

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To The Members of Amex Alloys Private Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report and Management Discussion and Analysis, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we 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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



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- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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



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- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



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- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements, refer note 31 to the financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (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, 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.



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- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. 1 April 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended 31 March 2023
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



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**C Manish Muralidhar**

Partner

(Membership No. 213649)

(UDIN: 23213649BGVBZA3708)

Place: Chennai

Date: 29 May 2023

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**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
(Referred to in paragraph (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory  
Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Amex Alloys Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

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



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### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements**

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

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Manish".

**C Manish Muralidhar**

Partner

(Membership No. 213649)

(UDIN: 23213649BGVBZA3708)

Place: Chennai

Date: 29 May 2023

**ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**(Referred to in Paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)**

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
- (a) (i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work in progress
- (ii) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work-in-progress were physically verified during the year by the Management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on our examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company has physically verified the inventory during the year in accordance with a regular programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all inventories at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no material discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such verification.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the monthly returns or statements comprising stock statements, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions





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are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective months.

- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the Iron Foundry Division of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
  - (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom duty, and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Custom duty, and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



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(b) Details of statutory dues which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2023 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Period which the Amount Relates to	Forum where Dispute is Pending
CGST Act, 2017 SGST Act, 2017 IGST Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	158.54	2017-18 2018-19 2019-20	Office of The Deputy Commissioner of Central GST And Central Excise
TNVAT Act, 2006	Sales Tax	5.10	2015-16	Proceedings of the Assistant Commissioner Avinashi Assessment Circle, Avinashi

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

(ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

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

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

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

(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) and clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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



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(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

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

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable

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

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

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, (Asset Liability Maturity (ALM) pattern) other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the



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date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a

period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C Manish Muralidhar".

**C Manish Muralidhar**

Partner

(Membership No. 213649)

(UDIN: 23213649BGVBZA3708)

Place: Chennai

Date: 29 May 2023

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023**  
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>(A) ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	5,407.27	4,729.97
(b) Capital work-in-progress		1.28	570.78
(c) Right of Use Assets	3(a)	-	141.50
(d) Other Intangible assets	4	12.95	23.68
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Other Financial assets	5(c)	143.38	146.83
(f) Income tax assets (Net)		53.75	58.95
(g) Other Non-current assets	6	228.09	429.97
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>5,846.72</b>	<b>6,101.68</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	7	2,119.79	2,308.62
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	2,534.33	2,345.08
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	60.57	82.90
(iii) Loans	5(a)	24.32	19.98
(iv) Other financial assets	5(c)	71.11	908.81
(c) Other Current assets	10	102.38	130.63
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>4,912.50</b>	<b>5,796.02</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>10,759.22</b>	<b>11,897.70</b>
<b>(B) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	11	970.00	650.00
(b) Other Equity	12	2,320.44	(1,091.00)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>3,290.44</b>	<b>(441.00)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13 (a)	1,732.39	5,577.48
(b) Provisions	15	34.14	30.62
		<b>1,766.53</b>	<b>5,608.10</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13(a)	2,476.21	2,864.23
(ia) Lease liability	3(b)	-	143.12
(ii) Trade payables	16		
A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		219.99	277.69
B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,836.73	3,183.15
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14 (b)	115.75	214.21
(b) Other current liabilities	17	46.55	40.47
(c) Provisions	15	7.02	7.73
		<b>5,702.25</b>	<b>6,730.60</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>7,468.78</b>	<b>12,338.70</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>10,759.22</b>	<b>11,897.70</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements  
In terms of our report attached

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**  
**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**C Manish Muralidhar**  
Partner  
Membership no. 213649

**R. Chellappan**  
Director  
DIN : 00016958

**V.C. Raghunath**  
Director  
DIN : 00703922

Place : Chennai  
Date : 29 May 2023

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs , as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
I Revenue from operations	18	12,158.64	11,488.86
II Other income	19	30.63	63.69
<b>III Total income (I + II)</b>		<b>12,189.27</b>	<b>11,552.55</b>
<b>IV EXPENSES</b>			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	20	6,267.47	6,360.48
Purchase of stock-in-trade	20A	96.57	-
Decrease/(increase) in inventories of work-in-progress, stock -in-trade and finished goods	21	276.88	(674.09)
Employee benefits expense	22	1,204.06	1,262.30
Finance costs	23	331.77	561.62
Depreciation and amortization expense	24	712.63	637.86
Other expenses	25	3,574.54	3,767.51
<b>Total expenses (IV)</b>		<b>12,463.92</b>	<b>11,915.68</b>
<b>V Loss before tax (III-IV)</b>		<b>(274.65)</b>	<b>(363.13)</b>
<b>VI Income tax expense</b>			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred Tax ( credit ) / charge		-	-
<b>VII Loss for the year (V - VI)</b>		<b>(274.65)</b>	<b>(363.13)</b>
<b>VIII Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans		6.09	13.35
Tax on remeasurement benefits		-	-
<b>Net other comprehensive profit not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>		<b>6.09</b>	<b>13.35</b>
<b>IX Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (VII + VIII)</b>		<b>(268.56)</b>	<b>(349.78)</b>
<b>X Loss per share</b>			
Loss per share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)			
1.Basic (in INR)	26	(2.83)	(5.59)
2.Diluted (in INR)	26	(2.83)	(5.59)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements  
In terms of our report attached

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**  
**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**C Manish Muralidhar**  
Partner  
Membership no. 213649

