M. Employee Benefit Expenses

Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits including salaries and performance incentives, are charged to statement of income and expenditure on accrual basis during the period of employment.

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined Benefit Plans

A defined-benefit plan is an employer-sponsored retirement plan where employee benefits are computed using a formula that considers several factors, such as length of employment and salary history.

For defined benefit retirement schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each year-end balance sheet date. Remeasurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognised as an expense within employee costs. Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised.

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

N. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows for which discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent Liabilities and Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Material contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Further, claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

O. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the surplus/ (deficit) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenditure associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

P. Measurement of Fair Value

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would considerin setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References of less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

Fair value of financial instruments for which active market quotes are available are based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Fair value of other instruments where active market quotes are not available are calculated based on commonly accepted valunation techniques utilizing significant unobservable data, primarily cash flow based models.

3. Critical Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basisAny revision to such estimates is recognised in the period in which the same is determined. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for affected line item in the financial statements.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

A. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

B. New and amended standards issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2023.

The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments are either not applicable to the Company or not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Cost	4.91	0.28
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	0.47	0.01
Net carrying amount	**4.44**	**0.27**
Construction Work-in -Progress	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

	FY 2022-23				FY 2021-22			
	Computers and Printers	**Furniture and Fixtures**	**Office Equipment**	**Total**	**Computers and Printers**	**Furniture and Fixtures**	**Office Equipment**	**Total**
Original Cost								
Opening balance as at April 1	0.28	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	-
Additions	1.71	2.00	0.91	4.63	0.28	-	-	0.28
Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	2.00	2.00	0.91	4.91	0.28	-	-	0.28

Accumulated Depreciation								
Opening balance as at April 1	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
Additions	0.22	0.11	0.13	0.46	0.01	-	-	0.01
Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.47	0.01	-	-	0.01
Net carrying amount as at April 1	0.27	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31	1.76	1.89	0.78	4.43	0.27	-	-	0.27
Useful Life (Years)	3 Years	10 Years	5 Years		3 Years	-	-	

(a). The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment during the current or previous year.

(b). There is no Capital Work in Progress and hence CWIP ageing schedule, completion over due or cost over run is not required to be reported.

(c). Residual values and useful life of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

6. Intangible Assets:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Cost	5.65	-
Less: Accumulated Amortization	0.42	-
Net carrying amount	**5.23**	**-**
Intangible Assets under Development	**-**	**-**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Website	**Software**	**Total**	**Website**	**Software**	**Total**
Original Cost						
Opening balance as at April 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	4.98	0.67	5.65	-	-	-
Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	4.98	0.67	5.65	-	-	-
Accumulated Amortisation						
Opening balance as at April 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	0.38	0.04	0.42	-	-	-
Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	0.38	0.04	0.42	-	-	-
Net carrying amount as at April 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31	4.61	0.63	5.23	-	-	-
Useful Life (Years)	5 Years	5 Years				

(a). The Company has not revalued any of its intangible assets during the current or previous year.

(b). There is no Intangible Asset under Development and hence CWIP ageing schedule, completion over due or cost over run is not required to be reported.

(c). Useful life of intangible assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Balance with Banks - Current Accounts	112.51	109.54
Cash on hand	-	-
	112.51	**109.54**

(a). There are no restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of current or previous year.

8. Other Financial Assets:

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
Other Receivables - (a) & (b)	7.60	11.80
	7.60	**11.80**

(a). Represents receivable on account of sale of kosa silk products through the Company (refer Note 15(a)).

(b). For related parties refer Note 27B(b)(i).

KOSALA LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

9. Other Current Assets:

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Balance with Government Authorities	19.08	6.81
Advance to Vendors	2.73	0.28
Prepaid Expenses - (a)	71.74	9.21
	93.55	**16.30**

(a). Include stock related to organic silk products lying in various forms e.g. raw material, under process, finished product amounting ₹ 71.49 Lakh (31/03/2022: ₹ 9.21 Lakh) (refer Note 15(a)).

10. Equity Share Capital:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Authorized:		
50,00,000 (Previous Year 50,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	500.00	500.00
	500.00	**500.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
40,00,000 (31/03/2022: 16,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each - (a)	400.00	160.00
	400.00	160.00

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

	Year ended 31/03/2023		Year ended 31/03/2022	
	Numbers	**(₹ in Lakhs)**	**Numbers**	**(₹ in Lakhs)**
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,00,000	160.00	1,00,000	10.00
Add: Issued during the year - (refer Note 27B(a)(ii))	24,00,000	240.00	15,00,000	150.00
Balance at the end of the year	40,00,000	400.00	16,00,000	160.00

(b). Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. No portion of the profits, if any, shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to the members of the Company. The profits derived, if any, shall be applied solely for promotion of Company objectives.

(c). Entire issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares are held by Hindalco Industries Limited, the holding company, and its nominees

(d). The Company during the preceding 5 years:

i. Has not allotted shares pursuant to contracts without payment received in cash.
ii. Has not issued shares by way of bonus shares.
iii. Has not bought back any shares.

11. Other Equity:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(39.12)	(0.10)
Add: Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	(157.33)	(39.02)
Balance as at the end of the year	(196.45)	(39.12)

(a). **Retained Earnings**

Amount of retained earnings represents accumulated excess/ (shortfall) of income over expenditure as on reporting date. Since the Company is a non-profit making company hence, amount in retained earnings shall be applied solely for the promotion of its objects as set forth in its Memorandum of Articles. No portion of the income shall be paid or transferred by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise to members of the Company.

12. Trade Payables:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Micro and Small Enterprises (MSME) - (a)	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	11.84	11.78
	11.84	**11.78**

(a). Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act. There is no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

KOSALA LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION
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(b). Ageing schedule of Trade Payables as at 31/03/2023: (₹ in Lakhs)

Description	Undisputed MSME	Undisputed Others	Disputed MSME	Disputed Others	Total
Unbilled	-	5.51	-	-	5.51
Not Due	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:					
Less than 1 year	-	5.97	-	-	5.97
1 - 2 years	-	0.37	-	-	0.37
2 - 3 years	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**11.84**	**-**	**-**	**11.84**

Ageing schedule of Trade Payables as at 31/03/2022: (₹ in Lakhs)

Description	Undisputed MSME	Undisputed Others	Disputed MSME	Disputed Others	Total
Unbilled	-	1.32	-	-	1.32
Not Due	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:					
Less than 1 year	-	10.46	-	-	10.46
1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 years	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**11.78**	**-**	**-**	**11.78**

13. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net):

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities	0.16	-
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
	0.16	-

(a). Major components of Deferred Tax and its movement are as under

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023				Year ended March 31, 2022			
	Opening	in Profit/	in OCI	Closing	Opening	in Profit/	OCI	Closing
Deferred Tax Liabilities								
Depreciation - PPE	-	0.16	-	0.16	-	-	-	-
Amortization - Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	0.16	-	0.16	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets								
Business Loss carried forward - (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	0.16	-	0.16	-	-	-	-

(b). Deferred Tax Assets has not been created on accumulated losses as the Management is of the opinion that there will be no taxable Profits in near future.

14. Other Current Liabilities:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Statutory dues Payables - (a)	7.78	5.25
	7.78	**5.25**

(a). Primarily include GST Payable Rs. 4.89 Lacs (P.Y Rs. 4.29 Lakhs) and TDS Payable Rs. 2.89 Lacs (P.Y. Rs. 0.95 Lakhs)

15. Other Income:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Other non-operating Income (Net) - (a) & (b)	27.96	11.47
	27.96	**11.47**

(a). Represents amount of sale of organic silk products produced by growers and artisan, netted off with expenses directly attributable details of which are given below.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Sale of Organic Silk Products	82.17	41.27
Less: Directly attributable Expenses		
Procurement	(84.24)	(29.45)
Processing	(32.27)	(9.56)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Stock - (refer Note 9(a))	62.30	9.21
	27.96	11.47

(b). For related parties transactions refer Note 27B(a)(i).

16. Kosa Silk Project Expenditure:

The Company is not for profit organistion and established to promote the art of Kosa silk weaving and provide sustainable livelihood to the local community of reelers and weavers in the state of Chhattisgarh ("Kosa Silk Project"). In order to pursue its incorporation objects (refer Note 1), the Company, as part of Kosa Silk Project, has undertaken number of initiatives like research, training, skill development, designer development, brand creation, market development etc. for promotion of socio economic interests of the growers and artisans as well as enablement in producing natural silk and silk based products. Details of expenditure relating to Kosa Silk Project are given below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Promotion of Socio Economic interests of the Growers and Artisans		
Training	-	-
Research	-	-
Skill Development	2.97	-
Enablement in Producing Natural Silk and Silk based Products		
Design Development	47.48	15.73
Brand Creation	9.43	2.15
Market Development	50.92	17.73
	110.80	**35.61**

(a). Apart from promotion of socio economic interests of the growers and artisans and enablement in producing natural silk and silk based products sold through the Company. The net income on organic silk products produced and sold as part of Kosa Silk Project is recognised as other income (refer Note 15(a)).

17. Employee Benefit Expenses:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Salary - (a)	43.50	-
	43.50	**-**

(a). For related parties transaction refer Note 27B(a)(iii).

