



FADNIS & GUPTA LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of M/s. National Steel and Agro Industries Limited
Indore

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Corporate Insolvency Process

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Mumbai Bench, admitted petition for initiation of Corporate Insolvency Process ("CIRP") under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("the Code") and related rules and regulations issued thereunder, filed by financial creditors vide order no. CP(IB)2067/MB/2019 delivered on 11th April 2022 and appointed an Interim Resolution Professional ("IRP") to manage affairs of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Code. The Committee of Creditors of the Company appointed with the requisite voting share, in its meeting held on 11th May 2022 the IRP as Resolution Professional ("RP") for the Company. Hon'ble Mumbai Bench of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) approved the Resolution Plan submitted on 19th May, 2023 and the management of affairs of the Company vests with M/s JSW Steel Coated Products Limited being successful bidder. The Company became the wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Steel Coated Products Limited

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **National Steel and Agro Industries Limited**, ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.



Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 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 opinion on the Standalone financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 34 of the financial statement, which states that the Company's net worth has been fully eroded as on 31st March 2024. The financial statements have been prepared on Going Concern basis as the resolution plan has been implemented under CIRP proceedings.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each key audit matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

In addition to the matter described in the Basis for Opinion, Emphasis of matters & Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone financial statements.

The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Standalone financial statements.



Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters
<p>A. Accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions and compliance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (as described in note 54 of the standalone financial statements)</p>	
<p>We identified the accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions as set out in respective notes to the standalone financial statements as a key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • majority of the business transactions have been carried out with Holding Company, Ultimate Holding Company and other companies in the Group. • Related party transactions are subject to the compliance requirement under the Companies Act, 2013 	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions included the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the controls related to capturing of related party transactions and management's process of ensuring all transactions and balances with related parties have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements. (2) We obtained an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures in respect of evaluating arms-length pricing and approval process by the board of directors. (3) We verified the amounts disclosed with underlying documentation and read relevant agreements, evaluation of arms-length by management, on a sample basis, as part of our evaluation of the disclosure. (4) We assessed management evaluation of compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the companies Act, 2013. (5) We evaluated the disclosures through reading of statutory information, books and records and other documents obtained during the course of our audit.



We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 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.

When we read the Board report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, 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 standalone 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 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the 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 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 Responsibility 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 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 Standards on Auditing (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 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.
- 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone financial statements of the Company 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 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.

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

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.

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 Cash Flow 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 standalone financial statements comply with the Indian 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 representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure-B".



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- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirement of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 36 to 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, other than as disclosed in the Note 49(A) to the Standalone Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 49(B) to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



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- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company. Therefore, the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination on test check basis, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining it's books of accounts for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail being tampered with.

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



For Fadnis & Gupte LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 006600C/C400324


(CA. Vikram Gupte)
Partner
M.No. 074814

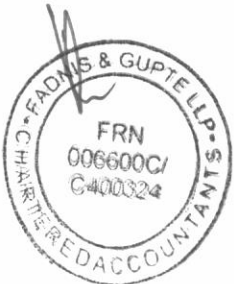
Place: Indore
Dated: 25.04.2024
UDIN: 24074814BKCSNI5439

Annexure A - Referred to in paragraphs under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of National Steel and Agro Industries Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained records on yearly basis for additions/ deletions made during the year in excel sheet showing particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (B) The company is maintaining records on yearly basis in excel sheets for additions/ deletions made during that year showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) As per our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures applied, the management has conducted physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company during the year except for items of Office Equipment, Computers and Furniture & Fixtures. No material discrepancies were noticed during the physical 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 all the immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company. There are no lease properties in possession of the Company.
- (d) As informed and explained to us, the management has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (previously known as Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) As informed and explained to us the inventory has been physically verified during the year at reasonable intervals by the management. In our opinion, the procedure of verification needs to be strengthened in view of the nature & size of the business. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed during such physical verification by the management.
- (b) Since no working limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, the reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (iii) 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 and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) As per information and explanation provided to us and on the basis of verification of records of the Company, the Company during the year has not granted any loan, made investment and provided guarantees and securities to the parties covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained in accordance with the said rules. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) According to the books of accounts and records examined by us as per the generally accepted auditing practices in India, in our opinion, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income tax, Customs Duty, Goods & Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues which have remained outstanding as at 31st March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Service-tax and Goods and Service Tax, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to lenders.
- (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) In our opinion and information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of records of the Company, the Company has not raised term loans from any lender during the year and hence reporting under clause ix(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and therefore clause (ix)(e) is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and therefore clause (ix)(f) is not applicable to the company.
- x. (a) In our opinion, and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence the provision of clause x(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company during the year has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause x(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.
- (b) No report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year;
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, no whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year.
- xii. In our opinion, the company is not a Nidhi Company and therefore, the provisions of clause (xii)(a), (xii)(b) and (xii)(c) of para 3 of the said 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, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable



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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. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company is not required to spend any amount as per the requirement of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and therefore sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (xx) of para 3 are not applicable.
- xxi. Since the report is being issued for standalone financial statements of the Company therefore reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable.

Place: Indore
Date: 25.04.2024
UDIN: 24074814BKCSNI5439



For Fadnis & Gupte LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 006600C/C400324


(CA. Vikram Gupte)
Partner
M No:074814

Annexure B - Referred to in paragraph (f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of National Steel and Agro Industries Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of subsection 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of **National Steel and Agro Industries Limited**, ("the Company"), as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 (the "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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements of the Company 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 the ICAI and prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 with reference to the standalone financial statements 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 with reference to the standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements 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 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 system with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these standalone financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to these standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial



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controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.



Place: Indore
Date: 25.04.2024
UDIN: 24074814BKCSNI5439

For Fadnis & Gupte LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 006600C/C400324


(CA. Vikram Gupte)
Partner
M No:074814

National Steel and Agro Industries Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

	Note No.	As at		
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023	1st April, 2022
1 ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	30,812.22	36,247.66	41,041.61
(b) Capital Work in Progress	3	14.82	-	24.16
(c) Other Intangible Assets	4	4.96	0.04	-
(d) Financial Assets				
(i) Other Financial Assets	5	1,093.87	873.32	733.67
(e) Non-Current Tax Assets (net)	6	3,278.13	2,384.60	1,347.60
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	7	81.98	90.80	107.14
		35,285.98	39,596.42	43,254.18
2 Current assets				
(a) Inventories	8	17,705.26	4,578.96	1,233.60
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	9	21,618.16	626.33	1,249.47
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	400.24	495.97	267.18
(iii) Bank Balance Other than (ii) above	11	71.12	69.91	171.32
(c) Other Current Assets	12	1,589.12	2,092.96	3,905.40
		41,383.90	7,864.13	6,826.97
Total Assets		76,669.88	47,460.55	50,081.15
1 EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	852.62	4,450.00	4,450.00
(b) Other Equity	14	(1,15,385.62)	(1,55,871.05)	(1,51,686.63)
Total Equity		(1,14,533.00)	(1,51,421.05)	(1,47,236.63)
LIABILITIES				
Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	15	1,61,269.32	-	-
(b) Provisions	16	324.60	883.71	820.70
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	-	-	-
		1,61,593.92	883.71	820.70
2 Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	18	-	1,54,238.10	1,53,738.01
(ii) Trade Payables	19			
(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		261.27	759.73	399.08
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors Other than Micro & Small Enterprises		28,974.77	22,603.32	23,358.31
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	92.47	399.69	12.54
(b) Other Current Liabilities	21	161.14	19,724.41	18,729.65
(c) Provisions	22	119.31	272.64	259.31
		29,608.96	1,97,997.89	1,96,497.08
Total Equity & Liabilities		76,669.88	47,460.55	50,081.15
Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	1 to 63			

As per our report of even date attached
For Fadnis & Gupte LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN-006600C/C400324



(Signature)
(C. Vikram Gupte)
Partner
Membership No. 074814

Place : Indore
Dated : 25th April, 2024

For National Steel and Agro Industries Limited

(Signature)
Director

(Signature)
Director



(Signature)
(Satya Srinivas)
Chief Financial Officer

National Steel and Agro Industries Limited
Statement of Profit And Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Note No.	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
I Revenue from operations	23	1,12,020.66	64,652.37
II Other income	24	245.22	108.56
III Total Income		1,12,265.88	64,760.93
IV EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	25	83,630.28	34,120.51
Purchases of Stock in Trade	25 (a)	7,479.79	11,231.45
Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and WIP	26	(7,122.40)	(1,004.41)
Employee benefits expense	27	3,663.91	3,786.18
Finance costs	28	12,553.48	550.57
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	5,634.30	4,821.66
Other expenses	30	16,267.43	15,504.78
Total Expenses (IV)		1,22,106.79	69,010.74
V Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(9,840.91)	(4,249.81)
VI Exceptional Items (refer note no.35)		40,275.96	-
VII Profit/ (loss) after exceptional items and before tax		30,435.05	(4,249.81)
VIII Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
IX Profit/ (Loss) for the Period from Continuing Operations (VII-VIII)		30,435.05	(4,249.81)
X Profit/ (Loss) for the Period from Discontinued operations		-	-
XI Tax expenses from Discontinued operations		-	-
XII Profit/ (Loss) after tax from Discontinued operations		-	-
XIII Profit/ (Loss) after for the period (IX+XII)		30,435.05	(4,249.81)
XIV Other Comprehensive Income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Re-measurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans	31	99.35	65.39
XV Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		30,534.40	(4,184.42)
XVI Earnings per Equity Share of face value of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and Diluted		229.80	(9.55)