**R. Chellappan**  
Director  
DIN : 00016958

**V.C. Raghunath**  
Director  
DIN : 00703922

Place : Chennai  
Date : 29 May 2023

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities:</b>		
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	(268.56)	(349.78)
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows:</b>		
Depreciation and amortization expense	712.63	637.86
Unrealized foreign exchange loss, net	73.28	97.51
Provision written back	-	(15.30)
Profit on sale of asset	(2.58)	-
Other operating income	-	(7.74)
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	20.50	-
Interest expense	331.77	561.62
Interest income	(28.05)	(40.66)
<b>Operating profit before working capital/other changes</b>	<b>838.99</b>	<b>883.51</b>
<b>Movement in working capital/other :</b>		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(283.03)	370.82
Increase in current and non-current assets	1,066.94	76.64
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	188.83	(652.99)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables, other current and long term liabilities	(496.50)	48.47
Increase in provisions	2.81	7.31
<b>Cash flow generated from operations</b>	<b>1,318.04</b>	<b>733.76</b>
Taxes paid, net (refund)	5.20	(29.90)
<b>Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>1,323.24</b>	<b>703.86</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities:</b>		
Capital expenditure (net)	(807.12)	(794.99)
Interest received	28.05	40.66
<b>Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(779.07)</b>	<b>(754.33)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities:</b>		
Repayments from short-term borrowings (net)	(233.11)	658.75
Lease payments	(1.62)	(184.32)
Interest paid	(331.77)	(540.67)
<b>Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(566.50)</b>	<b>(66.24)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>(22.33)</b>	<b>(116.71)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>82.90</b>	<b>199.61</b>
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>60.57</b>	<b>82.90</b>
Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 9)	60.57	82.90

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**  
**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**C Manish Muralidhar**  
Partner  
Membership no. 213649

**R. Chellappan**  
Director  
DIN : 00016958

**V.C. Raghunath**  
Director  
DIN : 00703922

Place : Chennai  
Date : 29 May 2023

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**a. Equity Share Capital**

As at 1 April 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer Note 11)	Balance as at 31 March 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer Note 11)	Balance as at 31 March 2023
650.00	-	650.00	320.00	970.00

**b. Other Equity**

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Total Other Equity
	Capital Subsidy	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>(1,006.22)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(741.22)</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	(363.13)	-	(363.13)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	13.35	-	13.35
<b>Total comprehensive loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(349.78)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(349.78)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>(1,356.00)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,091.00)</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	(274.65)	3,680.00	3,405.35
Other comprehensive income	-	-	6.09	-	6.09
<b>Total comprehensive loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(268.56)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(268.56)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>(1,624.56)</b>	<b>3,680.00</b>	<b>2,320.44</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**C Manish Muralidhar**  
Partner  
Membership no. 213649

**R. Chellappan**  
Director  
DIN : 00016958

**V.C. Raghunath**  
Director  
DIN : 00703922

Place : Chennai  
Date : 29 May 2023



**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**1 Corporate information**

Amex Alloys Private Limited ('AAPL or the Company') was incorporated in India as a Private Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1956 on 26 December 2003. The Company is a subsidiary of Swelect Energy System Limited, ('SESL'). The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and trading of sale of machine Iron and alloy castings, patterns from its manufacturing Unit located at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 May 2023.

**2 Significant accounting policies and Statement of compliance****2.1 Basis of preparation:**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

**2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies:****a. Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**b. Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Estimates include provision for employee benefits, provision for doubtful trade receivables/advances/contingencies, allowance for slow/non-moving inventories, and useful life of Property, Plant and Equipemnt, net, provision for taxation, etc., during and at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

**c. Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of goods are recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership are passed to the buyer, which generally coincides with dispatch of goods.

Sales Tax/Value Added Tax/ Goods & Services Tax is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

**Income from Sale of Renewable Energy Certificates**

The revenue from sale of Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) is recognized on sale of the same on the exchange.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**Interest income**

Revenue is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest income is included under the head "Finance income" in the statement of profit and loss. For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

**d. Inventories**

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials and components are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials (including all taxes and duties net of GST credits wherever applicable), labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and cost to make the sale.

**e. Taxes****Current income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current Tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year and is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company. The carrying amount of MAT is reviewed at each reporting date and the asset is written down to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of profit and loss is recognized outside Statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

**f. Employee Benefits****Defined Contribution Plan****Provident Fund**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent of the pre-payment.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**Defined Benefit Plan****Gratuity**

The Company makes annual contribution to a Gratuity Fund administered by trustees and managed by LIC. The Company accounts its liability for future gratuity benefits based on actuarial valuation, as at the Balance Sheet date, determined every year using the Projected Unit Credit method. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognized in retained earnings through Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not re-classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The defined benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation less the Fair Value of Plan Assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled.

**Short Term Employee Benefits**

Short term employee benefits includes short term compensated absences which is recognized based on the eligible leave at credit on the Balance Sheet date, and the estimated cost is based on the terms of the employment contract.

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

**g. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations:**

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

**Initial recognition**

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at the average rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

**Conversion**

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

**Treatment of Exchange Differences**

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

**h. Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue. 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, if any.

**i. Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible fixed assets**

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of fixed asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains and losses arising from DE recognition of tangible assets and intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of the profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the asset separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

**Capital Work-in-Progress:** Projects under which assets are not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and attributable interest. Once it has become available for use, their cost is re-classified to appropriate caption and subjected to depreciation.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**j. Depreciation and amortization:**

Depreciation is provided using the straight line method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management as follows:

Assets	Useful life (in years)
Building	30 years
Plant and machinery (other than Windmills & Solar Plant)	7.5 years
--Solar Plant	25 years
Office equipment	5 years
-- Electrical equipment	10 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Vehicles (Motor cars/Motor Vehicles)	8years/10 years

**k. Useful lives/depreciation rates**

Considering the applicability of Schedule II, the management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all its fixed assets. The management believes that the depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful life and residual values of fixed assets, though these rates in certain cases are different from the lives prescribed under schedule II.