18. Finance Costs:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Interest Expenses - (a)	0.32	0.01
	0.32	**0.01**

(a). Represents Interest paid to income tax department for delay in payment of TDS.

19. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment - (refer Note 5)	0.46	0.01
Amortization of Intangible Assets - (refer Note 6)	0.42	-
	0.88	**0.01**

20. Other Expenses:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Rates and Taxes	0.05	-
Office Rent (Low value lease)	1.87	1.35
Payment to Auditors (Statutory Audit Fees)	1.00	1.00
Legal and Professional Fees	8.66	2.44
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	9.82	6.99
Miscellaneous Expenses	8.23	3.08
	29.63	**14.86**

KOSALA LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION
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21. Income Tax Expenses:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Current Tax Expenses		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax expenses	-	-
Deferred Tax Expenses		
Deferred Tax for the year	0.16	-
Total deferred tax expenses	0.16	-
Total Income Tax Expenses	**0.16**	-

(a). **Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate**

	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Surplus/ (Deficit) before Tax	(157.17)	(39.02)
Applicable Indian Statutory Tax Rate	27.82%	27.82%
Estimated Income Tax Expenses	(43.73)	(10.85)
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile estimated and reported tax expenses/ (gain):		
Depreciation - PPE	0.16	-
Amortization - Intangible Assets	-	-
Business Loss carried forward	43.73	10.85
	43.89	10.85
	0.16	**-**

22. Other Comprehensive Income:

The disaggregation of changes to other comprehensive income (OCI) by each class is given below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
(a). **Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Income and Expenditure**		
Change in fair value of equity instruments FVTOCI	-	-
Income tax effect on above	-	-
(b). **Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Income and Expenditure**		
Change in fair value of debt instruments FVTOCI	-	-
Income tax effect on above	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the year	-	-

23. Earnings per Share (EPS):

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31/03/2023	Year ended 31/03/2022
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	(157.33)	(39.02)
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of EPS:		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	22,42,330	6,35,890
Dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	22,42,330	6,35,890
Face value of per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic EPS (₹)	(7.02)	(6.14)
Diluted EPS (₹)	(7.02)	(6.14)

24. Financial Instruments:

The Company has disclosed financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables at carrying value because their carrying amount are a reasonable approximation of the fair value due to their short-term nature.

A. Fair Value Measurement

The below table summarises financial assets and finance liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets and finance liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis but fair value disclosure are required.

(₹ in Lakhs)

		At March 31, 2023			At March 31, 2022		
	Note	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	'7'	112.51	112.51	112.51	109.54	109.54	109.54
Other Financial Assets	'8'	7.60	7.60	7.60	11.80	11.80	11.80
		120.11	**120.11**	**120.11**	**121.34**	**121.34**	**121.34**
Financial Liabilities:							
Trade Payables	'12'	11.84	11.84	11.84	11.78	11.78	11.78
		11.84	**11.84**	**11.84**	**11.78**	**11.78**	**11.78**

B. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities exposes it to various risks such as Market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk. This section explains the risks which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks.

(a). **Market Risk**

The Company does not have any derivative assets or liabilities or foreign currency exposure or interest loan or borrowings or investment in equity instrument. Hence, there is no risk to the Company in respect of commodity price or foreign currency or interest rate or equity price.

(b). **Liquitidty Risk**

The Company determines its liquidity requirements in the short, medium and long term. This is done by drawing up cash forecast for short and medium term requirements and strategic financing plans for long term needs.

The Company manages its liquidity risk in a manner so as to meet its normal financial obligations without any significant delay or stress. Such risk is managed through ensuring operational cash flow while at the same time maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent position. The management has adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a regular basis. Surplus funds not immediately required are invested in certain products (including mutual fund) which provide flexibility to liquidate at short notice and are included in current investments.

Maturity Analysis

The table below shows the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The Amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(₹ in Lakhs)

		At March 31, 2023			At March 31, 2022		
	Note	**Carrying Amount**	**< 1 Year**	**> 1 Years**	**Carrying Amount**	**< 1 Year**	**> 1 Years**
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities:							
Trade Payables	'12'	11.84	11.48	0.37	11.78	11.78	-
		11.84	**11.48**	**0.37**	**11.78**	**11.78**	**-**

(c). **Credit Risk**

Credit risks is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

C. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

There are no financial assets or financial liabilities which are subject to offsetting since the entity neither has enforceable right or an intent to settle on net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simaltaneoulsy.

25. Capital Management:

The Company's capital management is intended to promote its Kosa Silk Project by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan which also takes into consideration any long term strategic investment and expassion plans. The funding needs are meet through equity and cash generation from Grants received, if any.

26. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2023 (31/03/2022: Nil). There is no commitments as at March 31, 2023 (31/03/2022: Nil).

27. Related Party Disclosure:

A. Name of Related parties and nature of relationship:

(a). Where control exists:	
Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding Company
(b). Key Managerial Personal:	
Mr. Dipesh Omprakash Bhatia	Director
Mr. Siba Mishra (Resigned w.e.f. April 10, 2022]	Director
Mr. Bijaya Kumura	Director
Mr. Vivek Mishra	Director
Mr. Saurabh Pradeep Khedekar	Director
Mr. Susant Kumar Guru (w.e.f. 01.07.2022)	CEO
(c). Other Related Party having transaction:	
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	Other related party in which holding company's Directors are interested

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended	
	31/03/2023	**31/03/2022**
B. Transactions and Outstanding Balances		
(a). **Transactions**		
(i). **Sale of Goods -** (refer Note 15(a))		
Hindalco Industries Limited	63.77	30.20
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	0.47	

(ii). **Issue of Equity Shares -** (refer Note 10(a))		
Hindalco Industries Limited	240.00	150.00
(iii). **Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel -** (refer Note 17(a)**)**		
Salary	43.50	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
(b). **Outstanding Balances**		
(i). **Receivables -** (refer Note 8(a))		
Hindalco Industries Limited	5.94	1.28
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	0.15	-

28. Financial Ratios:

Particulars	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
(a). Current Ratio (Times) *[(Total current assets) / (Total current liabilities less current maturity of long term borrowings)]*	10.89	8.08	34.74	Increase in Ratio is on account of increase in current assets

Other prescribed ratios are not applicable to the Company since the Company is Not for Profit Organisation or does not have the relevant transactions.

29. Additional Regulatory Information:

(i). The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

(ii). The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(iii). The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has 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.

(iv). The Company has no borrowings from banks or financial instituitions. Hence, disclosure with regard to purpose of application of loan is not applicable.

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

(vi). The Company does not have any transaction with a company which is Struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 530 of Companies Act, 1956 as at 31 March 2023.

(vii). The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

(viii). The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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

(x). The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a). 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

(b). provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries. Accordingly, no further disclosures, in this regard, are required.

(xi). 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:

(a). 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

(b). provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(xii). The Company has no borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Hence no quarterly returns or statements of current assets needs to be filed by the Company with banks.

(xiii). The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties which is covered under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013, either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

30. Previous years' figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the presentation of current period.

As per our report annexed

For S M B C & Company LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 121388W/W100687

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kosala Livelihood And Social Foundation

Dharmesh Solanki
Partner
Membership Number: 120483
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2023

Bijaya Kumura
DIN: 09574797
Place: Raigarh

Dipesh Bhatia
DIN: 09044273
Place: Raigarh

KAILASH CHAND JAIN & CO. (Regd.)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phone : 022-22009131
022-22065373
022-22005373

"Edena" 1st Floor,
97, Maharshi Karve Road,
Near Income Tax Office,
Mumbai - 400 020.
e-mail : mail@kcjainco.com, kcjainco@gmail.com

To the Members of BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMARLY KNOWN AS RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMARLY KNOWN AS RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)** ('the Company'), having its **CIN No. U36999GJ2016PTC121925,** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2023, its Profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, 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.

Branches: 819, Laxmi Deep Bldg., Laxmi Nagar District Centre, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi - 92. Ph. : 011-46081818 e-mail : delhi@kcjainco.com
318-319, Starlit Tower, 29, Yeshwant Niwas Road, Indore - 452 001. Ph. : 0731 - 2547979 e-mail : indore@kcjainco.com
House 25, G. T. Capital Home, Bihiyee Science Centre, Saddu, Raipur, Chhattisgarh - 492 014. e-mail : raipur@kcjainco.com
5-A, 162, Aashirwad Complex, Maharana Pratap Nagar, Zone-1, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - 462 011. e-mail : bhopal@kcjainco.com

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), net profit (financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income), Changes In Equity and Cash Flows of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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, Board of directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the standalone financial statements of the company to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Results that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Results 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 Standalone Financial Results.

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 of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the **"Annexure A"**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable
2. (A) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

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(c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act; and

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

(B) 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, to the extent ascertainable, disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34 to the standalone 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 which were 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 by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such 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 guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

v. The Company has not declared any dividend in last year which has been paid in current year. Further, no dividend has been declared in current year.

vi. Rule 11(g) requires the auditor to comment as to whether the company has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the

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year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention. However the applicability of proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Account Rules will commence on or after April 1, 2023, that requires the company to use such software that has a feature of audit trail which cannot be disabled. The management has a responsibility for effective implementation of the requirements prescribed by account rules and hence the same cannot be commented.