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to accounts

I to 63

As per our report of even date attached
For Fadnis & Gupte LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN-006600C/C400324

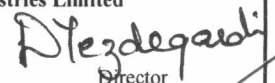

(CA Vikram Gupte)
Partner
Membership No. 074814

Place : Indore
Dated : 25th April, 2024









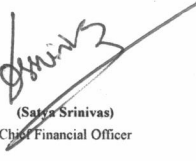
For National Steel and Agro Industries Limited


Director


Director




(Satya Srinivas)
Chief Financial Officer

National Steel and Agro Industries Limited				
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2024				
(Indirect Method set out in Ind As - 7 Statement of Cash Flows)				
(Rs. In lakhs)				
		Year Ended 31st March, 2024		Year Ended 31st March, 2023
A.	Cash Flow operating activities:			
a)	Net profit/ (loss) before Tax & after Exceptional item	30,435.05		(4,249.81)
	Adjustment for:			
	Depreciation	5,634.30		4,821.66
	Interest /Bank Charges	12,553.48		550.57
	Net Loss on Foreign Currency transactions and translation			1,570.10
	Provision for expected credit loss	161.33		10.76
	Provision for slow and non moving items	279.46		56.08
	Provision of leave encashment written back	(32.63)		-
	Interest & Dividend Income	(61.86)		(35.11)
	Loss/ (Profit) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1.52)	48,967.61	
				2,724.25
b)	Operating Profit before Changes in Assets & Liabilities			
	Adjustment for:			
	Trade and other Receivable	(21,153.16)		612.38
	Inventories	(13,405.77)		(3,401.43)
	Other Financial Assets	-		139.45
	Other Current Assets	503.83		1,616.75
	Other Bank Balances	(1.21)		101.41
	Other Non Current Financial Assets	(220.54)		(83.41)
	Non-Current Tax Assets (net)	(893.53)		(1,037.00)
	Other Non Current Assets	8.82		16.34
	Trade Payable	5,872.99		(770.33)
	Other Current Liability	(19,563.27)		93.05
	Provisions	(580.44)		141.53
	Other Financial Liabilities	(307.23)		94.76
			(49,739.51)	(2,476.50)
c)	Cash Generated from Operations		(771.90)	247.75
	Income Tax			
d)	Cash flow before Extra ordinary item		(771.90)	247.75
	Net Cash flow from Operating Activities (A)		(771.90)	247.75
B.	Cash flow from Investing Activities :			
	Interest received	61.86		35.11
	Purchase of Tangible Assets *	(246.23)		(4.27)
	Purchase of Intangible Assets			
	Sale of Tangible Assets	29.15		0.68
	Net Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities (B)		(155.22)	31.52
C.	Cash flow from Financing Activities :			
	Interest on Debt Component of CFI under Ind As			500.09
	Borrowings	-		
	Equity Component of CFI	-		
	Net proceeds from other Borrowings	-		
	Equity Component of CFI	-		
	Net proceeds from Share Capital	852.62		
	Interest /Bank Charges	(21.23)		(550.57)
	Net Cash Flow Used in Financing Activities (C)		831.39	(50.48)
D.	Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent (A+B+C)		(95.73)	228.79
	Cash and Cash Equivalent at beginning of the year	495.97		267.18
	Cash and Cash Equivalent at end of the year	400.24	(95.73)	495.97
				228.79
Cash and Bank Balances Comprises of:				
	Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2024		Year Ended 31st March, 2023
	Cash in hand			2.40
	Balances with banks:			
		400.24		493.57
	Cash and Bank Balances (Refer Note 10)		400.24	495.97
As per our report of even date attached For Fadnis & Gupte LLP Chartered Accountants FRN-006600C/C400324				
 (CA Vikram Gupte) Partner Membership No. 074814				
Place : Indore Dated : 25th April, 2024		For National Steel and Agro Industries Limited  Director  Director   (Sanku Srinivas) Chief Financial Officer		

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31st, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
4,450.00	-	-	(3,597.38)	852.62

(2) Previous reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
4,450.00	-	-	-	4,450.00

Reserves & Surplus

(b) Other Equity

	Capital Reserve (Rs. In lakhs)	Securities Premium (Rs. In lakhs)	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument (Rs. In lakhs)	Retained Earnings (Rs. In lakhs)	Total (Rs. In lakhs)
Balance as at April 01st, 2022	32.67	5,957.34	2,251.30	(1,59,972.58)	(1,51,731.27)
Changes in accounting policy in FY2022-23 (Refer Note 33)	-	-	-	44.64	44.64
Restated balance as at April 01st, 2022	-	-	-	(1,59,927.94)	(1,51,686.63)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(4,249.81)	(4,249.81)
Add: Actuarial gain on Defined benefit	-	-	-	65.39	65.39
Less: Transferred to Retained earning	-	-	(2,251.30)	2,251.30	-
Balance as at March 31st, 2023	32.67	5,957.34	-	(1,61,861.06)	(1,55,871.05)
Balance as at April 01st, 2023	32.67	5,957.34	-	(1,61,861.06)	(1,55,871.05)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	30,435.06	30,435.06
Add: Transfer during the year	15,908.36	(5,957.34)	-	99.35	9,951.02
Add: Actuarial gain on defined benefit	-	-	-	-	99.35
Balance as at March 31st, 2024	15,941.03	-	-	(1,31,326.65)	(1,15,385.62)

As per our report of even date attached

For Fadis & Gupta LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN-006600C/C400324

(Signature)

(C) Vikram Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 074814

Place : Indore

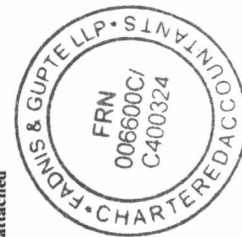
Dated : 25th April, 2024

For National Steel and Agro Industries Limited

(Signature)
Director



(Signature)
Sagar Srinivas
Chief Financial Officer



Note 1(a) Corporate Information

- a) National Steel and Agro Industries Limited ('NSAIL' or 'the Company') is Wholly Owned Subsidiary of JSW Steel Coated Products Limited w.e.f. 19th May, 2023 upon successful implementation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Plan. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in India having registered office at Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

The Company has steadily grown to become a Goliath during this time, it has built an installed capacity of around 3,30,000 Ton Per Annum (TPA) galvanised steel. The Company holds a pioneering position in the steel industry. The Company manufactures steel from central India. An ISO 9001: 2008 & 14001: 2004 certified company, The Company is primarily known for its flat steel products (Cold Rolled Coil, Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, Colour Coil & Pre-painted Profile sheets etc.).

- b) **Statement of Compliance of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)**

The Company has prepared and presented the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024, together with the comparative period information as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to standalone financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

- c) **Functional and Presentation Currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

- d) **Basis of Preparation and Presentation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of going concern under the historical cost basis convention using the accrual method of accounting except for certain financial assets and liabilities and defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value.

The Financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (00,000) up to two decimals, except otherwise indicated.



The company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Historical cost measures provide monetary information about assets, liabilities and related income and expenses, using information derived, at least in part, from the price of the transaction or other event that gave rise to them. Unlike current value, historical cost does not reflect changes in values, except to the extent that those changes relate to impairment of an asset or a liability becoming onerous.

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.

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 entity 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.

Note 1(b) Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

A) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

(i) Recognition and Measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- (a) It is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company; and
- (b) The cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes 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. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.



Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

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'.

Machinery spares that meet the recognition criteria of PPE are capitalized and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the asset.

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

In the carrying amount of an item of PPE, the cost of replacing the part of such an item is recognised when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition principles as stated in Ind AS 16.

(iii) De-recognition

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the item. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the PPE is derecognized.

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets. The management has evaluated that the useful life is in conformity with the useful life as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, and therefore such prescribed useful life has been considered by applying the straight-line method. Each part of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment with



a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately based on its' useful life.

Depreciation is recognised on the cost of assets less their residual values. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets. The management has evaluated that the useful life is in conformity with the useful life as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in case of assets as described in table below and therefore such prescribed useful life has been considered by applying the straight-line method. Each part of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately based on its' useful life.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The Company, based on assessment made by technical experts has evaluated useful lives of following items of PPE as mentioned hereunder which is different from the useful life considered in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

S. No.	Item of PPE	Useful life as per Schedule II	Useful life estimated by the Company
1.	Plant and Machinery	15-25 Years	6-46 Years

The depreciation for each year is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

- (v) The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as change in an accounting estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

B) Leases

(i) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected to apply the exemption from lease recognition to short term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and leases for which the underlying assets is of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

C) Intangible Assets

(i) Acquired intangible

Intangible Assets that are acquired by the company are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortization /depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost



directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

(iii) De-recognition

Intangible assets are de-recognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(iv) Amortisation

Intangible assets which are finite are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The residual value of such intangible assets is assumed to be zero. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount (a) annually and (b) whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(v) The management has assessed the useful life of software's classified as other intangible assets as three years.

(vi) The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial year end. If the expected useful of such asset is different from the previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as change in an accounting estimate.