The management has estimated, supported by independent assessment by professionals, the useful lives of the following classes of assets.

The useful lives of certain Solar Plant and Machinery to 25 years, respectively. These lives are higher than those indicated in schedule II.

Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of three or five years as applicable

**l. Impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets**

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

**m. Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

**n. Leases**

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 – Leases for the contracts entered into during the current year. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**o. Provisions and Contingencies**

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates

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

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

**p. Financial instruments:****i) Financial Assets:****Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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 purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortized cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).
- Cash flow characteristics test: 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.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Cash flow characteristics test: 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.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either;  
(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or  
(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

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

- the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-months ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

**(ii) Financial liabilities:****Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

**Loans and borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

**(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments:**

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

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**q. Fair value measurement**

The Company measures specific financial instruments of certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarizes the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in relevant notes.

**r. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**s. Cash dividend**

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash, when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

Dividends paid/payable are recognized in the year in which the related dividends are approved by the Shareholders or Board of Directors as appropriate.

**t. Cash flow statement**

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company is segregated based on the available information.

**u. Business combinations :**

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Company has elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from 1 April 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, have been carried forward.

Business combinations involving entities under the common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonize accounting policies.

The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. Any consideration in excess of the net worth of the acquire company is adjusted against the reserves of the acquiring company.

**v. Segment Reporting**

The Executive Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business as a single primary segment "Foundry" for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

The business of the Company falls under a single primary segment i.e. 'Foundry' for the purpose of Ind AS 108.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**3 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>								
As at 1 April 2021	766.92	1,700.46	4,086.65	215.89	27.92	49.51	83.54	6,930.89
Additions	-	224.35	454.94	7.01	3.15	-	37.45	726.91
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>766.92</b>	<b>1,924.82</b>	<b>4,541.59</b>	<b>222.90</b>	<b>31.07</b>	<b>49.51</b>	<b>120.99</b>	<b>7,657.80</b>
Additions	-	-	1,221.02	4.20	1.49	0.07	5.01	1,231.79
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24.43)	(24.43)
<b>As at 31 Mar 2023</b>	<b>766.92</b>	<b>1,924.82</b>	<b>5,762.61</b>	<b>227.10</b>	<b>32.56</b>	<b>49.58</b>	<b>101.57</b>	<b>8,865.16</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
As at 1 April 2021	-	335.99	1,844.72	170.16	21.57	35.64	64.76	2,472.84
Charge for the year	-	59.93	351.37	25.80	4.47	3.10	10.31	454.98
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>395.92</b>	<b>2,196.09</b>	<b>195.96</b>	<b>26.04</b>	<b>38.74</b>	<b>75.07</b>	<b>2,927.82</b>
Charge for the year	-	64.75	456.86	18.83	2.83	2.74	7.57	553.58
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23.51)	(23.51)
<b>As at 31 Mar 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>460.67</b>	<b>2,652.95</b>	<b>214.79</b>	<b>28.87</b>	<b>41.48</b>	<b>59.13</b>	<b>3,457.89</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>								
As at 31 March 2022	766.92	1,528.90	2,345.50	26.94	5.03	10.77	45.92	4,729.98
As at 31 Mar 2023	766.92	1,464.15	3,109.66	12.31	3.69	8.10	42.44	5,407.27

**(i) (a) Capital Work In progress ageing schedule**

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress as on 31 March 2023	1.28	-	-	-	1.28
Projects in progress as on 31 March 2022	518.56	52.22	-	-	570.78

(i) (b) Capital-work-in progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan - Nil

(ii) The Company's obligations are secured by the hypothecation of building, plant and machinery, which has a carrying amount Rs.1185 lakhs ( 31 March 2022- Rs. 1290 Crores)



**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**3 (a) Leases**

The company has a lease for machinery.

**(a) Right of Use Asset "RoU"**

The following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Amount ( Rs. lakhs)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>304.78</b>
Additions	-
Deletions	-
Depreciation*	163.28
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>141.50</b>
Additions	-
Deletions	-
Depreciation*	141.50
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>-</b>

\*The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense

**(b) Lease Liabilities**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Amount
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>306.49</b>
Additions	-
Finance Cost accrued during the year	20.95
Deletions	-
Payment of Lease liabilities	184.32
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>143.12</b>
Additions	-
Finance Cost accrued during the year	6.02
Deletions	-
Payment of Lease liabilities	149.14
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>-</b>

The following is the break-up of current and non current liabilities as on 31.03.2023

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current lease liabilities	-	143.12
Non Current lease liabilities	-	-

**(c) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss were as follows**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation Expenditure	141.50	163.28
Finance cost on Lease liabilities	6.02	20.95

(d) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Not later than 1 year	-	149.14
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**4 Intangible assets**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Computer Software</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>		
<b>As at 1 April 2021</b>	<b>101.44</b>	<b>101.44</b>
Additions	4.47	4.47
Disposals /Adjustment	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>105.91</b>	<b>105.91</b>
Additions	6.83	6.83
Disposals /Adjustment	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>112.74</b>	<b>112.74</b>
<b>Amortization</b>		
<b>At 1 April 2021</b>	<b>62.63</b>	<b>62.63</b>
Charge for the year	19.60	19.60
Disposals / Adjustment	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>82.23</b>	<b>82.23</b>
Charge for the year	17.56	17.56
Disposals / Adjustment	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>99.79</b>	<b>99.79</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>		
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>23.68</b>	<b>23.68</b>
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>12.95</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**5(a) Financial assets carried at Amortized cost****Loans (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated) carried at amortized cost**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
	<b>31 March 2023</b>	<b>31 March 2022</b>
<b>(i) Current</b>		
Loans to employees	24.32	19.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.32</b>	<b>19.98</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.32</b>	<b>19.98</b>

\* Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets which generate an effective interest income at 6.35% for the Company.

