Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of TRF Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key audit matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Appropriateness of estimation of cost to complete the projects (Refer to Note 46.03 to the Standalone Financial Statements) The Company recognizes revenue from construction contracts on percentage completion method as specified under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Determination of revenue requires estimation of total contract costs, which is done based on the actual cost incurred on the projects till date and the cost expected to be incurred to complete the projects. The estimation of cost to complete involves exercise of significant judgement by the management and assessment of project data, making forecasts and assumptions. This has been considered as a key audit matter in view of the involvement of management judgement and the fact that any variation in costs may have consequential impact on the recognised revenue.	We have performed the following procedures among others: (a) Understood and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls around estimation of costs to complete, including the review and approval of estimated project cost. (b) Verified on a test check basis, the contracts entered into by the Company for the consideration agreed with customers and the relevant terms and conditions relating to variations to the cost. (c) Obtained computation of estimated costs to complete and the percentage of project completion and verified the same against the contractual terms and the work orders placed with vendors. (d) Verified invoices, purchase orders, goods receipt notes etc. for the actual costs incurred upto the year end date. (e) Enquired about the status of the projects with the Company's project management team and evaluated the reasonableness of the estimates made by the management of costs to be incurred for completion of the respective projects.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	(f) Verified the revision in total cost of the contracts by comparing the management estimates revised during the current year with the estimate made in the prior year and obtained reasons for such revision, including verification of correspondence with the vendors in case of renegotiation of prices and the approvals for the same. Based on the above procedures performed, we considered the management's estimation of cost to complete the project to be reasonable.

Other Information

5. 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 Annexures & Corporate Governance Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

8. 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.

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

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

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

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

13. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
14. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
    (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that the back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on a daily basis, but maintained on every working day between Monday to Friday. Refer Note 46.07 to the financial statements.
    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our comment in paragraph 14(b) above that the back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on a daily basis, but maintained on every working day between Monday to Friday.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(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 Notes 09, 12, 20 and 42 to the financial statements;

ii. The Company has made provision as at March 31, 2023, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023. - Refer Notes 20 and Note 54 to the financial statements;

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

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 55 to the financial statements);

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 56 to the financial statements); and

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

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

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for books of accounts to have the feature of audit trail, edit log and related matters in the accounting software used by the Company, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

15. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 093044
UDIN: 23093044BGYMMG6004

Gurugram
May 05, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 14(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of TRF Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

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

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 093044
UDIN: 23093044BGYMMG6004

Gurugram
May 5, 2023

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of TRF Limited on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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

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

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

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

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise. (Also refer Note 58 to the financial statements.)

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory .

(b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are in agreement with the books of account. (Also refer Note 19 to the financial statements).

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in fifteen mutual fund schemes. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/ advances in the nature of loans to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other Party during the year. The Company did not stand guarantee or provided security to any Company/Firm/ Limited Liability Partnership/Other party during the year.

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

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

iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it .

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

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

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of Professional Tax though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund , employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Also, refer note 46.10 to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2023 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	549.33	16.56	2006-07, 2010-18	Appellate Authority- Upto Commissioner level
Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	222.68	85.84	2006-07, 2012-16	Appellate Authority- Tribunal level
Service Tax (Finance Act , 1994)	Service Tax	3,899.51	157.89	2006-17	Appellate Authority - Tribunal level
Service Tax (Finance Act , 1994)	Service Tax	1,620.90	-	2003-05 , 2012-17	Appellate Authority - upto Commissioner level
The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	GST	95.34	8.15	2017-20	Appellate Authority - upto Commissioner level
Employees State Insurance Act, 1948	ESI Contribution including Interest	86.98	-	June 2010 - March 2013	High Court
Employees State Insurance Act, 1948	ESI Contribution including Interest	63.93	-	April 2013 - March 2015	High Court
Employees State Insurance Act, 1948	ESI Contribution including Interest	236.13	-	2017-19	High Court

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account. (Also refer Note 53 to the financial statements)

ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority. (Also refer Note 51 to the financial statements)

(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also refer Note 18 to the financial statements)

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies.

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

(b) The Company has made a private placement of shares during the year, in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act; as applicable. The funds raised have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised.

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

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

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause. As explained by the management, there were certain complaints in respect of which investigations are ongoing as on the date of our report and hence, the impact on our audit report in respect of those complaints cannot be determined at this stage.

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

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

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

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

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

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has seven CICs as part of the Group as detailed in note 59 to the financial statements. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and had incurred cash losses of ₹ 742.80 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

xix According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 47 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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

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

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 093044
UDIN: 23093044BGYMMG6004

Gurugram
May 5, 2023

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Rs. lakhs

	Notes	As at March 31.2023	As at March31.2022
(I) ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	03	**1,674.41**	1,777.87
(b) Right-of-use Assets	04	**42.84**	32.08
(c) Intangible assets	05	**-**	1.40
		1,717.25	1,811.35
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments			
a) Investment in subsidiaries	06	**5,528.94**	5,528.94
b) Other investments	07	**80.49**	73.50
(ii) Other financial assets	08	**12.17**	13.34
(e) Advance Income tax assets (net)		**522.65**	2,749.39
(f) Other non-current assets	09	**2,173.42**	2,521.45
Total Non-current assets		**10,034.92**	12,697.97
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories and contracts in progress	10	**1,040.43**	2,116.71
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	11	**6,088.24**	-
(ii) Trade receivables	12	**10,240.53**	13,940.24
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13(a)	**220.17**	63.26
(iv) Other balances with Bank	13(b)	**0.42**	297.41
(v) Other financial assets	14	**104.30**	105.51
(c) Other current assets	15	**703.51**	1,275.24
Total current assets		**18,397.60**	17,798.37
TOTAL ASSETS		**28,432.52**	30,496.34
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	16(a)	**1,100.44**	1,100.44
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	16(c)	**2,500.00**	-
(c) Other equity	17	**(1,692.28)**	(30,052.42)
Total equity		**1,908.16**	(28,951.98)
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	**8,384.20**	7,990.76
(ii) Lease Liabilities	04	**74.94**	48.58
(b) Provisions	20	**1,849.00**	1,713.29
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	**-**	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	22	**2.60**	3.49
Total Non-current liabilities		**10,310.74**	9,756.12
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	23	**-**	21,588.21
(ii) Trade payables	24		
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		**2,268.66**	3,340.97
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		**3,994.91**	9,366.08
(iii) Lease Liabilities	04	**22.22**	21.77
(iv) Other financial liabilities	25	**1,233.76**	1,500.20
(b) Provisions	20	**1,803.92**	1,490.85
(c) Current Income tax liabilities (net)		**109.88**	1,654.10
(d) Other current liabilities	26	**6,780.27**	10,730.02
Total current liabilities		**16,213.62**	49,692.20
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**28,432.52**	30,496.34

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
(Membership no. : 093044)
Gurugram, May 05, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avneesh Gupta
Chairman
DIN:07581149