D) Capital Work-in-Progress

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



- (ii) Cost directly attributable to projects under construction, net of income earned during such period, include costs of employee benefits, expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of the projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and upgradation, among others of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project, interest during construction and other costs if attributable to construction of projects. Such costs are accumulated under 'Capital Work-in-Progress' and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities, on commissioning of projects.
- (iii) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the projects is capitalised and carried under 'Capital work –in- Progress' and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities, on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the 'attributability' and the 'Unit of Measure' concepts in Ind-AS16- 'Property ,Plant & Equipment'. Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss.

E) Inventories

- (i) Items of Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and damage, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incidental to purchase in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.
- (ii) The cost formulas used is Weighted Average Cost in case of raw material, ancillary raw material, stores and spares, packing materials, trading and other products.
- (iii) Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The scrap is valued at Net Realisable Value (NRV).

F) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Sale of goods

The Company derives revenues primarily from sales of Cold Rolled Coil, Galvanised Coil and Colour Coated Coils and Sheets.

Revenue from Contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods 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.



The control of the products is said to have been transferred to the customer when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has significant risks and rewards of the ownership of the product or when the customer has accepted the product.

Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has been transferred at a point in time i.e. when goods have been delivered to the specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the responsibility, manner of distribution, price to sell the goods and bears the risk of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional.

Sales of services include certain performance obligations that are satisfied over a period of time, any amount received in advance is recorded as contract liability and recognized as revenue when service is rendered to customers. Any amount of income accrued but not billed to customers in respect of such contracts is recorded as a contract asset. Such contract assets are transferred to Trade receivables on actual billing to customers.

A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. The Company considers the effects of variable consideration the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Revenue from operations includes sale of goods and services adjusted for discounts (net). Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed.

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (o)(i) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.



(ii) Job Work Revenue

The Income from job work sales are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon transfer of control of the goods to the customer.

(iii) Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using effective Interest method.

(iv) Contract Liabilities

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

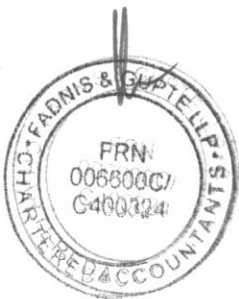
Costs to fulfil a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognised as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognised.

G) Employee Benefit Expense

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated 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 by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The currency and term of the government bonds shall be consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations. The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the profit or loss as employee benefits expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. 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 profit or loss. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to OCI in the period in which they arise and is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

(i) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss as an expense at the undiscounted amount on an accrual basis.



These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and performance incentives which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services.

The cost of compensated absences is accounted as under:

- a) In case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render service that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences, and
- b) In case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

(ii) **Post-employment benefits**

Defined Contribution Plans

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

Defined Benefits Plans

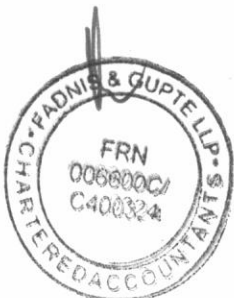
The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination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

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees. The gratuity fund has been approved by respective Indian Income Tax authorities.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

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



H) Income Taxes

The Tax expense comprises of current tax expense and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes 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, current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax

Current Tax is the amount of Income Taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of taxable profit (tax loss) for a period

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid/recoverable to/from the tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred Tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.

The Company recognises a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised by the company.

Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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



The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable Company, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

I) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- i) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement, if any.
- ii) If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management. Contingent liability is disclosed for, (i) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.
- iii) Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually and, if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

J) Earnings per share

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



- ii) For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.
- iii) The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

K) Government Grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to revenue, it is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods to which they relate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is treated as deferred income and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

L) Statement of Cash Flows

- 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.
- ii) Statement of Cash Flows is prepared in accordance with the Indirect Method prescribed in the Indian Accounting Standard-7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

M) Financial Instruments

A contract is recognised as a financial instrument that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset which are not at fair value through profit or loss adjusted to fair value on initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent Measurement



For the purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified into three broad categories:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Investment in Equity shares & Mutual Funds etc., are classified at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

The twelve months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date); or full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is



adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses twelve-month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

(iii) De-recognition of financial instruments

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

(iv) Compound Financial Instruments: - Instruments that have the features of both a Financial Liability as well as Equity instrument are recognised as a Compound Financial Instrument and are accounted based on split method of accounting.

(v) 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.

N) Impairment of Non – Financial Assets

(i) The carrying amounts of the Company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such



indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

- (ii) The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or the cash-generating unit for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").
- (iii) An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash generating unit is lower than its carrying amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.
- (iv) In respect of other asset, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

O) Operating cycle

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification based on its operating cycle. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

A. 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.

B. A liability is 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.

P) Operating Segments

The operating segments are identified on the basis of business activities whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker of the Company and for which the discrete financial information is available. The Company has only one reportable operating segment i.e. Manufacturing Steel Coils and Sheets.

Q) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense, including tax items, within the statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities which are non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company.

Note 1(c): - Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and the accompanying disclosures as at date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses for the years presented. 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 under different assumptions and conditions. The 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer goods to the customers. Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract.

The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration.



b. Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets

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

c. Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provision of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgments in making assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Companies past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

e. Recoverability of Trade Receivable

Judgments are required in the assessing the recoverability of trade receivables and determining provision against those receivables. The management assesses the credibility of the counterparty, the amount and timing for the future payments and possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non- payment.



f. Provisions

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

g. Estimation of defined benefit obligation

The Company provides defined benefit employee retirement plans. The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for post employment plans include the discount rate, salary escalation rate, attrition rate and mortality rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of such obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate, salary escalation rate and attrition rate at the end of each year. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government bonds of maturity approximating the terms of the related plan liability and attrition rate and salary escalation rate is determined based on the company's past trends adjusted for expected changes in rate in the future.



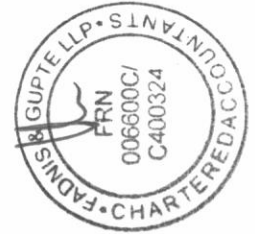
National Steel And Agro Industries Limited

Financial Year 2023-24

Note No.2 - Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block (At Cost)				Depreciation/ Amortization				Net Block	
	Opening Balance	Addition	Deduction	Total Gross	Up To	For The	Written	Up To	As at	As at
	As On	During	During	Block As At	01.04.2023	Period	Back	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	01.04.2023	The Year	The Year	31.03.2024						
Property, Plant & Equipment										
Own Assets										
Free Hold Land	3,200.42	-	-	3,200.42	-	-	-	-	3,200.42	3,200.42
Building	15,854.37			15,854.37	6,121.42	1,400.06	-	7,521.48	8,332.89	9,732.95
Plant & Machinery	76,508.02	4.41	-	76,512.43	53,269.72	4,198.26	-	57,467.98	19,044.45	23,238.30
Furniture & Fixtures	355.86	5.08	-	360.94	346.54	0.43	-	346.97	13.97	9.32
Vehicles	187.48		47.19	140.29	132.86	7.63	19.88	120.61	19.68	54.62
Office Equipments	206.25	16.91	-	223.16	199.72	5.68		205.40	17.76	6.53
Computer	449.48	199.68	1.71	647.45	443.96	21.82	1.38	464.40	183.05	5.52
Total	96,761.88	226.08	48.90	96,939.06	60,514.22	5,633.88	21.28	66,126.84	30,812.22	36,247.66

(Rs. In Lakhs)



Financial Year 2022-23

Particulars	Gross Block (At Cost)				Depreciation/ Amortization				Net Block	
	Opening Balance As On 01.04.2022	Addition During The Year	Deduction During The Year	Total Gross Block As At 31.03.2023	Up To 01.04.2022	For The Period	Written Back	Up To 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Property, Plant & Equipment										
Own Assets	3,200.42	-	-	3,200.42	-	-	-	-	3,200.42	3,200.42
Free Held Land										
Building	15,854.37	-	-	15,854.37	5,577.90	543.52	-	6,121.42	9,732.95	10,276.47
Plant & Machinery	76,508.02	-	-	76,508.02	49,068.31	4,201.41	-	53,269.72	23,238.30	27,439.71
Furniture & Fixtures	355.86	-	-	355.86	346.29	0.25	-	346.54	9.32	9.57
Vehicles	203.94	-	16.46	187.48	103.10	46.22	16.46	132.86	54.62	100.84
Office Equipments	204.15	2.10	-	206.25	195.33	4.39	-	199.72	6.53	8.82
Computer	448.31	2.17	1.00	449.48	442.53	1.75	0.32	443.96	5.52	5.78
Total	96,775.07	4.27	17.46	96,761.88	55,733.46	4,797.54	16.78	60,514.22	36,247.66	41,041.61

Note No.2.1 Property, Plant & Equipment : There are no charges by the unsecured lenders of the Company (Refer note no 15.1)

Note No.2.2 The aggregate depreciation has been included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit & Loss (note no.29)

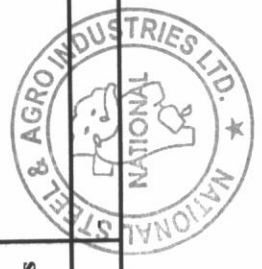


Note No.3 Capital work -in -progress (Rs. In Lakhs)				
As at March 31st, 2024				
Particulars	As at April 01, 2023 (1)	Additions (2)	Transferred to PPE (3)	As at March31, 2024 1+2 - 3 = (4)
Building Under Construction (Colony), WIP		14.82		14.82
Total	-	14.82	-	14.82