**5(c) Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated) carried at amortized cost**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
	<b>31 March 2023</b>	<b>31 March 2022</b>
<b>(i) Non-Current</b>		
Security Deposits	143.38	146.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>143.38</b>	<b>146.83</b>
<b>(ii) Current</b>		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.11	8.81
Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months	71.00	900.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.11</b>	<b>908.81</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**6 Other Non-current Assets (Unsecured, considered good)**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Capital advances	5.71	5.03
Balances with government authorities	193.17	395.92
Gratuity Asset	29.21	29.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>228.09</b>	<b>429.97</b>

**7 Inventories**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Raw materials and components	496.06	408.00
Traded goods	96.57	-
Work-in-progress *	1,227.18	1,581.43
Finished goods **	299.98	319.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,119.79</b>	<b>2,308.62</b>

\*Work-in Progress comprises of Alloys, Castings and Test Bars.

\*\*Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

**8 Trade receivables**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(a) Unsecured, considered good	2,534.33	2,345.08
(b) Doubtful	133.88	113.38
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(133.88)	(113.38)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,534.33</b>	<b>2,345.08</b>

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023				Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,496.85	11.15	24.49	1.84	2,534.33
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	0.22	0.70	19.23	113.73	133.88

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022				Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,140.22	124.38	79.27	1.22	2,345.08
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	1.18	5.33	20.61	86.27	113.38

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection.

Trade Receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from sale of patterns and castings. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60-150 days. No interest is charged on the balance regardless the age of the balance. The Company uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine the impairment of these trade receivables. This is based on the Company's historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of the reporting period.

**9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	58.77	81.78
Cash on hand	1.80	1.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.57</b>	<b>82.90</b>

**10 Other Current assets**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Balances with government authorities	32.56	74.82
Supplier advances	47.69	42.56
Prepaid expenses	21.45	12.77
Other Loans & Advances	0.68	0.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.38</b>	<b>130.63</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**11 Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each		Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>				
As at 31 March 2021	85,00,000	850.00	3,75,000	375.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	85,00,000	850.00	3,75,000	375.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	15,00,000	150.00	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	100,00,000	1,000.00	3,75,000	375.00
<b>Issued, subscribed &amp; fully paid up</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Amount</b>
As at 31 March 2021	65,00,000	650.00	-	-
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	65,00,000	650.00	-	-
Issue of Equity Share Capital	32,00,000	320.00	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	97,00,000	970.00	-	-

**a. Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of the liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity share will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be proportionate to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has converted the loan given to the extent of Rs. 40 Crores into 32,00,000 equity share capital at a premium of Rs.120 per share

**b. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	97,00,000	100%	65,00,000	100%

No. of shares held by the Promoters	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS LIMITED	99.99%	99.99%
R.Chellappan	0.01%	0.01%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

**12 Other Equity**

Particulars	Capital subsidy	Capital Redemption Reserve	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Total
As at 31 March 2021	15.00	250.00	-	(1,006.22)	(741.22)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(363.13)	(363.13)
Other Comprehensive Income - Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	13.35	13.35
As at 31 March 2022	15.00	250.00	-	(1,356.00)	(1,091.00)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(274.65)	(274.65)
Issue of shares	-	-	3,680.00	-	3,680.00
Other Comprehensive Income - Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	6.09	6.09
As at 31 March 2023	15.00	250.00	3,680.00	(1,624.56)	2,320.44

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**13(a) Borrowings**

**Financial Liabilities carried at amortized cost**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>Non - Current Borrowings</b>		
Loans from Related party	1,143.74	4,912.34
Term Loan - Unsecured	107.77	269.43
Term Loan - Secured	480.88	395.71
<b>Total Non-Current Borrowings</b>	<b>1,732.39</b>	<b>5,577.48</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Working capital demand loans	502.81	254.10
Packing Credit Foreign Currency (PCFC)	1,483.58	1,912.45
Current maturities of long-term borrowings-Unsecured	161.66	161.66
Current maturities of long-term borrowings- Secured	328.16	536.03
<b>Total Current Borrowings</b>	<b>2,476.21</b>	<b>2,864.23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,208.60</b>	<b>8,441.71</b>

The overdraft facility from the Bank is secured against the Fixed Deposits of the Company and it is repayable on demand.

**Details of Long Term Borrowings are given below:**

Loans as on 31 March 2023	Amount	Repayment Terms	Loan Currency	Security
Term Loan 1	809.04	Loan obligation plus interest, is payable in 36 equal monthly installment	INR	Plant & Machinery
Term Loan 3	269.43	Loan obligation plus interest, is payable in 20 equal monthly installment	INR	Unsecured
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,078.47</b>			

Secured and Unsecured Term loan carries a interest of 8.89% to 9.25%

**13(b) Details of Short Term Borrowings are given below:**

Loans as on 31 March 2023	Amount	Effective Interest Rate	Loan Currency
Working capital demand loans	502.81	9.20%	INR
Packing Credit Foreign Currency (PCFC)	1,483.58	2.00%	EURO
Loans from Holding Company	1,143.74	8.50%	INR
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,130.13</b>		