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Singh
Managing Director
DIN:08708676

Sd/-
Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

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

Rs. lakhs

		Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
INCOME				
(1)	Revenue from operations	27	**17,710.24**	12,713.76
(2)	Other income	28	**4,855.20**	2,067.35
(3)	**Total Income (1) + (2)**		**22,565.44**	14,781.11
EXPENSES				
	(a) Cost of raw materials consumed	29	**1,062.93**	1,400.94
	(b) Cost of service consumed		**1,698.77**	2,425.34
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished products, work in progress and contracts in progress	30	**595.84**	1,747.10
	(d) Employee benefits expense	31	**6,073.56**	3,565.79
	(e) Finance costs	32	**2,474.69**	3,061.36
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	**201.43**	241.56
	(g) Other expenses	34	**2,351.94**	3,884.77
(4)	**Total Expenses**		**14,459.16**	16,326.86
(5)	**Profit /(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3) - (4)**		**8,106.28**	(1,545.75)
(6)	**Exceptional Items**			
	(a) (Impairment)/Gain on Investment	46.05	**-**	(489.20)
	Total Exceptional Items (6)		**-**	(489.20)
(7)	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (5) + (6)**		**8,106.28**	(2,034.95)
(8)	**Tax Expense**			
	(a) Current tax: current year		**-**	-
	(b) Current tax: earlier years	35	**(669.59)**	-
	(c) Deferred tax	21	**-**	-
	Total tax expense (8)		**(669.59)**	-
(9)	**Profit /(Loss) for the year (7) - (8)**		**8,775.87**	(2,034.95)
(10)	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
	(i) Changes in the fair value of equity investement at FVOCI		**6.99**	(1.18)
	(ii) Remeasurement of the employees defined benefit plans		**(54.50)**	(240.03)
	Total other comprehensive income (10)		**(47.51)**	(241.21)
(11)	**Total comprehensive income for the year (9) + (10)**		**8,728.36**	(2,276.16)
(12)	**Earnings per equity share: (Face value of share of Rs. 10 each)**			
	(a) Basic	37	**79.75**	(18.49)
	(b) Diluted	37	**70.48**	(18.49)

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
(Membership no. : 093044)
Gurugram, May 05, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avneesh Gupta
Chairman
DIN:07581149

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Singh
Managing Director
DIN:08708676

Sd/-
Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

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

Rs. lakhs

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash Flow from Operating activities:		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**8,775.87**	(2,034.95)
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss	**(669.59)**	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**201.43**	241.56
Loss Allowance	**24.68**	1,603.03
Interest income	**(177.87)**	(9.86)
Dividend Income	**(0.70)**	(0.33)
Income from Mutual Funds	**(255.30)**	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	**(3,949.79)**	(1,956.64)
Impairement in the value of investment in Subsidiary	**-**	489.20
Finance costs	**2,474.69**	3,061.36
(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipments	**(2.35)**	0.05
Operating profit before working capital changes	**6,421.07**	1,393.42
Movements in working capital:		
Adjustment for (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Inventories and contracts in progress	**1,076.28**	1,974.52
Trade receivables	**4,119.82**	5,181.32
Non-current financial assets	**1.17**	1.04
Other non-current assets	**(30.32)**	(101.86)
Current financial assets	**1.21**	(1,757.42)
Other current assets	**639.41**	578.62
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	**(2,627.82)**	(4,000.93)
Current financial liabilities	**(547.54)**	-
Other current liabilities	**(3,949.75)**	(2,466.85)
Provisions	**394.28**	(185.54)
Other non-current liabilities	**(0.89)**	(5.59)
Cash generated from operations	**5,496.92**	610.73
Direct taxes (paid)/ refunded [net]	**1,480.28**	(313.50)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**6,977.20**	297.23

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023 (Contd.)

Rs. lakhs

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing activities:**		
	Payments for purchase of property, plant & equipment	**(127.71)**	(17.65)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	**3.74**	-
	Investment in Mutual Funds	**(19,262.14)**	-
	Proceeds from sale of investment in Mutual Funds	**13,429.20**	-
	Earmarked deposits realised/(placed)	**296.99**	(292.80)
	Dividend Received	**0.70**	0.33
	Interest received others	**0.45**	9.86
	Net cash (used in) from investing activities	**(5,658.77)**	(300.26)
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing activities:**		
	Proceeds from issuance of 12.17 % Non Convertible Reedemable Preference shares	**23,900.00**	-
	Proceeds from issuance of 11.25 % Optionally Convertible Reedemable Preference shares	**2,500.00**	-
	Proceeds from Inter Corporate Deposit	**-**	10,000.00
	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	**-**	3,917.00
	Repayment of Inter Corporate Deposit	**(10,000.00)**	-
	Repayment of long-term borrowings	**(5,696.96)**	(1,958.44)
	Proceeds from /(repayment against) working capital borrowings (net)	**(10,411.98)**	(9,496.75)
	Payment of lease obligation	**(15.07)**	(12.60)
	Interest and other borrowing costs paid	**(1,437.51)**	(2,523.60)
	Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(1,161.52)**	(74.39)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**156.91**	(77.42)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April [1]		**63.26**	140.68
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March [1]		**220.17**	63.26

Notes:

1 Cash and cash equivalents represents cash and balances with banks. (Refer note13)

2 Figures in brackets represent outflows.

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
(Membership no. : 093044)
Gurugram, May 05, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avneesh Gupta
Chairman
DIN:07581149

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Singh
Managing Director
DIN:08708676

Sd/-
Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Rs. lakhs
Balance as at April 01, 2021	1,100.44
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,100.44
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**1,100.44**

B. Other equity

Rs. lakhs

Statement of changes in equity	Equity component of Redeemable Preference Shares		Reserves and Surplus		Other reserves			Total equity
	12.17% Non Convertible	12.5% Non Convertible	Retained earnings	General reserve	Amalgamation reserve	FVOCI-Equity Investment	Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	-	22,629.23	(65,410.85)	14,420.71	61.81	74.64	448.20	(27,776.26)
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,034.95)	-	-	-	-	(2,034.95)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(240.03)	-	-	(1.18)	-	(241.21)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**-**	**22,629.23**	**(67,685.83)**	**14,420.71**	**61.81**	**73.46**	**448.20**	**(30,052.42)**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**8,775.87**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,775.87**
Additions during the year	**19,631.78**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,631.78**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(54.50)**	**-**	**-**	**6.99**	**-**	**(47.51)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**19,631.78**	**22,629.23**	**(58,964.46)**	**14,420.71**	**61.81**	**80.45**	**448.20**	**(1,692.28)**

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
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Managing Director
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Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

01. General corporate information

TRF Limited (”the Company”) incorporated and domiciled in India has its Registered Office at 11, Station Road, Burma Mines, Jamshedpur – 831 007. The Company is a public limited company incorporated on November 20, 1962, having its equity shares listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited, and BSE Limited. The Company undertakes turnkey projects of material handling for the infrastructure sector such as power and ports and industrial sector such as steel plants, cement, fertilisers and mining. The Company is also engaged in production of such material handling equipments at its manufacturing facility at Jamshedpur and rendering professional services by deployment of manpower, in the area of project & construction, design & engineering, manufacturing and other technical service.