Capital work -in -progress (Rs in Lakhs)				
As at March 31st, 2023				
Particulars	As at April 01, 2022 (1)	Additions (2)	Transferred to PPE (3)	As at March31, 2023 1+2-3=(4)
Building Under Construction (Colony), WIP		-		-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note No.3.1 Capital work -in -progress (CWIP) ageing schedule 2023-24 (Rs. In Lakhs)					
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
CWIP					
Project in progress	14.82	-	-	-	14.82

Capital work -in -progress (CWIP) ageing schedule 2022-23 (Rs in Lakhs)					
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
CWIP					
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-



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Note No.4 - Other Intangible Assets 2023-24

Particulars	Opening Balance		Addition During The Year	Deduction During The Year	Total Gross Block As At 31.03.2024	Up To 01.04.2023	For The Period	Written Back	Up To 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
	As On 01.04.2023	As At 31.03.2024									
Computer Software	454.83	454.83	5.35	-	460.18	454.79	0.42	-	455.21	4.96	0.04
Total	454.83	454.83	5.35	-	460.18	454.79	0.42	-	455.21	4.96	0.04

Other Intangible Assets 2022-23

Particulars	Opening Balance		Addition During The Year	Deduction During The Year	Total Gross Block As At 31.03.2023	Up To 01.04.2022	For The Period	Written Back	Up To 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
	As On 01.04.2022	As At 31.03.2023									
Computer Software	454.83	454.83	-	-	454.83	430.67	24.12	-	454.79	0.04	24.16
Total	454.83	454.83	-	-	454.83	430.67	24.12	-	454.79	0.04	24.16



National Steel and Agro Industries Limited

Notes on Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Note 5 - Other Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(i) Security Deposits (Unsecured, considered good)	1,093.87	873.32
Total	1,093.87	873.32

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Note 6 - Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(i) TDS Receivable	3,278.13	2,384.60
Total	3,278.13	2,384.60

(Rs. in Lakhs)

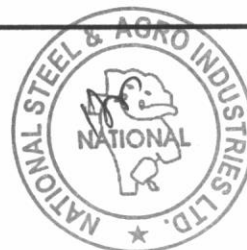
Note 7 - Other Non-Current Assets	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(7.1) Capital Advances (Unsecured, Considered good)	86.25	86.25
Less: Impairment Provision	6.90	-
Net Capital Advances	79.35	-
(7.2) Advances other than capital advances		
(i) Security deposits (Unsecured, considered good)	2.63	4.55
Total	81.98	90.80

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Note 8 - Inventories	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(8.1) Inventories		
Raw Materials	5,587.17	2,723.49
Work in Progress	1,279.40	25.78
Finished Goods	5,265.83	51.52
Stock-in Trade (In respect of goods acquired for trading)	1,050.09	717.03
Stores and Spares and Consumables	642.86	504.54
Goods In Transit	3,281.37	-
Scrap	934.09	612.68
Less: Provision for Slow & Non Moving Inventory	(335.55)	(56.08)
Total	17,705.26	4,578.96

(8.2) - Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. The cost formulas used are Weighted Average Cost for Raw Material, Ancillary Raw Material and Stores & Spares. The cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase including duties and taxes (Other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), Conversion cost and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(8.3) - The carrying amount of inventory was hypothecated to Banks/JMFARC for working capital facilities till Previous year amounting to Rs. 4,578.96 lakhs.



(Rs. in Lakhs)

Note 9 - Trade Receivables	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(9.1) Considered Good - Unsecured	21,772.59	626.33
(9.2) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	2,183.27	19,528.64
Total	23,955.86	20,154.97
Less: Provision for Expected Credit Loss/ loss allowance	2,337.70	19,528.64
Total	21,618.16	626.33

The provision for impairment of trade receivable has been made on the basis of Expected Credit Loss Model and other cases based judgement made by the management. To the extent of impairment provision, the trade receivables have been classified as doubtful and the remaining have been considered as good.

The provision for expected credit loss is recognised on the basis of historical data and forward looking conditions on receivables classified as good and recoverable as well as those classified as doubtful.

For the purpose of above classification receivables having classification as significant increase in credit risk includes provision on receivable considered good. Accordingly receivables considered good are net of Expected Credit Loss provision made there against.

Movement in allowance for credit losses of receivables is as below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,528.64	19,528.64
Charged during the year	154.43	-
Reversed due to write off during the year	(17,345.37)	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,337.70	19,528.64



Note 9.3 - Trade Receivable Ageing

2023-2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
		3,886.55	-	-	-	-		
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	17,886.04	3,886.55	-	-	-	-	21,772.59	
(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	-	-	-	-	2,183.27	-	2,183.27	
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	17,886.04	3,886.55	-	-	-	2,183.27	23,955.86	

2022-2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
		694.28	-	-	-	-		
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	694.28	-	-	-	-	-	694.28	
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.09	
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	1.03	4.14	0.08	19,455.35	19,460.60	
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	694.28	0.09	1.03	4.14	0.08	19,455.35	20,154.97	



(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 10 - Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(10.1) Balance With Banks		
In Current accounts	400.24	493.57
(10.2) Cash in hand	-	2.40
Total	400.24	495.97
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 11 - Bank Balance Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Earmarked balance with banks	21.12	18.41
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings and guarantees;	50.00	51.50
Total	71.12	69.91
Note: Includes unpaid Dividend Rs. 12.31 lakhs current year (Previous year Rs.12.31 lakhs).		
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 12 - Other Current Assets	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(12.1) Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to Suppliers	65.40	390.00
Considered good-Unsecured	616.58	1,035.86
Doubtful having significant increase in credit risk		
Total	681.98	1,425.86
Less: Impairment Provision	616.58	1,035.86
Net Advances to Suppliers	65.40	390.00
(12.2) Advances to Employees	4.81	8.11
(12.3) Prepaid expenses	117.89	106.75
(12.4) Accrued Income	3.55	-
(12.5) Balances with Govt. Authorities	1,397.47	1,588.10
Total	1,589.12	2,092.96
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 13 - Equity Share Capital	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Authorized		
5,95,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights (Previous year 5,95,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	5,950.00	5,950.00
55,50,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each (Previous year 55,50,000 4% Redeemable cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each)	5,550.00	5,550.00
	11,500.00	11,500.00
Issued		
85,26,177 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights (Previous year 4,45,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	852.62	4,450.00
	852.62	4,450.00
Subscribed and fully paid up		
85,26,177 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights (Previous year 4,45,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	852.62	4,450.00
Total	852.62	4,450.00



(13.1) - Details of shareholding by Holding Company M/s JSW Steel Coated Products Limited:			
	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023	
Class of Shares			
Equity Shares	85,26,177	-	
(13.2) - The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:			
	As at		As at
	31st March, 2024		31 March, 2023
Class of shares/ Name of shareholder	No. of Shares	% held	% held
Equity shares			
JSW Steel Coated Products ltd.	85,26,177	100%	-
Santosh Shakra	-	-	22.60
NSIL Infotech Limited	-	-	9.30
Shakra Brothers Pvt. Lid.	-	-	5.11
(13.3) - Reconciliation of Number of Shares			
	As at		As at
	31st March, 2024		As at 31 March, 2023
Equity Shares			
Shares at the beginning of the year	4,45,00,000		4,45,00,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	85,26,177		-
Less: Shares extinguished during the year	(4,45,00,000)		-
Shares at the end of the year	85,26,177		4,45,00,000
Pursuant to order of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, 4,45,00,000 Equity shares issued earlier have been cancelled on 19th May 2023. Further 85,26,177 Equity Shares have been allotted to JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd. being successful bidder on infusion of funds.			
(13.4) - Terms/ rights to shareholder			
1. The Company has issued Equity shares with voting rights only of face value of Rs. 10 each and each share carries right to one vote.			
2. Liquidation: 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 of shareholding.			
3. In the view of accumulated, losses no dividend is proposed during the year. Unpaid dividend Rs. 12.30 lakhs pertaining to Financial year 2017-18.			



(13.5) - Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter Name	No. of Shares (As on 31.03.2024)	% of total shares	No. of Shares (As on 31.03.2023)	% of total shares	% Change during the year
JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd.	85,26,177	100%			100%
Abhadevi Shakra			1,53,039	0.34	(0.34)
Dinesh Chandra Shakra			21,000	0.05	(0.05)
Nitesh Shakra			8,000	0.02	(0.02)
Sandhya Khandelwal			12,600	0.03	(0.03)
Santosh Shakra			1,00,55,257	22.60	(22.60)
Sarvesh D Shakra			60,000	0.13	(0.13)
Suresh Chandra Shakra (HUF)			10,000	0.02	(0.02)
Suresh Chandra Shakra and Santosh Shakra (Trustee of Mahakosh Family Trust)			3,750	0.01	(0.01)
Umesh Shakra (Trustee of Shashwat Trust)			92,350	0.21	(0.21)
Ankesh Shakra			59,900	0.13	(0.13)
Anik Industries Ltd.			30,000	0.07	(0.07)
APL International Private Limited			9,16,800	2.06	(2.06)
Mahakosh Holdings Pvt. Ltd.			1,50,000	0.34	(0.34)
NSIL Infotech Limited			41,35,900	9.29	(9.29)
Nutrela Marketing Pvt. Ltd.			12,20,000	2.74	(2.74)
Ruchi Infrastructure Limited			13,71,800	3.08	(3.08)
Ruchi Soya Industries Limited			8,83,500	1.99	(1.99)
Sarthak Global Ltd.			1,67,150	0.38	(0.38)
Shakra Brothers Pvt. Ltd.			22,78,117	5.11	(5.11)
Soyumm Marketing Private Limited			83,000	0.19	(0.19)
Vishal Soyamul Pvt.Ltd.			4,72,800	1.06	(1.06)
TOTAL	85,26,177	100%	2,21,84,963	49.85	(49.85)