**14 (b) Other Financial Liabilities**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>(i) Non Current</b>		
Lease obligation	-	-
<b>(ii) Current</b>		
Interest accrued	14.25	4.13
Capital creditors	101.50	53.39
Other Payable	-	156.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.75</b>	<b>214.21</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**15 Provisions**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>(ii) Non-Current</b>		
Provision for Compensated Absences	34.14	30.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.14</b>	<b>30.62</b>
<b>(i) Current</b>		
Provision for Compensated Absences	7.02	7.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.73</b>

**16 Trade payables**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,174.30	2,561.65
(Refer note below regarding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises)		
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises - related Parties (Refer Note 30)	882.41	899.19
	<b>3,056.72</b>	<b>3,460.84</b>

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31 March 2023				TOTAL
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	2-3 years	
MSME	219.99	-	-	-	219.99
Others	2,180.79	655.94	-	-	2,836.73
Particulars	Outstanding as on 31 March 2022				TOTAL
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	2-3 years	
MSME	277.69	-	-	-	277.69
Others	2,568.51	613.45	1.20	-	3,183.15

**Note:**

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	219.99	277.69
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-
Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.	-	-

**17 Other current liabilities**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Statutory dues payable	24.09	29.87
Advance from customers	22.46	10.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.55</b>	<b>40.47</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**18 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
(a) Sale of products	11,662.07	10,911.13
(b) Other Operating Revenue (Refer Note 18.1(ii) below)	496.57	577.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,158.64</b>	<b>11,488.86</b>

**18.1 Disaggregation of the revenue information**

The tables below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2023 by offerings. The company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

**(i) Sale of Products comprises the following:-**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Manufactured goods</b>		
- Alloys & Castings	7,425.31	7,072.72
- Grey Iron & Ductile Iron Castings	4,035.79	3,767.24
Traded goods	200.96	71.17
	<b>11,662.07</b>	<b>10,911.13</b>

**(ii) Other operating revenue comprises the following:-**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Scrap sales	269.88	299.64
Renewable Energy Certificate Income (net)	11.94	107.24
Export benefits	213.61	170.70
Others	1.14	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>496.57</b>	<b>577.73</b>

No other single customer contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue during the financial year 2022-2023 and 2021-2022.

**Revenue by Geography (Revenue from Operations)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
India	4,084.11	4,061.30
Outside India	8,074.53	7,427.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,158.64</b>	<b>11,488.86</b>

**18.2 Trade Receivables and Contract Balances**

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as receivable.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time, Revenue is recognized as and when the related goods are delivered to the customer.

Trade receivable are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realized with the associated revenue recognized under the contract.

**18.3** The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize there amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS-115, the company has not disclosed information about the remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has the right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date.



**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**18 Revenue from operations**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
<b>Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of products		
Manufactured goods		
- Alloys & Castings	7,425.31	7,072.72
- Grey Iron & Ductile Iron Castings	4,035.79	3,767.24
Traded goods	200.96	71.17
<b>Other operating revenue</b>		
Scrap sales	269.88	299.64
Renewable Energy Certificate Income (net)	11.94	107.24
Export benefits	213.61	170.70
Others	1.14	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,158.64</b>	<b>11,488.86</b>

**19 Other Income**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Provision no longer required written back	-	15.30
Profit on sale of asset	2.58	-
Other non-operating income	-	7.74
Interest income	28.05	40.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.63</b>	<b>63.69</b>

**20 Cost of raw material and components consumed**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Inventories at the beginning of the year	408.00	429.10
Add: Purchases	6,355.52	6,339.38
	<b>6,763.52</b>	<b>6,768.48</b>
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	496.06	408.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,267.47</b>	<b>6,360.48</b>

**20A Purchase of stock-in-trade**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Purchase of stock-in-trade	96.57	-
	<b>96.57</b>	<b>-</b>

**21 Decrease/ (increase) in inventories of work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and finished goods**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
<b>Inventories at the end of the year</b>		
Stock-in-trade	96.57	-
Work-in-progress	1,227.18	1,581.43
Finished goods	299.98	319.19
	<b>1,623.73</b>	<b>1,900.62</b>
<b>Inventories at the beginning of the year</b>		
Stock-in-trade	-	-
Work-in-progress	1,581.43	1,036.54
Finished goods	319.19	189.99
	<b>1,900.61</b>	<b>1,226.53</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>276.88</b>	<b>(674.09)</b>

**22 Employee benefits expense**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,031.00	1,057.35
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 27)	72.16	73.29
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 27)	17.00	14.62
Staff welfare expenses	83.91	117.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,204.06</b>	<b>1,262.30</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**25 Other expenses**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Sub-contracting and processing expenses	1,944.14	2,074.79
Power and fuel	962.17	990.30
Freight and forwarding charges	120.42	119.10
Rent	8.46	7.64
Rates and taxes	19.05	21.51
Insurance	17.49	13.58
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant & machinery	156.24	169.82
- Buildings	8.42	15.31
- Others	23.07	18.21
Sales promotion	18.97	15.76
Travelling and conveyance	44.20	40.97
Communication costs	4.24	3.52
Printing and stationery	9.20	9.89
Exchange differences (net)	73.28	97.51
Legal and professional fees	114.15	67.34
Payment to auditor (Refer details below)	11.50	9.70
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	20.50	71.19
Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	0.00	-
Miscellaneous expenses	19.02	21.35
	<b>3,574.54</b>	<b>3,767.51</b>
<b>Payment to auditor (Refer details below)</b>		
Audit fee	9.50	8.50
Certification fee	-	1.20
	<b>11.50</b>	<b>9.70</b>