For Kailash Chand Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 112318W

Ronak Visaria
Partner
Membership No.: 159973

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2023
UDIN: 23159973BGYIQQ6340

"Annexure – A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMARLY KNOWN AS RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED) of even date)

To the best of information and according to the explanation provided to us by the company and the books of accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of 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 and relevant details of right-of-use asset.

(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 and right-of-use assets at specific interval which, in our opinion is reasonable having regards to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) Based on our examination of registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed, lease agreement provided to us, we report that 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) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company as at the balance sheet date.

d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

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

ii. a) The company has third party inventory with them, the same have been considered as contractual inventory by the company. The management has conducted physical verification of such inventory at reasonable intervals. In our opinion the frequency of verification is

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reasonable. No discrepancies have been noticed during the physical verification of the inventory conducted by the management.

b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, from banks on the basis of security of current assets, According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, statements, return, filed by the company to the bank are in agreement with the books of accounts of the company.

iii. The company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable.

iv. The company has complied with the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loan granted, investment made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The company has not accepted any deposit or amount which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

vii. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is generally been regular in depositing all the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, income-tax, Sales Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amount payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, income-tax, Sales Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023, for a period of more than six month from the date they become payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there are no material dues of Goods and Service tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, income-tax, Sales Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues which have not deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

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viii. There were no transaction relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered of disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under 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 the repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

c) The company has applied the term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

d) On an overall examination of the financial statement of the company, fund raised on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilized during the year for long term purposes by the company.

e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

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) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year 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) During the year 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.

c) No whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.

xii. The company is not a nidhi company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company is in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act,

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2013 with respect to applicable with the related parties and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. a) The company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

b) We have considered, the draft internal audit reports for the financial year 2022-23, issued to the company, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedure.

xv. In our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and 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 (2 of 1934). Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

b) According to the information and explanations provided to us during audit, the Company does not have more than one CIC which are part of the group.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization 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 cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We however, state that this is not an assurance as to the further visibility 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 date of balance sheet date, will get discharge by the company as and when they fall due.

xx. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, there are no unspent amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a fund specified

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in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the order is not applicable for the year.

For Kailash Chand Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112318W

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Ronak Visaria
Partner
Membership No.: 159973

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2023
UDIN: 23159973BGYIQQ6340

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(e) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMARLY KNOWN AS RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED) of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMARLY KNOWN AS RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)** ("the Company"), having its **CIN No. U36999GJ2016PTC121925** as of 31st March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 standalone Ind AS 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.

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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 31st March 2023, 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.

For Kailash Chand Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112318W

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Ronak Visaria
Partner
Membership No.: 159973
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28.04.2023
UDIN: 23159973BGYIQQ6340

BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(₹ lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	23,010.78	23,981.91
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	75.25	24.35
(c) Right of use assets	4	4.44	8.55
(d) Intangible assets	5	37.16	52.47
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	7A	1.92	1.92
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	9C	332.51	407.26
		23,462.06	**24,476.46**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	1,645.14	841.46
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	4,319.16	1,016.46
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	386.41	1,228.87
(iii) Other financial assets	7B	-	0.41
(c) Other current assets	10	305.93	103.93
		6,656.64	**3,191.13**
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	12	-	-
Total assets		**30,118.70**	**27,667.59**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	5,202.00	5,202.00
(b) Other equity	14	3,526.27	2,273.69
		8,728.27	**7,475.69**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities:			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15A	13,723.00	-
(ia) Lease Liabilities	16A	0.19	4.80
(b) Provisions	20A	51.47	34.61
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9A	1,112.68	691.93
(d) Other non-current liabilities	19A	1,306.69	1,306.69
		16,194.03	**2,038.03**
Current liabilities:			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15B	-	16,423.00
(ia) Lease Liabilities	16B	5.29	5.29
(ii) Trade payables	17		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		170.92	83.05
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,588.14	1,028.89
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	363.74	397.99
(b) Other current liabilities	19B	48.45	189.82
(c) Contract Liabilities	19C	4.04	7.44
(d) Provisions	20B	15.82	18.39
		5,196.40	**18,153.87**
Total equity and liabilities		**30,118.70**	**27,667.59**
Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies	1 to 2		
Contingent liabilities and commitments	31		
Other notes to accounts	32 to 38		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Kailash Chand Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 112318W

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Ronak Visaria
Partner
Membership No. 159973

Place : Vadodara
Date : 28 April 2023
UDIN: 23159973BGYIQQ6340

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U36999GJ2016PTC121925

BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Digitally signed by BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Date: 2023.04.28 18:14:02 +05'30'

Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN : 09406178

ROHIT PATHAK Digitally signed by ROHIT PATHAK Date: 2023.04.28 18:14:45 +05'30'

Rohit Pathak
Director
DIN : 08539796

MOHSINHUSEN FATEHMOHAMMED CHANDULWALA Digitally signed by MOHSINHUSEN FATEHMOHAMMED CHANDULWALA Date: 2023.04.28 18:05:18 +05'30'

Mohsinhusen Chanduwala
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Vadodara

NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Digitally signed by NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Date: 2023.04.28 18:06:03 +05'30'

Nakul Patel
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65387
Date : 28 April 2023

ADITYA BIRLA
BIRLA COPPER

BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)

Standalone Statement Of Profit & Loss for the year ended on 31 March 2023

(₹ lakhs)

	Notes	Three months Period ended 31 March 2023	Three months Period ended 31 March 2022	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
INCOME					
Revenue from operations	21	7,619.25	2,622.84	24,617.96	53,147.04
Other income	22	82.20	6.39	201.57	121.21
Total income		**7,701.45**	**2,629.23**	**24,819.53**	**53,268.25**
EXPENSES					
Cost of materials consumed	23	4,432.91	270.26	12,806.24	40,130.12
Purchases of stock-in-trade	24	-	-	-	3,639.64
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	25	(103.41)	53.31	(383.10)	(56.43)
Employee benefits expense	26	265.20	202.82	996.50	808.51
Finance cost	27	294.50	317.67	1,271.35	2,037.11
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	286.89	284.85	1,155.27	1,141.20
Other expenses	29	2,074.20	1,547.85	7,293.20	4,794.81
Total expenses		**7,250.29**	**2,676.76**	**23,139.46**	**52,494.96**
Profit before tax		**451.16**	**(47.53)**	**1,680.07**	**773.29**
Income tax expenses					
Deferred tax credit/(charge)	9A	(113.55)	9.93	(422.45)	(201.31)
Total tax expenses		**(113.55)**	**9.93**	**(422.45)**	**(201.31)**
Profit for the year		**337.61**	**(37.60)**	**1,257.62**	**571.98**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(5.98)	(2.19)	(6.74)	(3.12)
Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		1.50	0.55	1.70	0.74
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(4.48)**	**(1.64)**	**(5.04)**	**(2.38)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**333.13**	**(39.24)**	**1,252.58**	**569.60**
Earnings per share					
Basic (₹)	30	0.64	(0.08)	2.42	1.10
Diluted (₹)	30	0.64	(0.08)	2.42	1.10
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share					
Basic	30	520	520	520	520
Diluted	30	520	520	520	520
Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies	1 to 2				
Contingent liabilities and commitments	31				
Other notes to accounts	32 to 38				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Kailash Chand Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 112318W

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Ronak Visaria
Partner
Membership No. 159973

Place : Vadodara
Date : 28 April 2023
UDIN: 23159973BGYIQQ6340

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U36999GJ2016PTC121925

BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Digitally signed by BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Date: 2023.04.28 18:16:14 +05'30'

Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN : 09406178

ROHIT PATHAK Digitally signed by ROHIT PATHAK Date: 2023.04.28 18:15:47 +05'30'

Rohit Pathak
Director
DIN : 08539796

MOHSINHUSEN FATEHMOHAMMED CHANDULWALA Digitally signed by MOHSINHUSEN FATEHMOHAMMED CHANDULWALA Date: 2023.04.28 18:07:08 +05'30'

Mohsinhusen Chanduwala
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Vadodara

NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Digitally signed by NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Date: 2023.04.28 18:06:46 +05'30'

Nakul Patel
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65387
Date : 28 April 2023

ADITYA BIRLA
BIRLA COPPER

BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended Balance as at 31 March 2023

A) Equity Share Capital (Refer note 13)

As at 31 March 2023

(₹ lakhs)

Balance as at 01 April 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 01 April 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the current year	Balance as at 31 March 2023
5,202.00	-	5,202.00	-	5,202.00

As at 31 March 2022

(₹ lakhs)

Balance as at 01 April 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 01 April 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the current year	Balance as at 31 March 2022
5,202.00	-	5,202.00	-	5,202.00

B) Other Equity (Refer note 14)

As at 31 March 2023

(₹ lakhs)

	Reserves & Surplus	Items of Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Fair value contribution in respect of corporate guarantee	
Balance as at 01 April 2022	2,273.69	-	2,273.69
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 April 2022	**2,273.69**	**-**	**2,273.69**
Profit after tax for the period	1,257.62	-	1,257.62
Items of OCI for the year, net of tax			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	(5.04)	-	(5.04)
Fair value contribution in respect of corporate guarantee	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**3,526.26**	**-**	**3,526.26**