The standalone financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) which is also the Company’s functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

02. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

2.01 Statement of compliance

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) prescribed under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (the Rules), as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.02 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company are prepared under the historical cost convention except the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety. (refer note 39.10)

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

Above levels of fair value hierarchy are applied consistently and generally, there are no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy unless the circumstances change warranting such transfer.

2.03 Operating cycle for current and non-current classification

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current, wherever applicable, as per the operating cycle of the Company as per the guidance set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle for the business activities of the Company covers the duration of the specific project / contract / product line / service

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

including the defect liability period wherever applicable and extends up to the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective lines of business.

2.04 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the separate financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

- Revenue from construction contracts [refer notes 2.05(ii) & 27]
- Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment [refer notes 2.11 and 3]
- Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits [refer notes 2.09 & 38]
- Valuation and measurement of income taxes and deferred taxes [refer notes 2.10, 21 & 35]
- Allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets including retention money receivable [refer notes 2.17.5 , 12 & 39.06]
- Provisions and Contingencies [refer notes 2.15, 20 & 42]
- Estimation of impairment in value of investment in subsidiaries [refer notes 2.17.04 & 6]
- Going Concern (refer note 46.02)

2.05 Revenue recognition

The Company is in the business of supply and erection and commissioning of bulk material handling equipment. The equipment and services are sold both on their own in separate identified contracts with customers and together as a bundled package of goods and/or services. The Company is also engaged in production of material handling equipment at its manufacturing plant in Jamshedpur.

The Company recognizes revenue from contract with customers when it satisfies the performance obligations by the transferring the promised goods or services to the customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation is satisfied. Performance obligation is satisfied over time when the transfer of control of asset (good or service) to a customer is done over time and in other cases, performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party (e.g. taxes collected on behalf of the Government). Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance.

Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and there is no significant financing component involved in the transaction price.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

Costs to obtain a contract which are incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, immediately in the period in which such costs are incurred. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract, if any, and costs incurred to fulfil a contract are amortised over the period of execution of the contract in proportion to the progress measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

i) Sale of goods

For contracts with customers for sale of equipment, revenue is recognised net of discount and rebates, at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which is when the goods are delivered to the customers as per the terms of the contracts. Delivery happens when the goods have been shipped or delivered to the specific location, as the case may be, the risk of loss has been transferred, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the contracts or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria related for acceptance has been satisfied.

No element of significant financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term which is consistent with the market practice. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

ii) Construction contracts

Revenue from contracts are recognised with reference to the stage of completion method in accordance with Ind AS – 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Obligations under the long-term construction contracts are satisfied over time given that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion.

The outcome of a construction contract is considered as estimated reliably when (a) all critical approvals necessary for commencement of the project have been obtained; (b) the stage of completion of the project reaches reasonable level of development. The stage of completion is determined as a proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed up to the closing date bear to the estimated total costs of respective project. Profit (contract revenue less contract cost) is recognised when the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably and for contracts valued up to Rs. 100 Crore, profit is recognised when stage of completion is 40% or more, and for contracts valued more than Rs. 100 Crore, profit is recognised either at 25% stage of completion or an expenditure of Rs. 40 Crore whichever is higher. When it is probable that the total cost will exceed the total revenue from the contract, the expected loss is recognised immediately. For this purpose, total contract costs are ascertained on the basis of contract costs incurred and cost to completion of contracts which is arrived at by the management based on current technical data, forecast and estimate of net expenditure to be incurred in future including for contingencies etc. For determining the expected cost to completion of the contracts, cost of steel, cement and other related items are considered at current market price based on fixed cost purchase orders placed or firm commitments received from suppliers / contractors as these purchase orders and future firm commitments are enforceable over the period of the contracts.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that is probably recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profit less recognised losses exceed progress billing, the surplus (i.e., contract assets) is shown as amount due from customers for contract work. For contracts where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses, the surplus (i.e., contract liability), is shown as the amounts due to customers for contract work. Amounts received before the related work is performed are included under “Other current liabilities” as advances received. Amounts billed for work performed but not yet paid by customer are included under trade receivables.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

iii) Service Contracts

Revenue from service contracts are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling price and revenue is recognised over time as and when the customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance based on the actual service provided to as proportion of the total services to be provided. In case, the service contracts include one performance obligation revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual expenditure incurred to the total estimated cost.

iv) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income is recognised when the company's right to receive payment has been established and that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and amount of income can be measured reliably.

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

2.06 Lease

As lessee

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is determined using the risk free rate for the same tenor adjusted for the credit risk associated with the lease, security etc.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable; and any variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measure using the index or rate at the commencement date. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of lease liabilities.

Lease payments are allocated between the principal and finance cost. The finance cost is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on straight-line basis over the period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset whichever is lower. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or where it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard.

i) applying single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar character.

ii) accounted for operating leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months as short term lease.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

iii) excluding initial direct cost for the measurement of the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application and

iv) using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

2.07 Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than entity's functional currency (foreign currency) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies remaining unsettled at the end of each reporting period are remeasured at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Exchange difference on the re-translation or settlement of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on restatement of long-term receivables from non-integral foreign operations that are considered as net investment in such operations in earlier years and carried on transition to Ind AS until disposal of such net investment, in which case the accumulated balance in Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve will be recognised as income / expense in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal will be recognised.

2.08 Borrowing costs

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

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.09 Employee benefits

i) Short-term benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.

ii) Defined contribution plans

Contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions. Defined contribution plans are those plans where the Company pays fixed contributions to funds/schemes managed by independent trusts or authority. Contributions are paid in return for services rendered by the employees during the year. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund / scheme does not hold sufficient assets to pay / extend employee benefits.

The Company provides Provident Fund facility to all employees and Superannuation benefits to selected employees. The contributions are expensed as they are incurred in line with the treatment of wages and salaries. The Company's Provident Fund is exempted under section 17 of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952. Conditions for exemption stipulate that the Company shall make good deficiency, if any, in the interest rate declared by the trust vis-s-vis interest rate declared by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The liability as on the balance sheet date is ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation.

iii) Defined benefit plans

The cost of providing defined benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method, with independent actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. The Company provides gratuity to its employees and pension to retired whole-time directors. Gratuity liabilities are funded and managed through

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

separate trust (except in case of some of the employees of Port and Yard Equipment Division where the funds are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India). The liabilities towards pension to retired whole-time directors are not funded.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net benefit liability (asset) and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) are recognised in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in the comprehensive income are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss but recognised directly in the retained earnings. Past service costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the amendment to plan occurs. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined liability or asset at the beginning of the period, taking into account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Defined benefit costs which are recognised in the statement of profit and loss are categorised as follows :

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

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

Other Long-term benefits

The liability for termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised based on actuarial valuation at the present value of the obligation as on the reporting date.