**24 Depreciation and amortisation expense**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment and ROU assets	695.08	618.26
Amortisation of Intangible assets	17.55	19.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>712.63</b>	<b>637.86</b>

**23 Finance costs**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Interest on borrowings and lease liabilities	285.93	540.83
Bank and other charges	45.85	20.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>331.77</b>	<b>561.62</b>

**26 Earnings/(Loss) per share (EPS)**

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (A)	(274.65)	(363.13)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS (B)	9,700,000	6,500,000
<b>Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share (A/B)</b>	<b>(2.83)</b>	<b>(5.59)</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**27 Defined Contribution Plan**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Scheme is funded with an Insurance Company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	72.16	73.29

**Defined Benefits Plan - Gratuity Plan (funded)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
<b>Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation</b>		
Defined Benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	114.10	110.95
Current Service Cost	18.80	17.46
Interest Cost	7.43	6.61
Actuarial loss	(7.18)	(1.38)
Benefits paid	(9.47)	(19.53)
Defined Benefit obligation as at the end of the year	<b>123.68</b>	<b>114.10</b>

**Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets**

	<b>31 March 2023</b>	<b>31 March 2022</b>
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	143.12	116.65
Expected return on plan assets	9.76	7.31
Actuarial loss	(1.09)	11.97
Employer's contribution	10.57	26.72
Benefits paid	(9.47)	(19.53)
<b>Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year</b>	<b>152.89</b>	<b>143.12</b>

**Actual Return on plan assets**

	<b>31 March 2023</b>	<b>31 March 2022</b>
Expected return on plan assets	9.76	7.31
Actuarial loss on plan assets	(1.09)	11.97

**Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations**

	<b>31 March 2023</b>	<b>31 March 2022</b>
Fair value of plan assets	152.89	143.12
Present value of obligation	123.68	114.10
Net Obligation disclosed as :-		
-Non- Current	(29.21)	(29.02)

**Expense recognized during the year**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>
<b>Recognized in profit or loss</b>		
Current service cost	18.80	17.46
Interest cost	7.43	6.61
Expected return on plan assets	(9.76)	(7.31)
<b>Net Cost</b>	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16.76</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity plan	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Investments details:</b>		
Funds with LIC	152.89	143.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>152.89</b>	<b>143.12</b>

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Discount rate	7.40%	6.85%
Future salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets		
Attrition Rate	8.00%	8.00%
Employee turnover	8.00%	8.00%
Contribution Expected to be paid during the next year	10.00	10.00

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

**Gratuity plan:**

Assumptions - Sensitivity Level	For the year ended 31 March 2023			
	Sensitivity Level		Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	1% increase	1% decrease	Amount	Amount
Discount rate	6.56%	7.40%	115.57	132.83
Future salary increases	7.51%	6.76%	132.96	115.32

Assumptions - Sensitivity Level	For the year ended 31 March 2022			
	Sensitivity Level		Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	1% increase	1% decrease	Amount	Amount
Discount rate	7.06%	8.02%	106.05	123.33
Future salary increases	8.09%	7.24%	123.25	105.84

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6.96 years.

**28 Commitments and Contingencies**

**Operating leases: Company as lessee**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease are as follows:</b>		
Not later than one year	-	143.12
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
	-	<b>143.12</b>

**29 Segment Reporting**

The Company's operations relate to only one business segment, viz., Foundry. Accordingly, this is the only reportable business segment.

Particulars	2022-2023	2021-2022
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>		
India	4,084.11	4,061.30
Europe	8,074.53	7,427.56
Total	<b>12,158.64</b>	<b>11,488.86</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets ( Excluding Financial Assets &amp; Deferred tax asset)</b>		
India	5,649.59	5,895.90
Total	<b>5,649.59</b>	<b>5,895.90</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**30 Related party transactions**

**Names of related parties**

Holding Company	Swelect Energy Systems Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited Swelect Energy Systems Pte.Ltd, Singapore Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. R. Chellappan - Director Ms. V.C. Mirunalini - Director Mr S.Annadurai - Director Mr. V.C. Raghunath-Director

**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided to any related party payable. This assessment is undertaken at the end of each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

**Related party transactions**

Particulars	Swelect Energy Systems Limited		Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Ltd		Swelect HHV solar photovoltaic pvt ltd		Swelect Energy Systems Pte.Ltd		Total	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2021
<b>Purchase of goods</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>17.21</b>	-	<b>3.67</b>	-	-	-	<b>151.09</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>171.97</b>
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	6.88	17.21	-	3.67	-	-	-	-	6.88	20.88
Swelect Energy Systems PTE Ltd, Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151.09	-	151.09
<b>Purchase of capital goods</b>	<b>1.46</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1.46</b>	-
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.46	-
Swelect Energy Systems PTE Ltd, Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Purchase of Power</b>	<b>123.44</b>	<b>174.08</b>	<b>78.53</b>	<b>144.64</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>201.97</b>	<b>318.72</b>
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	123.44	174.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	123.44	174.08
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited	-	-	78.53	144.64	-	-	-	-	78.53	144.64
<b>Rental Expense</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.94</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.94</b>
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited	-	-	-	0.94	-	-	-	-	-	0.94
<b>Facility Management fees</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>3.72</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3.43</b>	<b>5.76</b>
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	2.49	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.49	2.04
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited	-	-	0.94	3.72	-	-	-	-	0.94	3.72
<b>Interest Income</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.05</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.05</b>
Swelect HHV solar photovoltaic pvt ltd	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
<b>Interest Expense</b>	<b>124.10</b>	<b>346.95</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>124.10</b>	<b>346.95</b>
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	124.10	346.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.10	346.95
<b>Sale of Fixed Assets</b>	<b>3.50</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>3.50</b>	-
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	-
<b>Sale of RODTEP Licence</b>	<b>13.74</b>	-	-	-	<b>116.95</b>	-	-	-	<b>13.74</b>	-
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	13.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.74	-
Swelect HHV solar photovoltaic pvt ltd	-	-	-	-	116.95	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance outstanding as at the year end</b>										
<b>Trade payable/Payable for capital purchases</b>	<b>758.99</b>	<b>683.56</b>	<b>126.69</b>	<b>58.90</b>	<b>116.95</b>	-	-	<b>153.40</b>	<b>1,002.63</b>	<b>895.86</b>
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	758.99	683.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	758.99	683.56
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited	-	-	126.69	58.90	-	-	-	-	126.69	58.90
Swelect Energy Systems PTE Ltd, Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153.40	-	153.40
Swelect HHV solar photovoltaic pvt ltd	-	-	-	-	116.95	-	-	-	116.95	-
<b>Advance Received</b>	<b>1,143.73</b>	<b>4,912.34</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,143.73</b>	<b>4,912.34</b>
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	1,143.73	4,912.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143.73	4,912.34