(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 14 - Other Equity	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(14.1) - Capital Reserve		
(14.1.1) - Capital Subsidy		
Balance at the beginning of the year	32.67	32.67
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Deduction during the year	-	-
(14.1.2) - Capital Reserve on Account of CIRP		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	15,908.36	-
Less: Deduction during the year	-	-
Total	15,941.03	32.67
(14.2) - Securities Premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,957.34	5,957.34
Add: issued during the year	-	-
Less: Change on account of CIRP	(5,957.34)	-
Total	-	5,957.34
(14.3) - Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	2,251.30
Add: Addition during the year	-	(2,251.30)
Less: Transferred to Retained Earnings	-	-
Total	-	-
(14.4) - Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,61,861.06)	(1,59,927.95)
Add: Net Profit/ (Net Loss) For the current year	30,435.06	(4,249.81)
Add: Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument For the current year	-	2,251.30
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) during the Year.	-	-
-Re-measurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans (Net of taxes)	99.35	65.39
	(1,31,326.65)	(1,61,861.06)
Total (14.1+14.2+14.3+14.4)	(1,15,385.62)	(1,55,871.05)
(14.5) - Purpose of each reserve within Equity		
Capital Reserve:		
1) The Capital Reserve represents the Capital Subsidy in the nature of promoters contribution. At the time of transition to Ind AS, it has not been considered as a part of retained earnings and has been considered as a separate category of equity under the head Capital Reserve.		
2) The Capital Reserve also represents amount towards Share Capital, Securities Premium and Preference Share Capital written off as per CIRP order.		
Securities Premium: Securities premium is used to record premium received on issue of shares. The reserve will be used in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.		
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 15 - Borrowings - Non Current	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Unsecured		
Debt Component of Compound Financial Instrument	-	2,822.89
Interest on Debt Component of Compound financial Instrument	-	2,678.13
Less: Current Borrowing (note no.18.1.2+18.1.3)	-	(5,501.02)
Loan from Holding Company		
JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd.	1,61,269.32	-
Total	1,61,269.32	-
(15.1) - Terms & Conditions: Interest payable annually after moratorium for 3 years. Principal Repayment in 12 equal instalments starting from end of 4th year onwards. The tenor of Loan shall be 15 years. The year will start at 1st June to 31st May comprising of 12 months. No security/ charge is proposed to be created on NSAIL assets by JSWSCPL. The charge in favour of the Financial creditors has been satisfied, fresh charge in favour of JSWSCPL is not created.		
(15.2) - The term loan of the Company till previous year was secured by way of first charge on all immovable properties including Plant & Equipment, hypothecation of all the company's movables (save and except book debts and stock) including movable machinery, spares and tools both present and future along with personal guarantee of the Promoter Director and second charge on current assets of the Company.		



(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 16 - Provisions	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Employee Benefits		
(16.1) Provision for compensated absences Long Term (Refer current portion of provisions in note no.22)	-	137.33
(16.2) Provision for Gratuity	324.60	746.38
Total	324.60	883.71
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 17 - Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
The Movement of deferred Tax account is as follows		
Deferred Tax Liabilities (a)	7,209.24	26,199.39
MAT Credit Entitlement (b)	(329.87)	(329.87)
Deferred Tax Assets (c)	(6,879.38)	(25,869.52)
Total Deferred Tax Assets (b+c)	(7,209.24)	(26,199.39)
Net Deferred Tax (Assets)/ Liability (to the extent of DTL available)	-	-
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 18 - Borrowings - Current	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Loan from Banks		
- Secured		
(18.1) Loan repayable on demand	-	-
(18.1.1) From Others including interest accrued and due	-	1,48,737.08
- Unsecured		
(18.1.2) Debt Component of Compound Financial Instrument (Refer Note no.15)	-	2,822.89
(18.1.3) Interest on Debt Component of Compound financial Instrument	-	2,678.13
Total	-	1,54,238.10
(18.2) Loan for working capital till previous year was secured by way of hypothecation of company's entire stocks of raw materials, stock in process, finished goods, stores & spares, stock in transit, other current assets both present and future and second charge over entire fixed assets of the company along with personal guarantee of the Promoter Director.		
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 19 - Trade Payables	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(19.1) Total Outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	261.27	759.73
(19.2) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	28,974.77	22,603.32
Total	29,236.04	23,363.05
(19.3) No interest has been provided in the books of account in the previous year on payments made to the suppliers beyond the appointed date in view of undergoing Insolvency Proceedings.		
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 March 31, 2024 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.		
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
i) Principal amount and interest due there on remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act		
Principal	261.27	759.73
Interest	-	178.16
ii) The amount of interest credit by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
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.	-	178.16
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	178.16
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 enterprises for the purpose of disallowance expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006		



Note 19.4 - Trade Payable Ageing

2023-24

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due Amount	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	203.46	57.81	-	-	-	261.27
(ii) Others	19,362.88	9,609.89	2.00	-	-	28,974.77
		-	-	-	-	-
	19,566.34	9,667.70	2.00	-	-	29,236.04

2022-23

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due Amount	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	290.89	459.34	-	9.50	759.73
(ii) Others	-	1,517.22	8,716.60	8.15	12,361.35	22,603.32
	-	1,808.11	9,175.94	8.15	12,370.85	23,363.05



(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 20 - Other Financial Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Salary, Bonus and Exgratia Payable	80.16	387.38
Unpaid Interim Equity dividend	12.31	12.31
Total	92.47	399.69
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 21 - Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(21.1) - Contract Liabilities (Advances from customers) (Refer note below)	96.08	11,152.81
(21.2) - Sundry Creditors for Capital Goods	-	-
(21.3) - Others		
(i) - Statutory Dues Payable	57.56	3,072.00
(ii) - Interest Payable to MSME suppliers (Refer note no. 19.3)	-	178.16
(iii) - Other Payable	7.50	15.12
(iv) - Other Interest Payable	-	5,306.32
Total	161.14	19,724.41
(21.4) - Other interest payable includes interest on input tax credit for invoices not paid within the statutory time period in the previous year.		
(21.5) - Details of Contract Liabilities:		
Contract Liability	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Opening contract liabilities	11,152.81	9,938.97
Less: Amount recognised in revenue	(465.64)	(58.36)
Amount received in advance during the year-	79.76	1,304.84
Less: Amount refunded/write back to customers	(10,670.85)	(32.64)
Closing contract liabilities	96.08	11,152.81
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 22 - Provisions	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Employee benefits		
(22.1) Provision for compensated absences	51.51	187.96
(22.2) Provision for other employee benefits	67.80	84.68
Total	119.31	272.64
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 23 - Revenue From Operations	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Sale of Products	63,739.69	14,931.25
Sale of Services	41,644.83	45,023.12
Other Operating Revenues	6,636.14	4,698.00
Total	1,12,020.66	64,652.37
Details of Revenue From Operations		
(23.1) - Sale of Products;		
(a) Manufactured Goods	54,528.55	3,027.38
(b) Sale of Power	-	37.82
(c) Traded Goods	9,211.14	11,866.05
Total (a+b+c)	63,739.69	14,931.25
(23.2) - Sale of Services;		
Job Work Charges Received	41,644.83	45,023.12
(23.3) - Other Operating Revenues;		
Miscellaneous Sales	336.92	233.98
VAT Subsidy	86.36	-
Sales of Scrap	6,212.86	4,464.02
Total	6,636.14	4,698.00



(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 24 - Other Income	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Other Non-Operating Income	181.84	73.45
Interest Received	61.86	35.11
Net Profit on Sale of Investment	-	-
Net Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	1.52	-
Total	245.22	108.56
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 25 - Cost of Materials Consumed	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Particulars		
Opening Stock	2,723.49	401.37
Add: Purchases	86,493.96	36,442.63
	89,217.45	36,844.00
Less: Closing Stock	5,587.17	2,723.49
Cost of Material Consumed	83,630.28	34,120.51
Note 25 (a) - Purchase of Stock in Trade	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Steel Product and Others	7,479.79	11,231.45
Total	7,479.79	11,231.45
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 26 - Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in Trade and WIP	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Closing Stock		
Finished Goods	5,265.83	51.52
Work in Progress	1,279.40	25.78
Scrap & Waste	934.09	612.68
Stock-in- Trade - Traded Goods	1,050.09	717.03
Total	8,529.41	1,407.01
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods	51.52	123.05
Work in Progress	25.78	35.09
Scrap & Waste	612.68	178.41
Stock-in- Trade - Traded Goods	717.03	66.05
Total	1,407.01	402.60
Net increase/ (decrease)	7,122.40	1,004.41
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 27 - Employee Benefits Expenses	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Salaries and Wages	3,235.82	3,352.76
Contributions to Provident Fund	172.89	220.13
Contributions to Gratuity Fund	123.26	125.91
Employers State Insurance (ESIC)	11.46	15.05
Staff Welfare Expenses	120.48	72.33
Total	3,663.91	3,786.18



Disclosure required by Ind As 19- Employee Benefit

Defined Benefit Plan :

(a) A general description of the employees benefit plan :