2.10 Income Taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises of current and deferred tax.

i) Current tax

Current tax is payable based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if and to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and losses can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax assets arising from the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only if and to the extent it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which the benefits of the temporary difference and losses can be utilised and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available. At the end of each reporting period, an entity reassesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. The entity recognises a previously unrecognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

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

2.11 Property, Plant and Equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Property, Plant and Equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes are stated at cost or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase cost of materials, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use and borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Properties in the course of construction for production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost/deemed cost of property, plant and equipment including right of use assets (other than properties under construction) less their residual values over the useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation of assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes is accounted as change in estimate on a prospective basis.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings and Roads	:	**5 to 60 years**
Plant and Equipment	:	**3 to 15 years**
Electrical Installations	:	**10 years**
Laboratory Equipment	:	**10 years**
Furniture and Fixtures	:	**10 years**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

Office Equipments	:	**3 to 5 years**
Computers	:	**3 years**
Motor Vehicles	:	**5 to 8 years**
Right of use assets	:	**Lease period 4 to 7 years**

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost/deemed cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is recognised on straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Computer Software : **1 to 10 years**

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of intangible assets is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.13 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. Any reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.14 Inventories

Raw materials, work-in-progress and finished products are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes purchase price, non-refundable taxes and duties and other directly attributable costs incurred in bringing the goods to the point of sale. Cost of Work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads.

Stores and spares are valued at cost comprising of purchase price, non refundable taxes and duties and other directly attributable costs after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary.

Value of inventories are ascertained on the “weighted average” basis.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.15 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

2.15.01 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.15.02 Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's warranty obligation.

2.15.03 Onerous contracts

An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. Present obligation arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions.

2.15.04 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed and not recognised. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company is involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

2.16 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets (other than Trade Receivable, refer 2.17.10) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transactions cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transactions cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.17 Financial assets

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a transaction date basis. Regular purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.17.01 Financial assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets having contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold such assets in order to collect such contractual cash flows are classified in this category. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

2.17.02 Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss even on disposal of the investments.

The Company has equity investments in two entities (refer Note 7 to the standalone financial statements), and elected the irrevocable option to carry these at FVTOCI.

2.17.03 Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments and units of mutual funds are classified as at FVTPL (except for those carried at FVTOCI, as stated above in 2.17.02). Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and are included in "Other Income".

2.17.04 Investment in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost/deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.17.05 Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses (the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109) for all trade receivables that do not contain a financing component. The Company uses the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix, as permitted under Ind AS 109. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information.

For financial assets (apart from trade receivables, as above) whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk of the financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition.

2.17.06 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amounts and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.17.07 Foreign exchange gain and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.17.08 Effective interest method

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

2.17.09 Cash and Cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less (if any) which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.17.10 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business and reflects group's unconditional right to consideration. Trade Receivables are recognised initially at transaction price being the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.18 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.18.01 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.18.02 Equity instruments

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

2.18.03 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

(i) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

All financial liabilities (other than those mention in (ii) below) are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

(ii) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either a derivative instrument (not designated in hedging relationship), contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, is held for trading, it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and is included in the 'Other income'.

2.18.04 Financial guarantee contracts

These are initially measured at their fair values and, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined or the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

2.18.05 Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and are included in 'Other expenses/Other income'.

For financial liabilities carried at FVTPL, the fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. The gain or loss on translation of foreign exchange is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and forms part of the fair value gains or losses.

2.18.06 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.18.07 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

2.19 Segment reporting

Information reported to the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses based on products and services. Accordingly, directors of the Company have chosen to organise the segment based on its product and services as follows:

- Products & services
- Project & services.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Managing Director.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segment are reported under each reportable segment. Expenses which are not directly identifiable to each reporting segment have been allocated on the basis of associated revenue of the segment and manpower efforts. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as Unallocable expenses.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as Unallocable.

The company's financing and income taxes are managed on a company level and are not allocated to operating segment.

2.20 Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders (i.e., Profit after tax) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of share outstanding during the financial year and dilutive potential shares, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

2.21 Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (upto two decimals) as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.22 New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 23, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2023.

The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

2.23 New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

03. Property, plant and equipment

Rs. lakhs

	Building and Roads	Plant and Machinery	Electrical Installation	Laboratory Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipments	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost or deemed cost								
Balance at April 01, 2021	2,124.96	1,417.11	154.94	29.56	43.36	76.32	67.20	3,913.45
Additions	-	25.89	-	-	-	31.58	-	57.47
Disposals	(9.20)	(134.67)	(7.45)	-	(0.92)	(16.40)	(10.67)	(179.31)
Balance at March 31, 2022	2,115.76	1,308.33	147.49	29.56	42.44	91.50	56.53	3,791.61
Additions	-	14.20	15.55	-	-	39.22	9.40	78.37
Disposals	(37.25)	(375.62)	(11.22)	-	(2.61)	(2.29)	(27.29)	(456.28)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**2,078.51**	**946.91**	**151.82**	**29.56**	**39.83**	**128.43**	**38.64**	**3,413.70**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at April 01, 2021	509.70	1,148.36	133.96	13.55	39.49	64.20	60.97	1,970.23
Depreciation expense	77.95	119.95	6.51	3.02	1.70	7.41	6.23	222.77
Disposals	(9.20)	(134.67)	(7.41)	-	(0.91)	(16.40)	(10.67)	(179.26)
Balance at March 31, 2022	578.45	1,133.64	133.06	16.57	40.28	55.21	56.53	2,013.74
Depreciation expense	77.95	77.39	4.54	2.59	1.13	16.41	0.43	180.44
Disposals	(37.25)	(375.04)	(10.54)	-	(2.48)	(2.29)	(27.29)	(454.89)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**619.15**	**835.99**	**127.06**	**19.16**	**38.93**	**69.33**	**29.67**	**1,739.29**
Carrying amount								
Balance at April 01, 2021	1,615.26	268.75	20.98	16.01	3.87	12.12	6.23	1,943.22
Balance at March 31, 2022	1,537.31	174.69	14.43	12.99	2.16	36.29	-	1,777.87
Balance at March 31, 2023	**1,459.36**	**110.92**	**24.76**	**10.40**	**0.90**	**59.10**	**8.97**	**1,674.41**

Notes :

1. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
2. For details of carrying amount of assets pledged as security for the working capital facilities sanctioned to the company is mentioned in note 45.
3. The title deed of the immovable properties (other than properties where company is the lessee and the lease agreement are duly executed in favour of lessee), to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