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**31 Contingent liabilities**

**(a) Contingencies**

The details of claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts are given below:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Indirect tax related matters	154.74	5.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.74</b>	<b>5.10</b>

\* Nil (Earlier Years - 1.27 Lakhs is the amount deposited under dispute)

**Management Assessment**

The amount shown under Contingent Liabilities and disputed claims represent the best possible estimates arrived at on the basis of available information. Further, various Government authorities raise issues/clarifications in the normal course of business and the Company has provided its responses to the same and no formal demands/claims has been made by the authorities in respect of the same other than those pending before various judicial/regulatory forums as disclosed above. The uncertainties and possible reimbursement in respect of the above are dependent on the outcome of the various legal proceedings which have been initiated by the Company or the Claimants, as the case may be and, therefore, cannot be predicted accurately. The Company has reviewed all the proceedings and has adequately provided for wherever provisions are required and disclosed contingent liabilities wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

To the extent of Rs.149.64 lakhs, the Company has received an order from the authorities with respect to various issues on GST. The Company has taken an opinion on the possibility of the demand converting into a liability and considering the possibility of the case being in favour of the company and the appeal to be filed in relation to the same, the same has been considered as contingent liability.

**(b) Commitments**

Commitments relating to lease arrangements, please Refer Note 28.

**32 Financial Instruments**

**Accounting classifications and fair values**

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

**Financial instruments by category**

	As at 31 March 2023			As at 31 March 2022		
	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	Total	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Trade receivables	-	2,534.33	2,534.33	-	2,345.08	2,345.08
Cash and cash equivalents	-	60.57	60.57	-	82.90	82.90
Balance with Government Authorities	-	143.38	143.38	-	146.83	146.83
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	71.11	71.11	-	908.81	908.81
Advance to employees	-	24.32	24.32	-	19.98	19.98
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	<b>2,833.71</b>	<b>2,833.71</b>	-	<b>3,503.60</b>	<b>3,503.60</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Borrowings - Others	-	2,476.21	2,476.21	-	2,864.23	2,864.23
Trade payables	-	3,056.72	3,056.72	-	3,460.84	3,460.84
Statutory dues payable	-	24.09	24.09	-	29.87	29.87
Other Payables	-	-	-	-	156.69	156.69
Capital creditors	-	101.50	101.50	-	53.39	53.39
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	-	<b>5,658.52</b>	<b>5,658.52</b>	-	<b>6,408.33</b>	<b>6,408.33</b>

**Fair value hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

**Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost**

The Company has not disclosed fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, security deposits, loans and interest accrued on fixed deposits, certain advances to employees, trade payables and employee benefit payables (that are short term in nature), because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**33 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

**Judgements**

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Ind AS financial statements:

**Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating 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 groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a 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. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables**

Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the aging of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not be collectible.

The Company has evaluated the receivable balances and has made allowances for the estimated irrecoverable amounts and no further allowance/write-off is expected on the receivables by the Company. Refer Note 8.

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

**Defined benefit plans**

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment leave encashment benefit and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. 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.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are given in Note 27.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**34 Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of short tenured borrowings, trade and other payables and financial guarantee contracts. Most of these liabilities relate to financing Company's working capital cycle. The Company has trade and other receivables, loans and advances that arise directly from its operations.

The Company is accordingly exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's senior management oversees management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors. This process provides assurance that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies and overall risk appetite. In addition, independent views from bankers and currency market experts are obtained periodically to validate risk mitigation decisions. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below:

**(a) Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency rate risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, advances.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate movement.

**(i) Interest rate sensitivity**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Variable rate borrowings	3,130.13	7,078.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,130.13</b>	<b>7,078.88</b>

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on Loss before tax
31 March 2023	+ 35 basis points	10.96
	- 35 basis points	(10.96)
31 March 2022	+ 35 basis points	24.78
	- 35 basis points	(24.78)

**(ii) Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily in Euro. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk.

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by way of a periodical assessment for hedging appropriate percentage of its foreign currency exposure.

**Foreign Currency Sensitivity**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in the USD, Euro and other currencies to the functional currency of the Company, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including foreign currency derivatives.