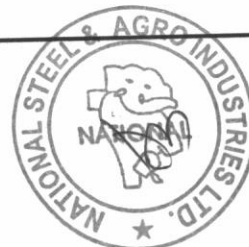
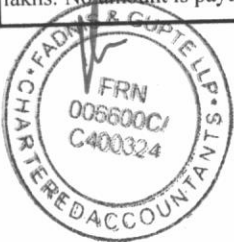
The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a funded defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of the employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

(b) Details of defined benefit plan – As per Actuarial Valuation are as follows :

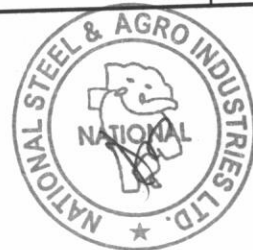
	Gratuity (Funded) 2023-24	Gratuity (Funded) 2022-23
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation (Rs in Lakhs)		
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	1,168.29	1,179.25
Current Service Cost	62.48	68.89
Interest Cost	81.06	83.42
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(103.60)	(78.29)
Transfer out liabilities	(464.66)	-
Benefits paid	(119.01)	(84.98)
Past Service Cost (Non Vested benefits)	-	-
Past Service Cost (Vested Benefits)	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	624.56	1,168.29
Reconciliation of opening and closing balance of Fair value of Plan Assets		
Fair value of Plan Assets at beginning of the year	343.35	407.14
Interest Income	20.39	26.40
Return on Plan Assets excluding interest income	(4.24)	(5.21)
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Employer contribution	-	-
Benefits paid	(119.01)	(84.98)
Fair value of Plan Assets at end of the year	241.00	343.35
Total Actuarial Gain /(Loss) Recognized during the year	99.36	73.08
Reconciliation of Fair Value of Assets and Obligation		
Fair value of Plan Assets	241.00	343.35
Present Value of Obligation	624.56	1,168.29
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet	(383.56)	(824.94)
Expenses required to be recognized during the year as per actuarial certificate:		
Current Service Cost	62.48	68.89
Interest Cost	81.06	83.42
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(20.39)	(26.40)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(99.36)	(73.08)
Net Cost	23.79	52.83
Expenses recognized during the year under the head "Employees Remuneration and Benefits"		
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognized for the period	(103.60)	(78.29)
Return on plan assets excluding net interest	4.24	5.21
Total actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	(99.35)	(73.08)
Sensitivity Analysis		
	DR. Discount Rate	ER Salary Escalation Rate
	PVO DR+1%	PVO ER+1%
	595.63	653.38
	PVO DR-1%	PVO ER-1%
	656.19	597.25



Actuarial Assumptions	2012-14 (Ultimate)	2012-14 (Ultimate)
Mortality Table		
Interest/ Discount Rate	6.97%	7.18%
Rate of increase in compensation	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition Rate	6.00%	0.074%
Expected average remaining service	6.63	11.00
The major categories of plan assets as a Percentage of the total plan assets		
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%
Note: the details of investment made by the insurer is not readily available with the Company.		
The estimates of Rate of Escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.		
As the investment is with the insurance company list of investment is not available so expected return is assumed to be taken from benchmark rate available on government securities for the tenure of 15 years i.e. the average future service calculated individually.		
	Compensated Absence (PL)	Compensated Absence (PL)
	2023-24	2022-23
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation (Rs in Lakhs)		
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	-	106.94
Current Service Cost	-	29.19
Interest Cost	-	7.59
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	-	7.69
Benefits paid	-	(2.30)
Past Service Cost (Non Vested benefits)	-	-
Past Service Cost (Vested Benefits)	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	-	149.11
Reconciliation of opening and closing balance of Fair value of Plan Assets		
Fair value of Plan Assets at beginning of the year	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Return on Plan Assets excluding interest income	-	-
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Employer contribution	-	(2.30)
Benefits paid	-	(2.30)
Fair value of Plan Assets at end of the year	-	(7.69)
Total Actuarial Gain /(Loss) Recognized during the year	-	(7.69)
Reconciliation of Fair Value of Assets and Obligation		
Fair value of Plan Assets	-	149.11
Present Value of Obligation	-	176.17
Short Term Compensated Absence Liability	-	325.28
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet	-	325.28
Expenses required to be recognized during the year as per actuarial certificate:		
Current Service Cost	-	29.19
Interest Cost	-	7.59
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	-	7.69
Net Cost	-	44.47
Note: During the year in order to align Company's leave encashment policy with the Holding Company, only 30 days accumulated leave encashment is payable to employees instead of previous policy of 90 days. Thus there is short term obligation towards compensated absence amounting to Rs. 51.51 lakhs. No amount is payable towards long term compensated absence to employees.		



(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note-28 - Finance Cost	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Interest expense on:		
Interest on Loan from Related Party	12,532.24	-
Interest on Debt Component of Compound Financial Instrument	-	500.09
Working Capital Loan	-	-
Other Borrowing Cost	21.24	50.48
Total	12,553.48	550.57
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note-29 - Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
(i) Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipment	5,633.88	4,797.54
(ii) Amortisation on Intangible Assets	0.42	24.12
Total	5,634.30	4,821.66
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 30 - Other Expenses	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Consumption of stores and spare parts	1,512.02	884.46
Consumption of Packing materials	1,016.66	2,150.65
Power and fuel	10,127.02	8,413.11
Rent including lease rentals	9.00	9.40
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	137.96	58.40
Repairs and maintenance - Plant & Machinery	187.98	165.28
Repairs and maintenance - Others	5.51	22.31
Insurance	159.37	108.02
Rates and taxes	69.90	61.73
Water and electricity	14.15	15.98
Travelling and conveyance Expenses	108.19	99.84
Postage, telegram and telephone expenses	11.66	11.16
Selling & Distribution Expenses	1,501.07	296.62
Legal and Professional charges	331.47	995.55
Remuneration to auditors		
- Statutory	7.50	7.50
- Tax audit fees	1.50	1.50
- Other certification works/reports	1.50	-
Expected Credit Loss	161.33	10.76
Provision For Slow & Non Moving Inventory	279.46	56.08
Net Loss on Foreign Currency transactions and translation	-	1,570.10
Miscellaneous expenses (below 1% of revenue from operation)	624.18	566.33
Total	16,267.43	15,504.78
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Note 31 - Other Comprehensive Income	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Particulars		
(A) - Items that will not be reclassified into profit or loss		
(i) Re-measurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	99.35	65.39
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	99.35	65.39



32. Resolution under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) Mumbai Bench vide its order dated 19th May, 2023 has approved the Resolution Plan in favour of JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (Resolution Applicant). The Resolution Applicant has paid total amount towards payment of the unpaid CIRP cost (if any), excess interim management cost and one-time satisfaction and discharged off all claims and debts against the Company including payment to financial creditors and operational creditors (including workman and employees, Government and statutory authorities.) for a sum of Rs.62,100 lakhs.

33. During the year the Company has changed the accounting policy for valuation of inventory from First in First Out (FIFO) to Weighted Average Method. This has resulted in decrease in inventory valuation from 1,278.24 lakhs to 1,233.60 lakhs as on 01st April, 2022 in order to give the effect of this change the Company has restated the opening Balance Sheet at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to comparative financial statements in accordance with requirement of Ind As 8.

Particulars	01.04.2022	01.04.2023
Value of Inventory as per FIFO (Old Method)	1,278.24 lakhs	4509.62 lakhs
Value of Inventory as per Weighted Average (New Method)	1,233.60 lakhs	4578.95 lakhs

34. Going Concern

As on 31st March, 2024, Company's net worth has been fully eroded and stand at Rs. (-)1,14,533.00 lakhs. As the Resolution Plan is successfully implemented, the results have been prepared on "going concern" basis.

35. Exceptional Items:

The exceptional items amounting to Rs 40,275.96 lakhs is on account of settlement of operational creditors as per the scheme of CIRP.

36. a) Capital Commitment

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	2023-24	2022-23
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account	12.72	0.00



b) Contingent Liabilities not provided for

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
i)	Outstanding Bank Guarantees	50.00	50.00
ii)	Claims against the Company/disputed liabilities not acknowledged as debts	-	114.00

37. Payment to Statutory Auditors

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
(i) Statutory Auditors Fees	7.50	7.50
(ii) Tax Audit Fees	1.50	1.50
(iii) Other Certification Works/ Reports	1.50	-
Total	10.50	9.00

38. There are no investment properties held by the Company.

39. The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets during the year.

40. There are no borrowings from Banks or Financial Institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

41. The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMP's and related parties as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, either severally or jointly with any other person that are: -

- I. Repayable on demand or,
- II. Without specifying the any terms or period of repayment.

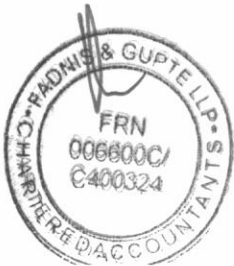
42. The Company has capital work in progress as at the Balance Sheet date the details are disclosed in Note no. 03.

43. The Company does not have any Intangible Assets under Development.

44. The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any Bank or Financial Institution. Till previous year it was declared as wilful defaulter by Union Bank of India and Punjab National Bank.

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against Company for holding any Benami Property under Prohibitions of Benami Transactions Act,1988 (Earlier titled as Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act,1988.

45. The Company has no transaction with Companies which are struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act,2013 or under section 530 of Companies Act, 1956.