04. Leases

A. Right-of-use Assets

Rs. lakhs

	Land	Building	Total
Cost or deemed cost			
Balance at April 01, 2021	42.46	37.99	80.45
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	42.46	37.99	80.45
Additions	-	30.35	30.35
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**42.46**	**68.34**	**110.80**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at April 01, 2021	12.58	19.39	31.97
Depreciation expense	6.29	10.11	16.40
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	18.87	29.50	48.37
Depreciation expense	8.85	10.74	19.59
Disposals	**-**	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**27.72**	**40.24**	**67.96**
Carrying amount			
Balance at April 01, 2021	29.88	18.60	48.48
Balance at March 31, 2022	23.59	8.49	32.08
Balance at March 31, 2023	**14.74**	**28.10**	**42.84**

B. Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Current	**22.22**	21.77
Non-current	**74.94**	48.58
	97.16	70.35

Movement of lease liabilities

Opening Balance as at April 01	**70.35**	74.56
Add: Present Value of addition during the year	**30.35**	-
Add: Interest Expense	**11.53**	8.39
Less: Repayment	**15.07**	12.60
Closing Balance as at March 31	**97.16**	70.35

Notes (Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities) :

i. On adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company has recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in relation to leases which was previously recognised as “operating leases” under the principles of Ind AS 17, Leases. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities as on April 01, 2019.

ii. Rs. 97.16 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 70.35 lakhs) is towards lease of land/ premises/facilities, etc and are secured by the rights to the leased assets recognised in the financial statements as Right-of-Use Assets. The discount rate is between the range of 11.50% to 12.50% pa.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
05. Intangible assets		
Carrying amount of :		
Computer software	-	1.40
Total	-	1.40

	Computer Software
	Rs. lakhs
Cost or deemed cost	
Balance at April 01, 2021	158.58
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	158.58
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**158.58**
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance at April 01, 2021	154.79
Amortisation expense	2.39
Disposals	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	157.18
Amortisation expense	1.40
Disposals	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**158.58**
Carrying amount	
Balance at April 01, 2021	3.79
Balance at March 31, 2022	1.40
Balance at March 31, 2023	**-**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
	Nos.	Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Rs. lakhs
Non-current investments				
06. Investments in subsidiaries (carried at cost)				
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments of				
TRF Holdings Pte Limited at face value of SGD 1 each	1	*	1	*
TRF Singapore Pte Limited [net of impairment Rs. 1,313.37 lakhs (March 31,2022: Rs. 1,313.37)] (Refer note 46.05)	1,90,86,929	5,528.94	1,90,86,929	5,528.94
Total aggregate Unquoted investments	1,90,86,930	5,528.94	1,90,86,930	5,528.94
* Represent values below Rs.1,000				
07. Other non-current investments				
(Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income)				
(a) Quoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments of				
HDFC Bank Limited	5,000	80.49	5,000	73.50
Total aggregate Quoted investments	5,000	80.49	5,000	73.50
(b) Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments of				
Nicco Jubilee Park Limited [net of impairment Rs. 3 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 3 lakhs)]	30,000	-	30,000	-
Total aggregate Unquoted investments	30,000	-	30,000	-
Total aggregate other non-current investments	35,000	80.49	35,000	73.50
Total non-current investments		5,609.43		5,602.44
Aggregate book value of quoted investment		80.49		73.50
Aggregate market value of quoted investment		80.49		73.50
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		5,528.94		5,528.94
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		(1,316.37)		(1,316.37)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

			As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
08.	**Other non-current financial assets**			
	(Unsecured considered good)			
	(a)	Security deposits	**11.75**	12.85
	(b)	Others	**0.42**	0.49
	Total other non-current financial assets		**12.17**	13.34
09.	**Other non-current assets**			
	a)	Capital advances		
		Considered good	**-**	-
		Considered doubtful	**91.58**	95.86
			91.58	95.86
	Less: Loss Allowance		**91.58**	95.86
			-	-
	(b)	Advance with public bodies		
		i) Excise	**157.89**	157.89
		ii) Goods and Service Tax, Sales tax / Value added tax		
		Considered good	**1,995.20**	2,348.18
		Considered doubtful	**1,494.23**	1,111.60
			3,489.43	3,459.78
		Less: Loss Allowance	**1,494.23**	1,111.60
			1,995.20	2,348.18
			2,153.09	2,506.07
	(c)	Other loans and advances		
		i) Prepayments	**20.33**	15.38
		ii) Others		
		Considered good	**-**	-
		Considered doubtful	**316.50**	316.50
			316.50	316.50
	Less: Loss Allowance		**316.50**	316.50
			-	-
			20.33	15.38
	Total other non-current assets		**2,173.42**	2,521.45
10.	**Inventories and contracts in progress (At lower of cost and net realisable value)**			
	(a)	Inventories		
		i) Raw materials	**594.04**	1,118.04
		ii) Work-in-progress	**199.77**	542.33
		iii) Finished products	**26.66**	265.22
		iv) Stores and spare parts	**85.64**	59.21
		v) Loose tools	**43.07**	25.94
			949.18	2,010.74
	(b)	Contracts in Progress	**91.25**	105.97
		Total inventories and contracts in progress	**1,040.43**	2,116.71

1. The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of write downs of inventory to its net realisable value was Rs. 2.75 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs 24.31 lakhs).
2. The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 2.14.
3. For details of carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for working capital facilities sanctioned refer note 45.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

11. Current Investement

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
(Carried at fair value through profit & loss)		
Investments in Mutual Fund- Unquoted		
i) 14,709 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Tata Liquid Fund- Direct Plan - Growth	**522.60**	-
ii) 15,182 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Tata Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	**179.62**	-
iii) 14,066 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in HDFC Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option	**622.24**	-
iv) 20,715 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Growth	**518.13**	-
v) 12,073 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in UTI Liquid Cash Plan Direct Growth	**445.47**	-
vi) 11,789 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Bandhan Liquid Fund-Growth-(Direct Plan)	**320.56**	-
vii) 1,55,587 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund -Direct-Growth	**518.45**	-
viii) 11,515 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Kotak Liquid Fund-Direct-Growth	**523.81**	-
ix) 7,554 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Nippon India Liquid Fund - - Direct Growth Plan - Growth Option	**416.04**	-
x) 23,107 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct Growth	**518.14**	-
xi) 6,691 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in DSP Liquidity Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	**215.29**	-
xii) 17,603 (March 31, 2022- Nil) units in SBI Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	**620.27**	-
xiii) 86,337 (March 31, 2022- Nil) units in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund -Direct Plan- Growth	**313.52**	-
xiv) 4,200 (March 31, 2022- Nil) units in SBI Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	**153.31**	-
xv) 7,736 (March 31, 2022- Nil) units in Baroda BNP Paribas Liquid Fund Plan B Growth	**200.79**	-
Total aggregate Unquoted investments	**6,088.24**	-
Aggregate book value and market value of quoted investments	**-**	-
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	**6,088.24**	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	**-**	-