Particulars	Change in currency exchange rate	Effect on loss before tax		Effect on equity	
		For the Year Ended 31 March 2023	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2023	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022
US Dollars	+5%	-	14.32	-	-4.26
	-5%	-	(14.32)	-	4.26
Euro	+5%	(24.51)	(39.06)	(24.51)	63.35
	-5%	24.51	39.06	24.51	(63.35)

**Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt interest obligations. Further, the Company engages in financing activities at market linked rates and therefore, any changes in the domestic or global interest rates environment may impact future rates of borrowing. To manage this risk, the management maintains a robust portfolio mix of multiple borrowing products. Buyers credit is used as a financing mechanism provided the fully hedged cost of financing through this product results in cost lower than the INR cost based borrowing. In addition, the benefit of interest rate subvention under packing credit financing schemes provided by banks is also availed as appropriate. Dynamic switching between various financing products of the borrowing helps mitigate the interest rate risk adequately.



**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**(b) Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

**(i) Trade receivables**

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms in line with respective industry norms. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Debtors outstanding		Total
	Less than 180 days	More than 180 days	
Trade Receivables as of 31 March 2023	2,496.85	37.48	2,534.33
Trade Receivables as of 31 March 2022	2,140.22	204.86	2,345.08

The requirement for impairment is analyzed at each reporting date and provision is based on the Expected Credit Loss Method.

**Cash and bank balances**

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks at the reporting dates. The credit worthiness of such banks are evaluated by the Management on an on going basis and is considered to be good.

**Other financial assets**

The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by the counter-parties.

**(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits**

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by Company's treasury in accordance with the Board approved policy.

**(c) Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans, debt, and overdraft from both domestic and international banks at an optimized cost. It also enjoys strong access to domestic and international capital markets across various debt and hybrid instruments.

The table below summarize the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		Total
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	
Borrowings	2,476.21	1,732.39	4,208.60
Lease liability	-	-	-
Trade Payables	3,056.72	-	3,056.72
Other financial liabilities	115.75	-	115.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,648.68</b>	<b>1,732.39</b>	<b>7,381.07</b>

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		Total
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	
Borrowings	2,864.23	5,577.48	8,441.71
Lease liability	143.12	-	143.12
Trade Payables	3,460.84	-	3,460.84
Other financial liabilities	214.21	-	214.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,682.40</b>	<b>5,577.48</b>	<b>12,259.88</b>

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**35 Capital Management**

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and net debt. Primary objective of Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an optimum financing structure and healthy returns in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, in light of the changes in economic conditions or business requirements. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

**Gearing Ratio:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings	5,045.38	8,441.71
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(78.63)	(82.90)
<b>Net Debt</b>	<b>4,966.75</b>	<b>8,358.81</b>
Equity	3,582.93	(441.00)
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>3,582.93</b>	<b>(441.00)</b>
<b>Capital and Net Debt</b>	<b>8,549.68</b>	<b>7,917.81</b>
<b>Gearing Ratio</b>	<b>58.09%</b>	<b>105.57%</b>

**36 The following are Ratios disclosed:**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous period	% Variance	Reasons
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.86	0.86	0%	
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	1.28	(19.47)	-107%	Impact in increasing the equity base is due to loans converted to Equity shares
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	Interest & lease payments +Principal payments	0.11	0.11	2%	
Inventory Turnover Ratio	COGS or Sales	Average inventory	2.96	2.87	3%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales	Average accounts receivable	4.98	4.45	12%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	2.01	1.65	22%	The working capital has been allocated to ensure optimal utilisation.
Return on Equity	Profit after Tax	Shareholder's Equity	(8.35)	82.34	-110%	The depreciating ratio is due to the sudden increase in the raw material prices
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working capital	(15.40)	(12.29)	25%	due to the continuing geo political situation. The Company has taken steps to renegotiate the prices with the customers, the effect of which will be reflected in the subsequent year results.
Net Profit Ratio	Profit/(Loss) before interest and Tax	Revenue from Operations	(0.02)	(0.03)	-29%	
Return on Capital Employed	Profit/(Loss) before interest and Tax	Capital employed	0.01	0.02	-69%	
Return on Investment	Computed using Time Weighted Rate of Return		2.39	(1.68)	-243%	

\* Considered in CWIP and thereby not considered for ratio

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

**37 Additional Information**

- (a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (b) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (c) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
  - (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (d) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
  - (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (e) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (f) To the best of its knowledge, The Company has not had any transaction with any struck-off companies.
- (g) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the statutory period as at the year ended 31 March 2023.
- (h) The Company has not granted any loans or advance in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, Key Managerial Personnel and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with other person.
- (i) During the Financial year, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use Asset and Intangible Assets
- (j) The Company does not have any investment properties as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 as defined in Ind AS 40
- (k) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the income tax act, 1961).

**38 Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. There are no new Standards that became effective during the year. Amendments that became effective during the year did not have any material effect.

On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

**1. Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements** - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies.

**2. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors** - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

**3. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes** - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of these amendments is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendments and the impact of the amendments are insignificant in the financial statements

- 39** The Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 274.64 Lakhs during the year and the Net worth of the Company is positive as at 31 March 2023. As at 31 March 2023, Current liabilities exceeds current assets by Rs. 791.79 Lakhs as at 31 March 2023 (By Rs. 934.56 Lakhs as at 31 March 2022). Swelect Energy Systems Limited, the holding company will provide financial support to the extent needed by the Company to meet its current and future obligations as and when they fall due. Taking into consideration of the funding arrangement from the holding company, the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 have been prepared on a going concern basis.

**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, as otherwise stated)

- 40** The Ind AS financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 May 2023.
- 41** Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever applicable to facilitate comparability
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For and on behalf of **the Board of Directors**  
**AMEX ALLOYS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**R. Chellappan**  
*Director*  
DIN : 00016958

**V.C. Raghunath**  
*Director*  
DIN : 00703922

Place : Chennai  
Date : 29 May 2023