As at 31 March 2022

(₹ lakhs)

	Reserves & Surplus	Items of Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Fair value contribution in respect of corporate guarantee	
Balance as at 01 April 2021	1,346.40	275.55	1,621.95
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 April 2021	**1,346.40**	**275.55**	**1,621.95**
Profit after tax for the year	571.97	-	571.97
Items of OCI for the year, net of tax			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	(2.38)	-	(2.38)
Fair value contribution in respect of corporate guarantee	357.70	(275.55)	82.15
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**2,273.69**	**-**	**2,273.69**

Corporate Information and summary of significant accounting policies	1 to 2
Contingent liabilities and commitments	31
Other notes to accounts	32 to 38

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Kailash Chand Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 112318W

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Ronak Visaria
Partner
Membership No. 159973

Place : Vadodara
Date : 28 April 2023
UDIN: 23159973BGYIQQ6340

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U36999GJ2016PTC121925

BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Digitally signed by BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Date: 2023.04.28 18:16:41 +05'30'
Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN : 09406178

ROHIT PATHAK Digitally signed by ROHIT PATHAK Date: 2023.04.28 18:17:03 +05'30'
Rohit Pathak
Director
DIN : 08539796

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Mohsinhusen Chanduwala
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Vadodara

NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Digitally signed by NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Date: 2023.04.28 18:08:13 +05'30'
Nakul Patel
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65387
Date : 28 April 2023

Accounting policy

Cashflows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cashflows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, cheques in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage. (Refer Note-8).

For the purposes of cash flow, statement cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	**1,680.07**	**773.29**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,155.27	1,141.20
Interest income on financial assets	(37.30)	(23.07)
Finance cost	1,271.35	2,037.11
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	2.33	(1,597.66)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**4,071.72**	**2,330.87**
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories (Net)	(803.68)	601.40
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade Receivables	(3,302.70)	1,955.02
(Increase)/ Decrease in Financial Assets	-	365.23
(Increase)/ Decrease in Non-Financial Assets	(201.99)	(29.14)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payables	3,644.79	(5,352.53)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities and Provisions	(141.37)	11.00
Increase/ (Decrease) in Non-Financial Liabilities (including Contract Liabilities)	(34.71)	(142.49)
Cash generated from operations	**3,232.05**	**(260.63)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	74.75	(127.98)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**3,306.80**	**(388.62)**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)	(216.51)	(1,464.77)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.89	396.61
Interest received	37.71	23.87
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(177.91)**	**(1,044.29)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long term borrowings	13,723.00	(12,721.07)
(Repayment) / Proceeds of short term borrowings	(16,423.00)	(6,577.00)
Loan taken from Related Party	-	20,000.00
Interest and other finance cost paid	(1,271.35)	(1,919.84)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**(3,971.35)**	**(1,217.91)**

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)

Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

ADITYA BIRLA
BIRLA COPPER

(₹ lakhs)

		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**(842.46)**	**(2,650.81)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,228.87	3,879.70
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer below note (a))		**386.41**	**1,228.89**
Supplemental Information			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:			
Balances with banks:			
In current accounts		386.41	78.87
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months		-	1,150.00
Cash and cash equivalents in Cash Flow Statement (Refer note 8)		**386.41**	**1,228.87**
Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies	1 to 2		
Contingent liabilities and commitments	31		
Other notes to accounts	32 to 38		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Kailash Chand Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 112318W

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Ronak Visaria
Partner
Membership No. 159973

Place : Vadodara
Date : 28 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U36999GJ2016PTC121925

BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Digitally signed by BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Date: 2023.04.28 18:17:47 +05'30'
Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
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Mohsinhusen Chanduwala
Chief Financial Officer

NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Digitally signed by NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Date: 2023.04.28 18:08:50 +05'30'
Nakul Patel
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65387

Place : Vadodara
Date : 28 April 2023

BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Corporate information

Birla Copper Asoj Private Limited (Formerly Known As Ryker Base Private Limited) (the "Company") (CIN - U36999GJ2016PTC121925) having registered office at Survey No 21, Village Asoj, Vadodara-Halol Highway, Taluka Waghodia, Vadodara, Gujarat, India, 391510 was incorporated in India, under the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of Manufacturing of Copper Rods on Job work basis.

The Company was incorporated as a Joint Venture Company with 50% equity Shares held by Trafigura Pte Ltd, Singapore & 50% Equity shares held by Polycab India Ltd. Subsequently, on 6th of May 2020 the company was wholly acquired by Polycab India Ltd. and became a wholly owned subsidiary of Polycab India Ltd. with due effect. Subsequently, on 17th November 2021 the company was wholly acquired by Renuka Investments & Finance Limited and became a wholly owned subsidiary of Renuka Investments & Finance Limited with due effect.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

A) Basis of preparation

i Statement of Compliance:

The Company prepares its Standalone Financial Statements to comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time. These Standalone financial statements includes Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash flows Statement and Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March, 2023, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

ii Basis of Measurement:

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023 have been prepared on an accrual basis and a historical cost convention, except for the following financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period:

(a) Derivative financial instruments

(b) Certain financial assets and liabilities

(c) Net defined benefit plan (Refer note 26 for accounting policy)

(d) Share Based Payments (Refer note 26 for accounting policy)

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received from sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

iii Classification of Current / Non-Current Assets and Liabilities:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. It has been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Operating Cycle:

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

(a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

(b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

(a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

(b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

iv Functional and Presentation Currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) in Lakhs which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements which also include the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupees up to two decimal places, as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, unless otherwise stated.

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

B) Use of estimates and judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

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

i Revenue Recognition:

The company applied judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts at a point in time with customers, such as identifying performance obligations in a sales transaction. In respect of long-term contracts significant judgments are used in:

(a) Determining the revenue to be recognised in case of performance obligation satisfied over a period of time; revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the product.

(b) Determining the expected losses, which are recognized in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost as at the reporting date.

ii Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

iii Provisions

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

iv Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

v Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

vi Foreign Currency Transactions / Translations

Transactions in currencies other than Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the exchange rate prevailing as at reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies which are carried in terms of historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the exchange rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

vii Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets

The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

viii Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If an indication exists, or when the annual impairment testing of the asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash-generating-unit's (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 the other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds it recoverable amount, the asset is considered as impaired and it's written down to its recoverable amount.

The Company estimates the value-in-use of the Cash generating unit (CGU) based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rate and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/ CGU.

ix Employee benefits

The accounting of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefit requires the Company to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note.

x Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

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

xi Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19

The Company has taken into account the possible impacts of COVID-19 in preparation of the financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on revenues and on cost budgets in respect of EPC contracts, impact on leases and impact on effectiveness of its hedging relationships. The Company has considered internal and certain external sources of information up to the date of approval of the financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

C) Recent pronouncement

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. The Company has given effect of amendment by inclusion of the relevant disclosure under explantatory notes or by way of additional notes which are significant in nature.

Balance Sheet:

(a) Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.

(b) Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.

(c) Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.

(d) Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.

(e) If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

(f) Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

D) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2021.

E) The significant accounting policies used in preparation of the financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Capitalisation of costs in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. Incomes and expenses related to the incidental operations not necessary to bring the item to the location and the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year in which such expenses are incurred.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use at the end of reporting period and are carried at cost comprising direct costs, related incidental expenses, other directly attributable costs and borrowing costs.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipments are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss when the asset is derecognized.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Assets retired from active use and held for disposal are generally stated at the lower of their net book value and net realizable value. Any gain or losses arising on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Once the assets classified as held-for-sale, property, plant and equipment are no longer depreciated.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment's is calculated on pro rata basis on straight-line method using the management assessed useful lives of the assets which is in line with the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	Useful life
Buildings	5-60 years
Plant & equipments	3-35 years
Electrical installations	10-35 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Office equipments	5 years
Computers	3-6 years
Vehicles	8 years
Leasehold land and improvements	Lower of useful life of the asset or lease term

In case of certain class of assets, the Company uses different useful life than those prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of the management's best estimation of getting economic benefits from those classes of assets. The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for arriving at the economic life of an asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively. Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use.