12. Trade receivables

(a) Trade Receivable other than related party	**32,437.58**	35,784.81
(b) Trade receivable from related parties (refer note 40.02)	**2,088.77**	2,861.28
Less : Loss allowance	**(24,285.82)**	(24,705.85)
Total trade receivable	**10,240.53**	13,940.24
Current portion	**10,240.53**	13,940.24
Non-current portion	**-**	-
Break-up of Security details		
(a) Trade receivable considered good - Secured	**-**	-
(b) Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured	**22,640.75**	27,261.29
(c) Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	**-**	-
(d) Trade receivables - credit impaired	**11,885.60**	11,384.80
Total	**34,526.35**	38,646.09
Less :Loss allowance	**(24,285.82)**	(24,705.85)
	10,240.53	13,940.24

Notes:

1. For details of carrying amount of trade receivables pledged as security for working capital facilities sanctioned to the company.(refer note 45)
2. The credit period given to customers range from 0 to 30 days. No interest is charged on the overdue amounts.
3. The amount expected to be recovered/settled more than 12 months after the Balance sheet date is Rs. 3,786.67 lakhs (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 10,035.33 lakhs)
4. Also refer note 39.06

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023 **Rs. lakhs**

	Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1189.67	3,786.67	7,056.25	99.62	410.25	451.52	9,646.77	22,640.75
ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	117.58	2,410.23	-	-	-	-	7,982.98	10,510.79
iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,374.81	1,374.81
	Total	**1,307.25**	**6,196.90**	**7,056.25**	**99.62**	**410.25**	**451.52**	**19,004.56**	**34,526.35**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2022 Rs. lakhs

Particulars		Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	635.72	10,035.33	3,088.94	264.52	633.59	762.23	11,840.96	27,261.29
ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	111.08	2,810.77	99.06	10.01	-	62.21	7,574.56	10,667.69
iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	717.11	717.11
	Total	746.80	12,846.10	3,188.00	274.53	633.59	824.44	20,132.63	38,646.09

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
13.	**Cash and bank balances**		
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand	**0.31**	0.55
	Balances with banks		
	In current accounts	**19.37**	38.83
	In cash credit accounts	**200.49**	23.88
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**220.17**	63.26
	(b) Other balances with Bank		
	In dividend accounts	**0.42**	0.42
	Earmarked balance for Margin money	**-**	296.99
	Total other balances with Bank	**0.42**	297.41
	Total cash and bank balances	**220.59**	360.67
	Included above		
	Earmarked balance for unpaid dividend	**0.42**	0.42
14.	**Other financial assets-current**		
	(a) Security deposits		
	Considered good	**4.18**	5.06
	Considered doubtful	**100.34**	100.34
		104.52	105.40
	Less : Loss Allowance	**100.34**	100.34
		4.18	5.06
	(b) Others : Considered Good	**0.37**	0.61
	Others : Considered doubtful	**3,943.50**	3,943.50
		3,943.87	3,944.11
	Less : Loss Allowance	**3,943.50**	3,943.50
		0.37	0.61
	(c) Advances to related parties (refer note 40.02)	**99.75**	99.84
	Total other financial assets - current	**104.30**	105.51
	Movement in Loss Allowances		
	Opening balance	**4,043.84**	2,385.44
	Additions during the year	**-**	1,658.40
	Reversals during the year	**-**	-
	Closing balance	**4,043.84**	4,043.84

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
15. Other current assets		
(a) Advance with public bodies		
i) Goods and Service tax		
Considered good	**250.49**	360.91
Considered doubtful	**87.42**	87.42
	337.91	448.33
Less : Loss Allowance	**87.42**	87.42
	250.49	360.91
Other loans and advances		
i) Advance to suppliers		
Considered good	**110.88**	128.40
Considered doubtful	**531.26**	665.39
	642.14	793.79
Less : Loss Allowance	**531.26**	665.39
	110.88	128.40
ii) Other advances and prepayments		
Prepayments	**132.06**	211.91
Others - Considered good	**210.08**	574.02
Others - Considered Doubtful	**709.88**	643.43
	1,052.02	1,429.36
Less : Loss Allowance	**709.88**	643.43
	342.14	785.93
Total other current assets	**703.51**	1,275.24

16 (a) Equity share capital

Authorised Share Capital: **30,000,000** Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each *(as at March 31, 2022 : 30,000,000; Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)*	**3,000.00**	3,000.00
Total authorised share capital	**3,000.00**	3,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up: **11,004,412** Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each *(as at March 31, 2022: 11,004,412; Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)*	**1,100.44**	1,100.44
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**1,100.44**	1,100.44

Issued and subscribed capital excludes 635 equity share of Rs. 10 each reserved for allotment to shareholders who were not able to subscribe to the rights issue during the earlier years for genuine reasons or where the title is temporarily in dispute.

Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period

	Year Ended March 31, 2023		Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**Amount Rs. lakhs**	No. of Shares	Amount Rs. lakhs
Equity shares				
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
At beginning and end of the year	**1,10,04,412**	**1,100.44**	1,10,04,412	1,100.44
Issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
At end of the year	**1,10,04,412**	**1,100.44**	1,10,04,412	1,100.44

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

16 (a) Equity share capital (Contd.)

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**%**	No. of Shares	%
Tata Steel Limited	**37,53,275**	**34.11%**	37,53,275	34.11%

Details of shares held by Promoter and promoter group at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**%**	No. of Shares	%
Equity Shares				
Tata Steel Limited	**37,53,275**	**34.11%**	37,53,275	34.11%
Tata Industries Limited	**1,960**	**0.02%**	1,960	0.02%

Notes: 1) There is no change in promoters shareholding during the current and previous year.

2) Considered as per the return/other records maintained by the company for the respective years.

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

16 (b) Preference share capital

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Authorised Share Capital:		
520,000,000 Preference Shares of Rs 10 each	**52,000.00**	25,000.00
(as at March 31, 2022 : 250,000,000; Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total authorised share capital	**52,000.00**	25,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up:		
489,000,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	**48,900.00**	25,000.00
(as at March 31, 2022: 250,000,000; Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**48,900.00**	25,000.00

Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period

	Year Ended March 31, 2023		Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**Amount Rs. lakhs**	No. of Shares	Amount Rs. lakhs
Preference shares				
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
At beginning and end of the year	**250,000,000**	**25,000.00**	250,000,000	25,000.00
Issued during the year	**239,000,000**	**23,900.00**	-	-
At end of the year	**489,000,000**	**48,900.00**	250,000,000	25,000.00

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Preference Shares

The Company has one class of 12.5% Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Share('NCRPS') having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each Preference shareholder is eligible for one vote per share as per the terms of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 and dividend as and when declared by the Company. As per terms of Preference shares, NCRPS issued for a period not exceeding 20 years from the date of allotment shall be redeemable at par upon the maturity or redeemed early at the option of the Company in full or in part at 3 monthly intervals from the date of allotment. In the event of winding up of Company, NCRPS shall be non- participating in surplus assets and profit which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid, on winding up of the Company.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

16 (b) Preference share capital (Contd.)