46. No charges are pending for registration with the Registrar of Companies (ROC).
47. The Company does not have layers as prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of The Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers Rules, 2017. The company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture.
48. The Board of Directors of the company in their meeting held on 09-Oct-2023 have decided to merge the company with M/s JSW Steel Coated Products Limited, the Parent Company, as going concern. Accordingly, the scheme of amalgamation has been filed with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench for approval. The proceedings are on going at NCLT.
49. A). No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall,
- (1) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (2) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- B). The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall
- (1) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (2) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
50. The Company does not have transaction 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
51. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
52. The Company is not required to incur any expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility.
53. Disclosure required under Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment:
- a) The company operates in one operating segment Steel Coils and Sheets as per Ind AS 108- Operating Segments.
- b) **Details of revenue from single customer more than 10%:**
Revenue from 2 customers each exceeding 10% of the total revenue of the Company:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Customer	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
1	95,586.77	44,848.36
2	00.00	7,953.26



54. Disclosure of Related Parties and Key Management Personnel with whom transactions entered as per Ind AS-24:

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

Names of related parties where there are transactions and description of relationships:

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Details of Group Companies	
JSW Steel Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company
JSW Paints Private Limited	Group Company of JSW Steel Ltd.
Piombino Steel Limited	Group Company of JSW Steel Ltd.
Bhushan Power And Steel Limited	Group Company of JSW Steel Ltd.
Everbest Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	Group Company of JSW Steel Ltd.
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	
Mr. Satya Srinivas	CFO Appointed w.e.f. June 8, 2023
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	Directors Resigned w.e.f. August 31, 2023
Ms. Anusha Chandwani	Company Secretary Resigned w.e.f. July 31, 2023
Relative of KMP	
Mrs. Ushadevi Shahra	Wife of Ex- Promoter till May 19, 2023
Independent/Non-Independent Director	
Mr. Ashok Kumar Jain	Non-Executive Director Appointed w.e.f. May 24, 2023
Mr. Sanjay Goyal	Non-Executive Director Appointed w.e.f. May 19, 2023
Mr. Chandrasekaran Prabhakaran	Non-Executive Director Appointed w.e.f. May 24, 2023
Ms. Deeepa Yezdegardi	Woman Director Appointed w.e.f. July 07, 2023
Mr. Anunay Kumar	Director Appointed w.e.f. May 19, 2023 till May 24 2023
Ms. Rakhi Jain	Director Appointed w.e.f. May 19, 2023 till May 24 2023
Resolution Professional / Entity in which RP has control or significant influence	
Mr. Dushyant C Dave	Resolution Professional till May 18, 2023
Decode Resolvency International Pvt. Ltd.	

Details of transaction during the year with related parties:

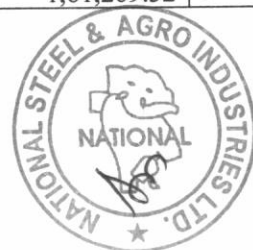
Particulars	Relationship	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Job Work Charges Received			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	38,809.60	49,171.12
Warehousing Charges Received			



JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	30.30	0.14
JSW Steel Limited	Holding Company	36.82	-
Brand Charges Received			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	54.38	-
Sale of Products			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	63,602.09	-
Sale of Scrap			
JSW Steel Limited	Holding Company	472.36	-
Purchase of Raw Material			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	51,994.38	40,611.03
JSW Steel Limited	Holding Company	12,287.58	-
JSW Paints Private Limited	Other Related Party of JSW Steel	5,312.78	1,460.47
Piombino Steel Limited	Subsidiary of JSW Steel	26,871.12	-
Bhushan Power And Steel Limited	Subsidiary of JSW Steel	10,091.10	-
Freight Charges Paid			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	1,007.70	-
Freight Charges Received			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	541.77	-
Claim & Settlement Receivable Write Off			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	43.28	-
Other Income (Food & Accomodation)			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	-	15.42
Claim & Settlement Liability Write Off			
JSW Paints Private Limited	Other Related Party of JSW Steel	(453.83)	-
Interest Paid on Late Payment			
Bhushan Power And Steel Limited	Subsidiary of JSW Steel	24.65	-
Brokerage & Commission			
Everbest Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	Other Related Party of JSW Steel	124.36	-



Professional Fees			
Mr.Dushyant C Dave	Resolution Professional	18.08	144.26
Decode Resolvency International Pvt. Ltd.	Enterprise over which the Resolution Professional exercise significant control	10.35	57.75
Rent Paid			
Mrs.Ushadevi Shahra	Wife of Ex-Promoter	1.64	12.04
Remuneration			
Mr. Ashok Kumar Jain *	KMP	47.72	-
Mr. Satya Srinivas *	KMP	52.43	-
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	KMP	30.43	54.40
Ms. Anusha Chandwani	KMP	3.82	9.72
* Reimbursement to Holding Company against payment of salary.			
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment			
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	KMP	0.98	-
Ms. Anusha Chandwani	KMP	0.14	-
Sitting Fee			
Mr. Anunay Kumar	Director	1.00	-
Ms. Rakhi Jain	Director	1.00	-
Introduction of Equity Share Capital			
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Holding Company	852.62	-
Receivable (Payable) as at end of the year			
Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Trade Receivables	21,766.44	694.27
JSW Steel Limited	Trade Payable	(11,735.75)	(467.84)
JSW Paints Private Limited	Trade Payable	(1,094.94)	(607.51)
Piombino Steel Limited	Trade Payable	(9,230.10)	-
Bhushan Power And Steel Limited	Trade Payable	(5,072.65)	-
Everbest Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	Trade Payable	(35.43)	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Borrowings	1,61,269.32	-



JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Equity Share Capital	852.62	-
Usha Devi Sahara	Trade Payable	-	(0.12)
Decode Resolvency International Pvt. Ltd.	Trade Payable	-	(0.95)
Shreyam Power And Steel Industries Limited (Group Company till May 19, 2023)	Trade Receivables	1,822.52	1,822.52
Ruchi Infrastructure Ltd. (Group Company till May 19, 2023)	Trade Receivables	360.76	360.76

The related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's length transactions.



Note.55 - Capital management

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 market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. In order to maintain the capital structure, the Company monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves and debt includes maturities of finance lease obligations and bank overdraft.

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Borrowings	1,61,269.32	1,54,238.10
Gross Debt	1,61,269.32	1,54,238.10
Cash and Cash equivalents & other Bank balances	471.36	565.88
Net Debt (A)	1,60,797.96	1,53,672.22
Total Equity (as per Balance Sheet)(B)	(1,14,533.00)	(1,51,421.05)
Net Gearing (A/B)	(1.40)	(1.01)



Note.56 - Income Tax

a) Income Tax Expense

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Current Tax		
Current Tax expense	-	-
Income tax for earlier years	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Total Deferred Tax Expense charged to P&L	-	-
MAT Credit Available	(329.87)	(329.87)
Total	(329.87)	(329.87)

b) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Profit Before Tax	30,435.05	(4,249.81)
Applicable Tax Rate	31.20	31.20
Income Tax Calculated at Income Tax Rate (A)	9,495.74	-
Tax Effect of :		
Expenses disallowed debited to statement of Profit and Loss (B)	5,830.35	1,753.20
Expenses allowed (C)	(6,665.15)	982.18
Carry Forward Losses (D)	(8,660.95)	(2,735.38)
Current Tax Provision (A+B+C+D)	-	-
Deffered Tax Provision	-	-
Tax for earlier years	-	-
Tax Expenses Recognised in the Statement of profit and Loss	-	-
Effective Tax Rate	-	-

c) Movement in Deferred Tax asset/ Deferred Tax Liability

Significant Component of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31st, 2024 are as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Opening Balance	Recognised profit & loss	Closing Balance
Business Loss carry forwards	(1,899.70)	(228.64)	(2,128.34)
Expenses deductible in future years:			
-Provisions allowances for doubtful receivables and others	(6,416.12)	5,494.39	(921.73)
Compensated absences and retirement benefits	(419.06)	265.76	(153.30)
Others	-	(4,014.75)	(4,014.75)
Total deferred tax assets			
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property plant and equipment	8,734.88	(1,525.64)	7,209.24
others	-	-	-
Deferred tax Assets not recognised	-	8.88	8.88
Total deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)



Note.57

Financial Instrument - Accounting classifications and fair values measurements

The fair value of the assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in forced or liquidation sale.

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

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

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

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

Level 2 : other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

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



The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels of in the fair value hierarchy :

As at 31st March, 2024

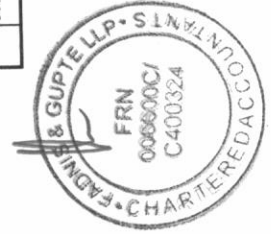
FVTOCI	FVOCI - equity instruments	Carrying amount		Fair value			Total Fair Value
		Financial assets - amortised cost	Financial liabilities - amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Trade receivables	-	21,618.16	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	400.24	-	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	71.12	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	1,093.87	-	-	-	-	-
	-	23,183.39	-	-	-	-	23,183.39
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Borrowings	-	-	1,61,269.32	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	29,236.04	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	92.47	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,90,597.83	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value							
Borrowings	-	-	1,61,269.32	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,61,269.32	-	-	-	-

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, borrowings, trade payable, other financial assets and financial liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.