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

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

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 respective asset. Borrowing cost incurred for constructed assets is capitalised up to the date by which asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

Property, plant and equipment with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work in progress
Gross carrying value (at cost)										
As at 01 April 2022	1,794.66	6,695.84	16,659.10	1,296.29	236.96	332.39	100.14	41.83	27,157.22	24.35
Additions	-	-	1.20	0.00	-	0.27	0.71	-	2.18	215.93
Transfer (Refer below note (b))	-	-	76.47	41.26	11.36	6.46	27.90	-	163.43	(163.43)
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17.79)	-	(17.79)	(1.60)
As at 31 March 2023	**1,794.66**	**6,695.84**	**16,736.77**	**1,337.55**	**248.32**	**339.11**	**110.95**	**41.83**	**27,305.05**	**75.25**
Accumulated depreciation										
As at 01 April 2022	-	826.94	1,755.87	268.78	66.73	184.96	63.48	8.56	3,175.32	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	280.93	644.57	106.16	22.59	63.73	12.91	4.97	1,135.86	-
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16.90)	-	(16.90)	-
As at 31 March 2023	**-**	**1,107.86**	**2,400.44**	**374.94**	**89.32**	**248.69**	**59.49**	**13.53**	**4,294.27**	**-**
Net carrying value										
As at 31 March 2023	**1,794.66**	**5,587.98**	**14,336.33**	**962.62**	**159.00**	**90.43**	**51.46**	**28.30**	**23,010.78**	**75.25**

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3 Property, plant and equipment

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

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work in progress
Gross carrying value (at cost)										
As at 01 April 2021	1,794.66	6,699.80	15,943.37	961.65	236.96	331.89	93.19	41.83	26,103.37	55.96
Additions	-	-	1,106.45	-	-	-	2.05	-	1,108.50	356.27
Transfer (Refer below note (b))	-	-	47.84	334.64	-	0.50	4.89	-	387.87	(387.87)
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(3.97)	(438.55)	-	-	-	-	-	(442.52)	-
As at 31 March 2022	**1,794.66**	**6,695.84**	**16,659.10**	**1,296.29**	**236.96**	**332.39**	**100.14**	**41.83**	**27,157.22**	**24.35**
Accumulated depreciation										
As at 01 April 2021	-	546.26	1,167.53	175.24	44.21	121.77	41.56	3.60	2,100.16	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	280.99	633.93	93.54	22.52	63.19	21.92	4.97	1,121.06	-
Disposals/Adjustment	-	(0.31)	(45.59)	-	-	-	-	-	(45.90)	-
As at 31 March 2022	**-**	**826.94**	**1,755.87**	**268.78**	**66.73**	**184.96**	**63.48**	**8.56**	**3,175.32**	**-**
Net carrying value										
As at 31 March 2022	**1,794.66**	**5,868.90**	**14,903.24**	**1,027.52**	**170.24**	**147.43**	**36.65**	**33.27**	**23,981.91**	**24.35**

Notes:-

(a) All property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.

(b) Direct capitalisation of Property, Plant and equipments during the year are given as under:

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Total
FY 2022-23	-	-	1.20	0.00	-	0.27	0.71	-	2.18
FY 2021-22	-	-	1,106.45	-	-	-	2.05	-	1,108.50

(c) The carrying value of Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) as at As at 31 March 2023 is ₹ 75.25 lacs. (The carrying value of Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) as at As at 31 March 2022 was ₹ 24.35 lacs.)

(d) CWIP ageing schedule:

(₹ lakhs)

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	**75.25**	-	-	-	**75.25**
i)Strategic Projects or Return Based Projects	75.25	-	-	-	75.25
ii)Environmental Occupational Health and Safety projects(EOHS)	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
i)Strategic Projects or Return Based Projects	-	-	-	-	-
ii)Environmental Occupational Health and Safety projects (EOHS)	-	-	-	-	-

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4 Right of use assets

Accounting policy

i. The Company as a lessee

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

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

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

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement da of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets a evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverab amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are large independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease (if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the relat right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows. Lease liabilities have been included other financial liabilities. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

ii. The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to tl lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the ter of the relevant lease.

iii. Others

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

(a) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date

(b) Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application, variable lease and low value asset.

(c) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

(d) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.0% p.a., with maturity between 2021-2030.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use for the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ lakh

	Category of ROU asset		Total
	Leasehold Land	Buildings	
Gross carrying value			
As at 01 April 2022	-	20.51	20.5
As at 31 March 2023	**-**	**20.51**	**20.5**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 01 April 2022	-	11.96	11.9
Depreciation charge for the year	-	4.10	4.1
As at 31 March 2023	**-**	**16.06**	**16.0**
Net carrying value			
As at 31 March 2023	**-**	**4.44**	**4.4**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit and Loss.

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4 Right of use assets

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

(₹ lakh

	Category of ROU asset		Total
	Leasehold Land	Buildings	
Gross carrying value			
As at 01 April 2021	-	20.51	20.5
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**-**	**20.51**	**20.5**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 01 April 2021	-	7.86	7.8
Depreciation charge for the year	-	4.10	4.1
As at 31 March 2022	**-**	**11.96**	**11.9**
Net carrying value			
As at 31 March 2022	**-**	**8.55**	**8.5**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 20:
Non-current lease liabilities	0.19	4.8
Current lease liabilities	5.29	5.2
	5.48	**10.0**

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4.10	4.1
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.68	1.0
	4.78	**5.1**

5 Intangible assets

Accounting policy

i. Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Amortisation on intangible assets is calculated on pro rata basis on straight-line method using the useful lives of the assets and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Compani Act, 2013. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	**Useful life**
Computer software	3-6 years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation of Intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

Intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, tl recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that a largely independent of those from other assets.

In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be le than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

(₹ lakh

	Computer Software
Gross carrying value (at cost)	
As at 01 April 2022	98.7
As at 31 March 2023	**98.7**
Accumulated amortization	
As at 01 April 2022	46.2
Amortisation charge for the year	15.3
As at 31 March 2023	**61.5**
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March 2023	**37.1**

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

(₹ lakh

	Computer Software
Gross carrying value (at cost)	
As at 01 April 2021	98.7
As at 31 March 2022	**98.7**
Accumulated amortization	
As at 01 April 2021	30.2
Amortisation charge for the year	16.0
As at 31 March 2022	**46.2**
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March 2022	**52.4**

(a) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule:

(₹ lakh:

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Projects in progress					-
(ii) Projects tempororily suspended					-

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6 Trade receivables

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 20
Current		
Trade receivables- Considered Good	3,773.83	679.9
Receivables from related parties- Considered Good (Refer note - 32)	545.33	336.5
Trade receivables (Gross)	**4,319.16**	**1,016.4**
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivables- Credit Impaired	-	-
Current Trade receivables (Net)	**4,319.16**	**1,016.4**

Notes:-

(a) Trade receivables are usually non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms up 0 to 60 days. The Company's term includes charging of interest for delayed payment beyond agre credit days. Company entities charge interest for delayed payments in certain cases depending on factors, such as, market conditions and past realisation trend.

(b) Trade receivables ageing schedule:

(₹ lakh

		Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt#						
	Unbilled	Not fallen due	Less than 6 motnhs	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	3,761.36	557.66	-	0.14	-	-	4,319.1
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

7 Other financial assets

A Other financial assets - Non-current

(₹ lakh

		31 March 2023	31 March 202
Other financial assets (at amortised cost)- Non-current			
Security deposits and Earnest money deposits, Unsecured, considered good	(A)	1.92	1.9
		1.92	**1.9**

B Other financial assets - current

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 20
Others		
Interest accrued on bank deposits	-	0.4
	-	**0.4**

8 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 20
Cash and cash equivalents (at amortised cost)		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	386.41	78.8
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	1,150.0
	386.41	**1,228.8**

There is no repatriation restriction with regard to cash and cash equivalents at the end of reporting period and prior periods.

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9 Income taxes

Accounting policy

Income tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred income tax and includes any adjustments related to past periods in current and / or deferred tax adjustments that may become necessary due certain developments or reviews during the relevant period. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rat and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, t current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Income tax received / receivable pertains to prior period recognised when reasonat certainty arise for refund acknowledged by the Income-tax department. Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations a subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the t base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantially enact at the reporting date. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substanti enactment date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certair that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain, as the case may b that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certai as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonat certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net bas Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where t relevant tax paying unit intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and t deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

A Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Deferred tax:		
Net deferred tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	(691.93)	(49[illegible].3
Tax (income)/expense recognised in profit or loss	(422.45)	(20[illegible].3
Tax (income)/expense recognised in OCI	1.70	0.7
Net deferred tax asset / (liability) at the end	**(1,112.68)**	**(69[illegible].9**
	(1,112.68)	**(69[illegible].9**

B OCI section - Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1.70)	(0.7
	(1.70)	**(0.7**

C The details of Non-current/ (Current) tax assets / (liabilities) as at 31 March 2023

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 20
Income Tax Assets(Net)	332.51	407.2
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	**332.51**	**407.2**

D The movement in gross deferred tax assets and liabilities

For the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ lakh:

	Carrying value as at 01 April 2022	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Impact on Account of Ind AS 116	Carrying value at 31 March 202
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,309.75)	(309.58)	-	-	(1,619.3
Provision for employee benefits	13.94	1.56	1.70	-	17.2
Others	603.88	(114.44)	-	-	489.4
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**(691.93)**	**(422.45)**	**1.70**	**-**	**(1,112.6**

For the year ended 31 March 2022

(₹ lakh:

	Carrying value as at 01 April 2021	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Impact on Account of Ind AS 116	Carrying value at 31 March 202
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(942.50)	(367.26)	-	-	(1,309.7
Provision for employee benefits	8.14	5.06	0.74	-	13.9
Others	442.99	160.90	-	-	603.8
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**(491.37)**	**(201.30)**	**0.74**	**-**	**(691.9**

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10 Other assets

Other assets - Current

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 20:
Advances other than capital advances, Unsecured, considered good		
Advances for materials and services	295.11	89.3
Others		
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	10.78	14.5
Balances with statutory/government authorities	0.04	0.0
	305.93	**103.9**

11 Inventories

Accounting policy

Raw materials, traded goods, work in progress, finished goods, packing materials, scrap materials and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. However, materi: and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or abo cost. Cost of raw materials, packing materials, and stores and spares is determined on a Weighted average basis and includes all applicable costs, including inward freight, incurred in bringi goods to their present location and condition.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials as aforesaid, direct labour cost and a proportion of manufacturi overheads based on total manufacturing overheads to raw materials consumed.