As at 31st March, 2023		(Rs. In Lakhs)					
	FYOCI - equity instruments	Carrying amount		Fair value			
		Financial assets - amortised cost	Financial liabilities - amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Trade receivables	-	626.33	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	495.97	-	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	69.91	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	873.32	-	-	-	-	-
	-	2,065.53	-	-	-	-	2,065.53
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Borrowings	-	-	1,54,238.10	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	23,363.05	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	399.69	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,78,000.84	-	-	-	1,78,000.84

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, borrowings, trade payable, other financial assets and financial liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.



Note.58

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Interest risk

Risk management framework

The Company's management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company conduct yearly risk assessment activities 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 systems are reviewed regularly 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.

The Company has a system in place to ensure risk identification and ongoing periodic risk assessment is carried out. The Board of directors periodically monitors the risk assessment.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. The company generally doesn't have collateral.

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

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Trade receivables	21,618.16	626.33
Cash and cash equivalents	400.24	495.97
Other bank balances	71.12	69.91
Other financial assets	1,093.87	873.32

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region of the Company was:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Within India	21,618.16	626.33

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances at the reporting date by type of counterparty was:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Product Marketing company	21,618.16	626.33
Cash and cash equivalents	400.24	495.97



Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

An impairment analysis is performed for all major customers at each reporting date on an individual basis. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous group and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Bank balances and deposits with banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the company's finance department as per Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Board of directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

(ii) 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 due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

As at 31st March, 2024

	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	1,61,269.32	1,61,269.32	-	-	-	1,61,269
Trade payables	29,236.04	29,236.04	29,236.04	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	92.47	92.47	92.47	-	-	-
	1,90,597.83	1,90,597.83	29,328.51	-	-	1,61,269

As at 31st March, 2023

	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	1,54,238.10	1,54,238.10	1,54,238.10	-	-	-
Trade payables	23,363.05	23,363.05	23,363.05	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	399.69	399.69	399.69	-	-	-
	1,78,000.84	1,78,000.84	1,78,000.84	-	-	-



(iii) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows arising out of change in the price of a financial instrument. These include change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowing.

The company manages market risk through a risk management committee engaged in, inter alia, evaluation and identification of risk factors with the object of governing/mitigation them accordingly to company's objectives and declared policies in specific context of impact thereof on various segments of financial instruments.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchase are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Company. The Company has export sales primarily denominated in US dollars.

Exposure to currency risk

(A) Forward Contracts entered by the Company :

Particulars	No. of Contracts	Amount in F.C.	Amount in INR
Covered against Import	-	-	-
Covered against Export	-	-	-

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management is as follows:
The following exposure is not hedged as at Balance sheet date :

	As at	As at
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Export receivables	-	-
Overseas payables -USD	-	(241.94)
Overseas payables -HKD	-	(5.17)

Foreign currency sensitivity

1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax:

	As at	As at
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1% increase	-	(183.36)
1% decrease	-	(0.50)
Total increase/(decrease) in profit	-	(183.86)

A decrease of 100 basis points in the interest rates at the reporting date would have had equal but opposite effect on the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variable remain constant.



(iv) **Interest risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The entity's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	As at	
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Fixed rate instruments		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Deposit with banks	71.12	69.91
Total	71.12	69.91
Variable-rate instruments		
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Borrowings	1,61,269.32	1,54,238.10
Total	1,61,269.32	1,54,238.10

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased gain as at year end by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss
31st March, 2024	
Variable-rate instruments	(1,612.69)
Cash flow sensitivity	(1,612.69)
31st March, 2023	
Variable-rate instruments	(1,542.38)
Cash flow sensitivity	(1,542.38)

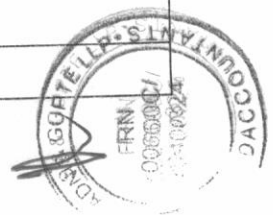
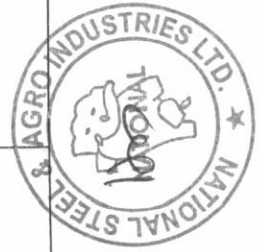
A decrease of 100 basis points in the interest rates at the reporting date would have had equal but opposite effect on the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.



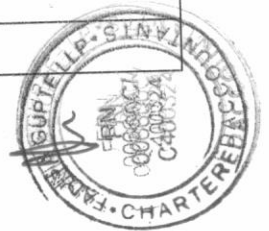
Note No. 59	Ratio	2023-24				2022-23				Changes in Percentage % (Increase)/ Decrease	Remark	
		Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator			Denominator
(a)	Current Ratio											
	Current Asset		41,383.90	29,608.96	0.04	7,864.13	1,97,997.89					
	Current Liabilities											
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt (long Term + Short Term)	1,61,269.32	(1,14,533.00)	(1.02)	1,54,238.10	(1,51,421.05)					Ratio has improved on account of write back of liabilities, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan.
		Shareholders' Equity		(1,14,533.00)		1,54,238.10	(1,51,421.05)					Ratio has improved on account of write back of liabilities, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt services	48,622.84	12,553.48	3.87	1,122.42	550.57					Ratio has improved on account of write back of liabilities, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan and increase in operating efficiency.
		Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	30,435.06			(4,249.81)						
		Earnings available for debt services = net profit (Earning after taxes) + Non-cash operating	5,634.30			4,821.66						
		Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	12,553.48			550.57						
		Net Profit after tax										
		Depreciation										
		Finance cost										
		Loss/(Profit) on Sales of Assets										
		Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments		12,553.48			550.57					
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after taxes - Preference dividend (if any)	30,435.06	(1,32,977.03)	0.03	(4,249.81)	(1,49,328.84)					Ratio has improved on account of write back of liabilities, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan and increase in operating efficiency.
		Preference dividend	30,435.06			(4,249.81)						
		Average Shareholder's Equity		(1,51,421.05)			(1,47,236.63)					
				(1,14,533.00)			(1,51,421.05)					



Ratio	2023-24			2022-23			Changes in Percentage % (Increase)/Decrease	Remark
	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator		
(c) Inventory turnover ratio							6%	
	Cost of goods sold or Sales							
	Average Inventory							
	Average Inventory = (Opening and Closing Inventory)/2							
		Sales	11,142.11	6.66	19,357.45	2,906.28		
		Manufacturing	54,528.55		3,027.38			
		Trading	9,211.14		11,866.05			
		Scrap	6,212.86		4,464.02			
		Inventory						
		Opening Inventory	4,578.96		1,233.60			
		Closing Inventory	17,705.26		4,578.96			
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio							-61%	Changes in ratio due to reduction in Job work orders and increase in Direct sales quantity.
	Net Credit Sales			3.16	64,652.37	20,466.54		
	Average Accounts Receivable							
	Net credit sales consist of gross credit sales - sales return.							
		Opening Debtors	20,154.97		20,778.10			
		Closing Debtors	23,955.86		20,154.97			
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio							-207%	Changes in ratio due to reduction in Job work orders and increase in Direct sales quantity.
	Net Credit Purchases			7.02	53,832.48	23,560.22		
	Average Accounts Payables							
	Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases - purchase return							
		Purchase	14,618.02		36,442.63			
		Manufacturing			11,231.45			
		Trading			947.49			
		Stores			767.38			
		Packing						
		Fuel	5,950.52		4,443.52			
		Average Accounts Payables						
		Opening Creditors	23,363.05		23,737.39			
		Closing Creditors	29,236.04		23,363.05			



Ratio	2023-24				2022-23				Changes in Percentage % (Increase/Decrease)	Remark
	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio			
(b) Net capital turnover ratio	9.51	1,11,934.30	11,774.95	(0.34)	64,652.37	(1,90,133.77)	2896%	Changes in ratio on account of write back of liabilities, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan and reduction in Job work orders and increase in Direct sales quantity.		
(i) Net profit ratio	0.27	30,435.05	1,11,934.30	(0.07)	(4,249.81)	64,653.37	514%	Changes in ratio on account of write back of liabilities, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan and increase in operating efficiency of the Company.		
(i) Return on Capital employed	0.92	42,988.33 30,435.05 12,553.48	46,731.36 (1,14,537.96) 1,61,269.32	(1.31)	(3,099.24) (4,249.81) 550.57	2,817.04 (1,51,421.05) 1,54,238.10	170%	Changes in ratio on account of write back of liabilities, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan and increase in operating efficiency of the Company.		
(k) Return on investment							0%			



60. Earning Per Equity Share (EPS) computed in accordance with Ind AS 33;

EARNING PER SHARE	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Profit after Tax)	30,435.06	(4,249.81)
Less: Dividend & Dividend tax on Preference Share	0.00	0.00
Profit attributable to equity holders	30,435.06	(4,249.81)
Number of Shares Issued	1,32,44,055	4,45,00,000
Basic / Diluted EPS (Rupees)	229.80	(9.55)

61. The figures in the Financial Statement have been rounded off to the nearest "lakhs" except where otherwise indicated.

62. New and amended standards.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated March 31, 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023. The Company applied these amendments for the first-time during the year.

i) **Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8**

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

ii) **Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1**

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

iii) **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12**

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.



Apart from these, consequential amendments and editorials have been made to other Ind AS like Ind AS 101, Ind AS 102, Ind AS 103, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109, Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 34.

63. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the reconstituted Board of Directors in its meeting held on 25th April, 2024. The Board of directors do not have the power to amend the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For National Steel and Agro Industries Limited

For Fadnis & Gupte LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN-006600C/C400324


Director


Director


(CA Vikram Gupte)
(Partner)
(Membership No.074814.)




(Satya Srinivas)
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Indore
Dated: 25th April'2024