Stock -in-trade are valued at lower of cost and or realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and includes all applicable costs, including inward freight, incurred in bringing the inventories their location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

The stocks of scrap materials have been valued at lower of cost or net realizable value

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 20:
Raw materials	25.06	-
Finished goods	460.66	-
Contractual Inventory	67.31	144.8
Stores and spares	1,092.11	696.5
Stock-in-Transit	-	-
	1,645.14	**841.4**

Notes:-

(a) Inventories are hypothecated with the bankers against working capital limits (Refer note 15).

12 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Accounting policy

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising of assets and liabilities are classified as 'held for sale' when all the following criteria are met:

(i) Decision has been made to sell.
(ii) The assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition.
(iii) The assets are being actively marketed and
(iv) Sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the Balance Sheet date.
(v) Subsequently, such non-current assets or disposal groups classified as 'held for sale' are measured at the lower of its carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets he for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

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13 Equity Share capital

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Authorised share capital		
5,20,20,000 No. of shares of Rs 10 each With Voting Rights	5,202.00	5,202.0
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
5,20,20,000 No. of shares of Rs 10 each With Voting Rights	5,202.00	5,202.0
	5,202.00	**5,202.0**

Note:

(a) **The reconciliation of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are as follow:**

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	520.20	5,202.00	520.20	5,202.0
Add: Fresh issue of Shares	-	-	-	-
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock option	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**520.20**	**5,202.00**	**520.20**	**5,202.0**

(b) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

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

(c) **The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are as follows:**

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number of Shares	% holding	Number of Shares	% holding
Renuka Investments & Finance Limited	520.20	100.00%	520.20	100.0C

(d) **Aggregate number of bonus share issued and share issued for consideration other than cash during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date :**

There were no buy back of shares or issue of shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash during the previous 5 years.

(e) **Shareholding of Promoters :**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the ye:
Renuka Investments & Finance Limited	520.20	100.00%	0.0C

14 Other equity

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 20:
Retained earnings	3,526.27	2,273.6
	3,526.27	**2,273.6**

Notes:

(a) **Retained earnings**

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date less any transfers to General Reserve, dividends or other distributions to shareholders. Retained earnings includes measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 20:
Opening balance	2,273.69	1,621.9
Add/(Less) : Profit/(Loss) during the year	1,257.62	571.9
Add: Other comprehensive income for the Period, net of tax	(5.04)	(2.3
Add: Fair value contribution in respect of Corporate Guarantee	-	82.1
	3,526.27	**2,273.6**

15 Borrowings

A Borrowings- non-current

(₹ lakh:

	Rate of Interest	Tenure	31 March 2023	31 March 202
At amortised cost				
Long-Term loan from Related Party (Unsecured)			13,723.00	-
			13,723.00	**-**

B Borrowings- current

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
At amortised cost		
Short-Term loan from Related Party (Unsecured)	-	16,423.0
	-	**16,423.0**

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16 Lease Liabilities

A Lease Liabilities - non-current

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Lease liability	0.19	4.8
	0.19	**4.8**

B Lease Liabilities - current

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Lease liability	5.29	5.2
	5.29	**5.2**

17 Trade payables

Accounting policy

These amounts represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid witl 30 to 90 days of recognition other than usance letter of credit. Trade payables are presented as current financial liabilities.

The Company enters into arrangements for purchase under usance letter of credit issued by banks under non-fund based working capital limits of the Company. Considering these arrangemen are majorly for raw materials with a maturity of up to 90 days, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as acceptances under trade payables.

(₹ lakh:

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
At Amortised Cost		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
Trade payables - Others	170.92	83.0
	170.92	**83.0**
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Acceptances - (Refer note below (a))	-	-
Other than acceptances		
Trade payables - Others (Refer note below (c))	999.84	1,028.8
Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note - 32)	3,588.30	-
	4,588.14	**1,028.8**

Notes:-

(a) Acceptances represent amounts payable to banks on due date as per usance period of Letter of Credit (LCs) issued to raw material vendors under non-fund based working capital facili approved by Banks for the Company. The arrangements are interest-bearing. Non-fund limits are secured by first pari-passu charge over the present and future current assets of tl Company.

(b) Trade payables ageing schedule:

(₹ lakh:

	Unbilled	Not fallen due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt#				
			Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3	Total
(i) MSME	-	137.40	33.53	-	-	-	**170.9**
(ii) Others	-	3,898.42	654.10	4.87	24.58	6.17	**4,588.1**
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Others includes amount payable to vendors, employees liability and accrual of expenses that are expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle or due to be settled witl twelve months from the reporting date.

(d) Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended 31 March 2023 and ye ended 31 March 2022 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(₹ lakh:

		31 March 2023	31 March 202
(i)	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act:		
	Principal	170.92	83.0
	Interest	0.42	1.4
(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	1.0
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act.	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.42	0.4
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	0.42	0.4

*Unpaid Interest on Delay of payments to MSME Parties is included in accrual of Expenses. (Refer Note (c))

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18 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities- current

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
At Amortised Cost		
Security deposit	1.00	-
Interest accrued and not due from Related Party	362.74	397.9
	363.74	**397.9**

Notes :-

(a) There are no amounts due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund under Section 125 of Companies Act, 2013 as at the year end.

19 Other liabilities

A Other liabilities- non-current

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Deferred government grant (Refer below note (a))	1,306.69	1,306.6
	1,306.69	**1,306.6**

B Other liabilities- current

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Advance from customers		
Taxes Payable (Other than Income tax)	48.45	189.8
	48.45	**189.8**

Notes:-

(a) Under Ind AS government grants are recorded as deferred liabilities to the extent of unfulfilled export obligations. This amount has been recognised against deferred government grant a accrued to P&L subsequently on fulfilment of export obligation.

Reconciliation of Deferred government grant:

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
At the beginning of the year	1,306.69	1,345.8
Grants received during the year	-	-
Grants recognised for the year	-	(39.2
At the end of the year	**1,306.69**	**1,306.6**

C Contract Liabilities

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Advance from customers		
Advance from customers : Others	4.04	7.4
Advance from customers : Related Party	-	-
	4.04	**7.4**

20 Provisions

Accounting policy:

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to sett the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit & Loss. If the effect of the tin 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 tl provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle tl obligation, the provision is reversed.

A Provisions- non-current

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 26)		
Gratuity	51.47	34.6
	51.47	**34.6**

B Provisions- current

(₹ lakh

	31 March 2023	31 March 202
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 26)		
Provision for Leave Encashment	13.17	17.9
Gratuity	2.65	0.4
	15.82	**18.3**

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21 Revenue from operations

Accounting Policy

IND AS 115 was made effective from 1 April 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The new revenue standard replaced IND AS 18 & IND AS 11 and interpretations on revenue recognition related to sale of goods and services. The Company has applied the modified retrospective approach and accordingly has included the impact of Ind AS 115.

(i) **Measurement of Revenue**

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts, incentive schemes, if any, as per contracts with customers Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer. Taxes collected from customers on behalf of Government are not treated as Revenue.

(ii) **Sale of goods**

Performance obligation in case of Revenue from sale of goods is satisfied at a point in time and is recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied and control a per Ind AS 115 is transferred to the customer. The Company collects GST on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue. Revenue is disclosed net of discounts, incentives and returns, as applicable.

(iii) **Export incentives**

Export incentives under various schemes notified by the Government have been recognised on the basis of applicable regulations, and when reasonable assurance to receive such revenue is established. Export incentives income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(iv) **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate are expensed.

When the grant relates to an asset, it's recognition as income in the Statement of Profit & Loss is linked to fulfilment of associated export obligations.

The Company has chosen to present export incentive and grants received as other operating revenue in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Revenue from operations

(₹ lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Revenue on Sale of Products				
Finished goods	4,533.17	327.55	12,908.13	42,018.35
Traded goods	-	0.00	41.21	3,639.64
Revenue from Construction Contracts	**4,533.17**	**327.55**	**12,949.34**	**45,657.99**
Other operating revenue				
Job work income	3,074.22	2,285.50	11,020.86	6,811.25
Sale of By Product	-	-	590.85	382.40
Scrap sales	11.86	9.79	56.91	47.39
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**7,619.25**	**2,622.84**	**24,617.96**	**52,899.03**
Government grant [(i)]	-	-	-	39.20
Export incentives [(ii)]	-	-	-	208.81
Total Revenue from operations	**7,619.25**	**2,622.84**	**24,617.96**	**53,147.04**

Notes:

(i) Government grant includes advance licence benefits and deferred income Rs. 0 Lakhs realised to the statement of profit and loss on fulfilment of export obligation under the export promotion capital goods (EPCG) scheme.

(ii) Export incentive includes duty drawback incentives.

22 Other income

Accounting Policy:

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income and exchange gain on forward contracts and on translation of other assets and liabilities.

Interest income on financial asset measured either at amortised cost or FVTPL 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.

Measurement of foreign currency item at the Balance sheet date:

(i) Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date.

(ii) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(iii) **Exchange differences:**

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

22 Other income

(₹ lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(a) Interest income on financial assets				
Carried at amortised cost				
Bank deposits	11.60	(1.87)	37.30	23.07
Others [(i)]	12.52	-	21.20	8.55
(b) Other non-operating income				
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	3.68
Miscellaneous income	58.08	8.26	143.07	85.91
	82.20	**6.39**	**201.57**	**121.21**

(i) Includes interest on Income Tax refund of Rs. 21.2 lakhs.

23 Cost of materials consumed

(₹ lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year	86.35	-	-	905.53
Add: Purchases	4,371.62	270.26	12,831.30	39,224.59
	4,457.97	**270.26**	**12,831.30**	**40,130.12**
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	25.06	-	25.06	-
	4,432.91	**270.26**	**12,806.24**	**40,130.12**

24 Purchases of stock-in-trade

(₹ lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Copper Cathode	-	-	-	3,639.64
	-	**-**	**-**	**3,639.64**

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

(₹ lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year				
Finished goods	368.85	-	-	68.51
Contractual Inventory	55.70	198.18	144.87	19.93
	424.56	**198.18**	**144.87**	**88.44**
Inventory at the end of the year				
Finished goods	460.66	-	460.66	-
Contractual Inventory	67.31	144.87	67.31	144.87
	527.97	**144.87**	**527.97**	**144.87**
Changes in Inventories	**(103.41)**	**53.31**	**(383.10)**	**(56.43**

26 Employee benefits expense

Accounting Policy

(i) **Short-term employee benefits**

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages incentives, special awards, medical benefits etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss account in the period in which th employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay thi amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) **Compensated absences**

The Company has its leave policy applicable to all employees. The Company estimates and provides the liability for such short-term and long term benefits based on th terms of the policy. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measuremen purposes. Such long-term compensated advances are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end Remeasurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans are immediately taken to the Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss and are not deferred.

(iii) **Defined contribution plans**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and 'Employer-Employee Scheme' are defined contribution schemes. The Company recognises contribution payable t the provident fund and 'Employer Employee' scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than th contribution payable to the funds. The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.

(iv) **Defined benefit plan**

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation a each six month end using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is base on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations. Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return o plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance sheet with a corresponding debit o credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss in subsequent periods. Ne interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') o the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefi plan when the settlement occurs.

Employee benefits expense

(₹ lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	229.21	180.98	867.60	661.65
Employees share based payment expenses	-	-	-	66.85
Contribution to provident and other funds	8.97	6.82	33.60	23.37
Staff welfare expense	27.02	15.02	95.30	56.64
	265.20	**202.82**	**996.50**	**808.51**

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26 Employee benefits expense

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for gratuity.

Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefits expense recognised in profit or loss:

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Current service cost	-	10.38	10.38	-	8.30	8.30
Net interest cost	-	2.44	2.44	-	1.51	1.51
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net benefits expense	**-**	**12.82**	**12.82**	**-**	**9.81**	**9.81**

Net remeasurement (gain)/ loss on defined benefit plans recognised in Other comprehensive income for the year:

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Actuarial (gain) /loss on obligations	-	6.74	6.74	-	3.12	3.12
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense for the year recognized in OCI	**-**	**6.74**	**6.74**	**-**	**3.12**	**3.12**

Balance sheet

Benefits liability

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Present value of defined benefit obligation	-	54.12	54.12	-	35.04	35.04
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan liability	**-**	**54.12**	**54.12**	**-**	**35.04**	**35.04**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Opening defined benefit obligation	-	35.04	35.04	-	22.11	22.11
Interest cost	-	2.44	2.44	-	1.51	1.51
Current service cost	-	10.38	10.38	-	8.30	8.30
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability transferred in/acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-	(0.48)	(0.48)	-	-	-
Liability transferred out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations	-			-		
Due to change in demographics assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to change in financial assumptions	-	(2.40)	(2.40)	-	1.06	1.06
Due to experience	-	9.14	9.14	-	2.06	2.06
Closing defined benefit obligation	**-**	**54.12**	**54.12**	**-**	**35.04**	**35.04**

Current & non-current bifurcation of provision for gratuity as per actuarial valuation is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Non-current	-	51.47	51.47	-	34.61	34.61
Current	-	2.65	2.65	-	0.43	0.43

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Investment with insurer	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Discount rate	N.A.	7.50%	7.50%	N.A.	7.00%	7.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Employee turnover	N.A.	5.00%	5.00%	N.A.	5.00%	5.00%
Salary escalation	N.A.	7.50%	7.50%	N.A.	7.50%	7.50%
Weighted average duration	N.A.	9 Years	9 Years	N.A.		
Mortality rate during employment	N.A.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	N.A.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
Mortality rate after employment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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26 Employee benefits expense

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on plan assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

Sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumption may be co-related. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefi obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in thi balance sheet.

Sensitivity analysis

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Projected benefit obligation on current assumptions	-	54.12	54.12	-	35.04	35.04
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of discounting	-	(4.24)	(4.24)	-	(3.13)	(3.13
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of discounting	-	5.01	5.01	-	3.73	3.73
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of salary increase	-	4.97	4.97	-	3.68	3.68
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of salary increase	-	(4.29)	(4.29)	-	(3.15)	(3.15

Methodology for Defined Benefit Obligation:

The Projected Unit Credit (PUC) actuarial method has been used to assess the plan's liabilities, including those related to death-in-service and incapacity benefits.

Under PUC method a projected accrued benefit is calculated at the beginning of the year and again at the end of the year for each benefit that will accrue for all active members o the plan. The projected accrued benefit is based on the plan's accrual formula and upon service as of the beginning or end of the year, but using a member's final compensation projected to the age at which the employee is assumed to leave active service. The plan liability is the actuarial present value of the projected accrued benefits for active members.

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting.

Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation from the fund:

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
1st following year	-	2.75	2.75	-	0.44	0.44
2nd following year	-	7.68	7.68	-	2.21	2.21
3rd following year	-	4.00	4.00	-	6.55	6.55
4th following year	-	4.70	4.70	-	3.45	3.45
5th following year	-	28.06	28.06	-	4.22	4.22
Sum of years 6 to 10	-	36.57	36.57	-	48.08	48.08
Sum of years 11 years and above	-	417.76	417.76	-	317.63	317.63

(B) Other Defined Benefit and contribution Plans

	Year ended 31 March 2023			Year ended 31 March 2022		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	33.60	33.60	-	23.37	23.37

(C) Other Employee Benefit plans

Leave Obligation:

The leave obligation cover the Company's liability for earned and sick leave. The entire amount of the provision of ₹ 13.17 lacs (Year ended 31 March 2022 ₹ 17.96 lacs) is presente as current, since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for these obligations. Expected amount towards settlement of Leave for the next 12 month are ₹ 2.96 lacs (Year ended 31 March 2022 ₹ 3.43 lacs).

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27 Finance cost

Accounting Policy

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of such asset until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing cost includes interest expense on financial liabilities, interest on tax matters, exchange differences arising from the foreign currency borrowings gain/loss on fair value of forward cover and it's premium and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost	291.93	308.88	1,229.43	1,198.58
Interest expense on financial liabilities at FVTPL	0.13	0.23	0.68	236.28
Loss on Modification and Extinguishment of Debt	-	-	-	388.86
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	-	-	-	130.43
Other borrowing costs [i]	2.44	8.56	41.24	82.96
	294.50	**317.67**	**1,271.35**	**2,037.11**

[i] Other borrowing costs includes Letter of credit amendment charges and other ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowings.

28 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer note 3)	282.10	279.86	1,135.86	1,121.06
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Refer note 4)	1.03	1.03	4.10	4.10
Amortization of intangible assets (Refer note 5)	3.76	3.96	15.31	16.04
	286.89	**284.85**	**1,155.27**	**1,141.20**

29 Other expenses

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Consumption of stores and spares	776.29	345.92	2,405.04	1,077.71
Sub-contracting expenses	-	(0.07)	-	41.90
Power and fuel	1,022.72	941.06	3,966.03	2,458.79
Insurance	9.37	10.71	38.02	38.92
Repairs and maintenance				
Plant and machinery	5.78	8.80	26.01	31.80
Buildings	-	13.08	0.69	27.35
Others	116.57	100.33	450.46	377.45
Office and Administrative Expense	33.51	6.71	73.55	26.85
Garden & Land Scaping Expenses	2.32	1.67	10.71	7.37
Travelling and conveyance	3.73	1.12	10.26	6.48
Legal and professional fees	8.23	25.61	24.77	82.68
Freight & forwarding expenses	21.76	7.89	55.90	101.35
Payment to auditor (Refer note (a) below)	1.89	1.08	6.05	5.48
Security Services	17.31	16.77	69.82	66.44
IT Expenses	23.79	6.24	63.85	11.68
Sundry Balances written off	-	-	1.60	0.85
Hedging Cost	-	-	-	89.80
Derivatives at FVTPL (Refer below note (b))	-	-	-	362.94
Bank Charges	0.21	0.56	1.26	2.68
Exchange differences (net)	0.87	26.43	(2.09)	(106.50
CSR expenditure (Refer note (c) below)	7.99	30.00	7.99	30.00
Miscellaneous expenses	21.86	3.94	83.28	52.79
	2,074.20	**1,547.85**	**7,293.20**	**4,794.81**

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29 Other expenses

Notes:

(a) Payments to auditor:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
As auditor				
(i) Audit fee	1.89	1.08	6.05	5.48
(ii) Certification fees	-	-	-	-
(iii) Out of pocket expenses	-	-	-	-
	1.89	**1.08**	**6.05**	**5.48**

(b) Derivatives at FVTPL relates to foreign exchange fluctuation on forward contracts that did not qualify for hedge accounting and on embedded derivatives, whicl have been separated.

(c) Details of Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses:

(i) No amount has been spent on construction / acquisition of an asset of the Company.

(ii) CSR Spent consist of following:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year as per provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 i.e. 2% of average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per section 198 of the	24.09	13.47
Brought Forward	(16.53)	-
Gross amount spent by the Company during the year		
Promotion of education	7.99	30.00
Total CSR spent in actual	7.99	30.00
Carried Forward	(0.44)	(16.53

30 Earnings per share

Accounting Policy

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number o equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as fresh issue bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue equity shares were exercised or converted durin the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted averag number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have beer issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares woulc decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of th period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(a) Basic Earnings per share

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Profit after taxation	1,257.62	571.98
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic earning per share *	520.20	520.20
Earnings per shares - Basic (one equity share of ₹ 10 each)	**2.42**	**1.10**

(b) Diluted Earnings per share

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Profit after taxation	1,257.62	571.98
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic earning per share *	520.20	520.20
Effect of dilution		
Share options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for effect of dilution	520.20	520.20
Earnings per shares - Diluted (one equity share of ₹ 10 each)	**2.42**	**1.10**

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Accounting Policy

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or mor uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that canno be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses it's existence in the Financial Statements

Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for) (₹ lakhs)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(i) Customs Duty on Capital goods imported under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, against which export obligation is to be fulfilled	373.89	1,345.89

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

32 Related party disclosure

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash or credit as per the terms of the arrangement.

(A) Holding Company

Renuka Investments & Finance Limited (w.e.f. 18 Nov 2021)
Hindalco Industries Limited (Holding of Holding w.e.f. 18 Nov 2021)

(B) Key management personnel

(i) Executive directors

Mr. Anil Arya Vasant	Director
Mr. Rohit Pathak	Director
Mr. Bishnu Kumar Agarwal	Director
Ms. Maithali Achrekar	Director

(ii) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Pintu Sharma [a]	Chief financial officer
Mr. Mohsinhusen Chanduwala	Chief financial officer (w.e.f. 20 Jan 2023)
Mr. Nakul Patel	Company secretary
Mr. Tatyasaheb Mahadeo Kumbhar	Manager

[a] Mr. Pintu Sharma resigned from Chief Financial Officer position w.e.f. 21 October 2022.

(C) Transactions with group companies

(₹ lakhs)

			Year ended 31 March 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 31 March 2022
(i)	**Purchase of goods & Services**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	12,798.62	1,286.51
(ii)	**Job work Income**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	5,777.55	729.88
(iii)	**Interest on loan liability**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	1,226.40	483.67
(iv)	**Acceptance of Loan**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	-	20,000.00
(v)	**Payment of Loan**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	2,700.00	3,577.00
(vi)	**Purchase of Stores & Spares**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	45.47	-
(vii)	**Sale of Stores & Spares**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	41.40	-
(viii)	**Purchase of Fixed Asset**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	0.71	8.52
(ix)	**Other Interest**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	-	0.44

(D) Outstanding as at the year end :

(₹ lakhs)

			2023 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(i)	**Loans**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	13,723.00	16,423.00
(ii)	**Trade Receivables**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	545.33	336.55
(iii)	**Interest accrued on loan liability**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	362.74	397.99
(iv)	**Trade Payables**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	3,588.26	-
(v)	**Advance Paid**			
	Hindalco Industries Limited	Holding of Holding	-	15.73

33 Segment reporting

Accounting Policy

Birla Copper Asoj Private Limited (Formerly Known As Ryker Base Private Limited) has only copper buiness hence there are no reportable segments for the year under consideration.

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

34 Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments

Accounting policy

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

Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Financial assets are classified at the initial recognition as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

(b) Financial assets at fair value

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the Statement of Profit & Loss (i.e. fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

34 Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial assets that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of Impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss under the fair value option.

(i) **Business Model test:** The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flow (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

(ii) **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(b) (i) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held with in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collections contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dated to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(ii) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently fair valued through Statement of Profit & Loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

(a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

(b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

The Company discloses analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition of those financial assets.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model for the following:

(a) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

(b) The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and contract assets.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company recognises an allowance for ECL for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

34 Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

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

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses the provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and its adjusted forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the period is recognized as other expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Financial liabilities

(v) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, lease liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

(vi) Subsequent measurement

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

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

(b) Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(c) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate method.

(vii) Derecognition

(a) A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

B) Fair value measurements

Accounting policy

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, etc. at fair value at each Balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

The Company uses 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 assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, to provide an indication about the reliability of inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial statements into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risk of the assets or liability and the level of fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

34 Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

(₹ lakhs)

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	4,319.16	1,016.46	4,319.16	1,016.46
Cash and cash equivalents	386.41	1,228.87	386.41	1,228.87
Other financial assets	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92
Measured at fair value through profit or loss account (FVTPL)				
Derivative Assets	-	0.41	-	0.41
	4,707.49	**2,247.66**	**4,707.49**	**2,247.66**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings - long term including current maturities and short term	13,723.00	16,423.00	13,723.00	16,423.00
Trade payables	4,759.07	1,111.94	4,759.07	1,111.94
Obligations under lease	5.48	10.09	5.48	10.09
Other financial liabilities	363.74	397.99	363.74	397.99
	18,851.28	**17,943.01**	**18,851.28**	**17,943.01**

35 Financial Risk Management Objectives And Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTPL investments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors of the Company has formed a Risk Management Committee to periodically review the risk management policy of the Company so that the management manages the risk through properly defined machanism.The Risk Management Committee's focus is to foresee the unpredictability and minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company's overall risk management procedures to minimise the potential adverse effects of financial market on the Company's performance are as follows:

(A) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTPL investments and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's borrowings in foreign currency.

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposures as at the reporting date:

(₹ lakhs)

Currency	Currency Symbol	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
		Foreign currency	Indian Rupees	Foreign currency	Indian Rupees
United States Doller	USD	(2.34)	(192.34)	-	-
Swiss Franc	CHF	-	-	-	-
EURO	EUR	-	-	0.05	4.23

Figures shown in bracket represent payable .

36 Events after the reporting period

No significant adjusting event occurred between the balance sheet date and date of the approval of these financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Company requiring adjustment or disclosure.

37 Other Statutory Information

(a) The Company does not have any benami Property, where any proceedings has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(b) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(c) The Conmpany have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(d) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(e) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

(f) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Asset) and Intangible Asset, thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Vlauers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

(g) The Company has not advanced or lended or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

   (i) directy or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on bahalf of the Company (ultimate benificiaries) or

   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate benificiaries.

(h) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

   (i) directy or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on bahalf of the funding perty (ultimate benificiaries) or

   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate benificiaries.

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

38 Others

Figures representing Amount in (₹ lakhs). Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

For Kailash Chand Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 112318W

KAILASHCHAND JAIN & CO. MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Ronak Visaria
Partner
Membership No. 159973

Place : Vadodara
Date : 28 April 2023

BIRLA COPPER ASOJ PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as RYKER BASE PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U36999GJ2016PTC121925

BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Digitally signed by BISHNU KUMAR AGARWAL Date: 2023.04.28 18:19:49 +05'30'

Bishnu Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN : 09406178

MOHSINHUSEN FATEHMOHAMMED CHANDULWALA Digitally signed by MOHSINHUSEN FATEHMOHAMMED CHANDULWALA Date: 2023.04.28 18:11:31 +05'30'

Mohsinhusen Chanduwala
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Vadodara

ROHIT PATHAK Digitally signed by ROHIT PATHAK Date: 2023.04.28 18:20:22 +05'30'

Rohit Pathak
Director
DIN : 08539796

NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Digitally signed by NAKUL MANOJBHAI PATEL Date: 2023.04.28 18:11:02 +05'30'

Nakul Patel
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65387
Date : 28 April 2023

ADITYA BIRLA
HINDALCO

Hindalco Industries Limited

Registered Office:
21st Floor, One International Centre, Tower 4, Near Prabhadevi Railway Station,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400013.

CIN: L27020MH1958PLC011238
Tel: +91 22 69477000/ 69477150 | Fax: +91 22 69477001 / 69477090| Website: www.hindalco.com
E-mail: hilinvestors@adityabirla.com