The Company has one class of 12.17% Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Share('NCRPS') having a par value of Rs.10 per share. NCRPS carry a dividend @1%p.a for first three years and 18.3%p.a. thereafter for the remaining term (effective yield 12.17%). Each Preference shareholder is eligible for one vote per share as per the terms of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 and dividend as and when declared by the Company. As per terms of Preference shares,NCRPS issued for a period not exceeding 15 years from the date of allotment and shall be redeemable at par upon maturity or optional early redemption with accrued interest thereon computed on the basis of the effective yield of the instrument, at the option of the Company on a quarterly basis at 3-month intervals from the date of allotment. In the event of winding up of Company,NCRPS shall be non- participating in surplus assets and profit which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid, on winding up of the Company.

16 (c) Instruments entirely equity in nature

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
11.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	**2,500.00**	**-**
	2,500.00	-
Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period		
At the beginning and end of the year	**-**	-
Add: Additions during the year	**2,500.00**	-
At the end of the year	**2,500.00**	-

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**%**	No. of Shares	%
Tata Steel Limited	**25,000,000**	**100.00%**	-	-

Details of shares held by Promoter and promoter group at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**%**	No. of Shares	%
Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares				
Tata Steel Limited	**25,000,000**	**100.00%**	-	-

Notes: 1) There is 100% change in promoters shareholding percentage during the current year as compared to previous year.

2) Considered as per the return/other records maintained by the company for the respective years.

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has 11.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Share('OCRPS') having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each Preference shareholder is eligible for one vote per share as per the terms of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 and dividend as and when declared by the Company. As per terms of Preference shares,OCRPS shall be convertible, (in two series), into equity shares at the option of the Company within a period of 18 months from the date of allotment or shall be redeemable at par upon maturity at the end of 18 months or redeemed early at the option of the Company at 3 monthly intervals from the date of allotment. In the event of winding up of Company,OCRPS shall be non- participating in surplus assets and profit which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid, on winding up of the Company.

Nature and Purpose:

The company has issued 11.25 % Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ('OCRPS') of Rs.1,200 lakhs on May 7, 2022 and Rs.1,300 lakhs on May 13,2022 aggregating to Rs. 2,500 lakhs, divided in to 2,50,00,000 preference shares of Rs. 10 each to Tata Steel Limited, on private placement basis.

The proceeds of the issue will be primarily utilized inter-alia, for repayment of the existing indebtedness of the Company, payment against long-outstanding vendor dues, for completing legacy projects and delivering other committed orders and/or for other general corporate purposes.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

		As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
17	**Other equity**		
	(a) Equity Component of 12.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	**22,629.23**	22,629.23
	(b) Equity Component of 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	**19,631.78**	-
	(c) Retained earnings	**(58,964.46)**	(67,685.83)
	(d) General reserve	**14,420.71**	14,420.71
	(e) Amalgamation reserve	**61.81**	61.81
	(f) FVOCI-Equity Investment	**80.45**	73.46
	(g) Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve	**448.20**	448.20
		(1,692.28)	(30,052.42)
	Equity Component of 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares		
	At the beginning and end of the year	**22,629.23**	22,629.23
	Equity Component of 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares		
	At the beginning and end of the year	**-**	-
	Add: Additions during the year	**19,631.78**	-
	At the end of the year	**19,631.78**	-
	Retained Earnings		
	At the beginning of the year	**(67,685.83)**	(65,410.85)
	Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	**8,775.87**	(2,034.95)
	Add: Other Comprehensive Income	**(54.50)**	(240.03)
	At the end of the year	**(58,964.46)**	(67,685.83)
	General reserve		
	At the beginning and end of the year	**14,420.71**	14,420.71
	Amalgamation reserve		
	At the beginning and end of the year	**61.81**	61.81
	FVOCI-Equity Investment		
	At the beginning of the year	**73.46**	74.64
	Add: Other Comprehensive Income	**6.99**	(1.18)
	At the end of the year	**80.45**	73.46
	Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve		
	At the beginning and end of the year	**448.20**	448.20
		(1,692.28)	(30,052.42)

Nature and Purpose:

(a) Equity Component of 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares:

The company has issued 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ('NCRPS') of Rs. 25,000 lakhs, divided in to 25,00,00,000 preference shares of Rs.10 each to Tata Steel Limited, on private placement basis on March 25, 2019. NCRPS are in nature of compound financial instrument, accordingly the liability portion disclosed under long term borrowings and residual portion is disclosed under other equity.

The proceeds of the issue to be primarily utilized towards repayment of the whole or a part of the existing indebtedness of the Company and/ or for general corporate purposes.

(b) Equity Component of 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares:

The company has issued 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ('NCRPS') of Rs.16,500 lakhs on June 8, 2022 and Rs.7,400 lakhs on March 1, 2023 aggregating to Rs 23,900 lakhs, divided in to 23,90,00,000 preference shares of Rs 10 each to Tata Steel Limited, on private placement basis. NCRPS are in nature of compound financial instrument, accordingly the liability portion disclosed under long term borrowings and residual portion is disclosed under other equity .

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

17 Other equity (Contd.)

The proceeds of the issue to be primarily utilized *inter-alia,* for repayment of the existing indebtedness of the Company, payment against long-outstanding vendor dues, for completing legacy projects and delivering other committed orders and/or for other general corporate purposes.

(c) General reserve :

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

(d) FVOCI-Equity Investment :

This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI, net of amounts reclassified to the retained earnings when those assets have been disposed off.

(e) Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve :

The exchange differences on restatement of long-term receivables from non-integral foreign operations that are considered as net investment in such operations in earlier years and carried on transition to Ind AS until disposal of such net investment, in which case the accumulated balance in Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve will be recognised as income / expense in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal will be recognised.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
18 Non-current borrowings		
A. Secured - at amortised cost		
From banks (For security details refer note 19)	**-**	4,603.63
Total secured long-term borrowings	**-**	4,603.63
B. Unsecured		
I) Liability component of 12.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares .	**2,370.77**	2,370.77
ii) Liability component of 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares .	**4,268.22**	-
iii) Liabilities for Amortised Interest Cost *	**1,745.21**	1,016.36
Total Unsecured long-term borrowings	**8,384.20**	3,387.13
Total non-current borrowings	**8,384.20**	7,990.76

Note:

The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

* Interest Cost on liability component of 12.50% and 12.17 % Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares .

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

19. Borrowings at amortised cost

Name of the bank	**As at 31.03.2023**			As at 31.03.2022			**Security**
	Long-term (Non-Current)	**Short-term (Current)**	**Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)**	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	
Axis Bank Limited(WCTL)	-	-	-	-	353.10	-	Secured by *pari passu* first charge on all current assets of Company , and pari passu second charge on all fixed assets of Company . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been vacated.
Central Bank of India (Cent COVID-19 Sahayata Loan)	-	-	-	-	-	50.30	Secured by hypothecation ,ranking first *pari passu* charge with other banks of raw material, semi finished goods, finished goods, receivable and inventory etc. and collateral by way of first charge on fixed asset of the company present and future. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Canara Bank GECL 2 A/c	-	-	-	1,237.69	-	211.31	Secured by *pari passu* second charge with other Working capital Lender under Multiple banking arrangements on entire current asset both present and future and movable fixed asset . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been vacated.
Canara Bank GECL 2 (Extension)	-	-	-	869.00	-	-	Secured by *pari passu* second charge with other Working capital Lender under Multiple banking arrangements on entire current asset and movable fixed asset . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been vacated.
Central Bank of India GECL 2	-	-	-	738.00	-	160.99	Second charge on all securities including cash flows, already charged to bank for existing securities . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
HDFC Bank Limited-GECL-2	-	-	-	539.58	-	160.42	Secured by pari passu second charge over current assets of the Company, both present and future and on all the movable fixed assets of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
IDBI Bank Limited-GECL	-	-	-	868.50	-	289.50	Secured by extension of second charge on entire current assets, both present and future and collateral by way of second charge on movable fixed asset of the company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

19. Borrowings at amortised cost (Contd.)

Name of the bank	As at 31.03.2023			As at 31.03.2022			Security
	Long-term (Non-Current)	**Short-term (Current)**	**Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)**	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	
Indian Bank -GECL 2	-	-	-	350.86	-	98.51	Secured by extension of second charge on entire current assets and collateral by way of second charge on fixed asset of the Company . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Bank of Baroda (Baroda Covid Emergency Credit Line)	-	-	-	-	-	122.30	Secured by extension of charge on existing securities on first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of entire current assets, both present and future and second *pari passu* charge on fixed asset of the Company with other banks(except those specifically charged to term lenders). During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Canara Bank(CC)	-	-	-	-	742.40	-	Secured by *pari passu* first charge on stock and book debts of the Company, and second charge pari pasu on all fixed assets . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been vacated.
Bank of Baroda(CC)	-	-	-	-	1,316.03	-	Secured by hypothecation, ranking first *pari passu* charge on tangible current assets of the Company and second charge on all the fixed assets of the Company with other bank except those specifically charged to term lenders. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Central Bank of India(CC)	-	-	-	-	2,240.19	-	Secured by hypothecation ,ranking first *pari passu* charge with other banks of raw material, semi finished goods, finished goods, receivable and inventory etc. and collateral by way of first charge on fixed asset of the company present and future. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Indian Bank(CC)	-	-	-	-	910.21	-	Secured by pari passu first charge on entire current assets of the Company and *pari passu* second charge on all fixed assets of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
HDFC Bank Limited(WCTL)	-	-	-	-	350.00	-	Secured by first *pari passu* charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future and second *pari passu*charge on all the movable fixed assets of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

19. Borrowings at amortised cost (Contd.)

Name of the bank	As at 31.03.2023			As at 31.03.2022			Security
	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	
Central Bank of India(WCTL)	-	-	-	-	4,500.00	-	Secured by hypothecation ,ranking first *pari passu* charge with other banks of raw material, semi finished goods, finished goods, receivable and inventory etc. and collateral by way of first charge on fixed asset of the company present and future. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
HDFC Bank Limited(CC)	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	Secured by first *pari passu* charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future and second *pari passu* charge on all the movable fixed assets of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Total secured borrowing	-	-	-	4,603.63	10,411.98	1,093.33	

Notes:

1) The Company has made necessary fillings with the Register of Companies(ROC) with respect to registration of charges within the statutory timelines.

2) The quarterly returns/statement of current assets filed by the Company during the current year and previous year with the respective banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

3) All cash credits were repayable on demand.

4) Details of securities created for the working capital facilities sanctioned to the company is mentioned in note 45.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
20. Provisions		
A. Current		
(a) Provision for employee benefits		
i) Post retirement pension (refer note 38)	**99.20**	99.62
ii) Compensated absence (refer note 38)	**31.06**	38.75
(b) Provision for estimated losses on onerous contracts (refer note 44.02)	**1,284.79**	1,169.47
(c) Provision for warranty (refer note 44.01)	**22.66**	40.71
(d) Provision for Sales Tax and Service Tax (refer note 44.02)	**366.21**	142.30
Total current provision	**1,803.92**	1,490.85
B. Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
i) Post retirement pension (refer note 38)	**965.73**	1,042.24
ii) Retirement gratuity (refer note 38)	**194.66**	110.36
iii) Compensated absence (refer note 38)	**484.11**	486.29
iv) Provision for Probable deficit in Corpus of Provident fund* (refer note 38)	**204.50**	74.40
Total non-current provision	**1,849.00**	1,713.29

* Provision against shortfall of provident fund liability as per acrturial valuation. (refer note 38)

21. Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

Deferred tax assets	**2,636.53**	6,683.81
Deferred tax liabilities	**(2,636.53)**	(6,683.81)
Total deferred tax balances	**-**	-

Year Ended March 31, 2023

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to: **Rs. lakhs**

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing Balance
Property, plant and equipment	**(211.34)**	**58.05**	**(153.29)**
Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve	**(129.56)**	**(18.70)**	**(148.26)**
Deferred revenue on account of retention	**(6,342.91)**	**4,030.99**	**(2,311.92)**
Appreciation in financial assets on account of revaluation	**-**	**(23.06)**	**(23.06)**
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	**1,537.49**	**(430.13)**	**1,107.36**
Provision for Impairment of Investment	**412.41**	**(115.38)**	**297.03**
Provision for onerous contracts	**408.66**	**(85.30)**	**323.36**
Provision for warranty	**14.23**	**(8.53)**	**5.70**
Provision for employee benefits	**183.47**	**(53.81)**	**129.66**
Tax losses	**4,066.39**	**(3,292.97)**	**773.42**
Others	**61.16**	**(61.16)**	**-**
	-	**-**	**-**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

21. Deferred tax balances (Contd.)

Year Ended March 31, 2022

Rs. lakhs

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing Balance
Property, plant and equipment	(231.72)	20.38	(211.34)
Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve	(129.56)	-	(129.56)
Deferred revenue on account of retention	(6,256.04)	(86.87)	(6,342.91)
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	844.77	692.72	1,537.49
Provision for Impairment of Investment	241.46	170.95	412.41
Provision for onerous contracts	494.93	(86.27)	408.66
Provision for warranty	11.45	2.78	14.23
Provision for employee benefits	172.73	10.74	183.47
Tax losses	4,790.82	(724.43)	4,066.39
Others	61.16	-	61.16
	-	-	-

Note: Deferred tax assets has been recognised to the extent of Deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) not created in relation to:

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Tax losses	**6,033.12**	10,648.60
Unabsorbed Tax depreciation	**259.43**	528.94
Provision for doubtful debts/advances and other Temporary differences	**7,041.46**	9,391.56
	13,334.01	20,569.10

22. Other non-current liabilities

(a) Pension payable under employee separation scheme	**2.60**	3.49
Total other non-current liabilities	**2.60**	3.49

23. Current Borrowings

A. Secured - at amortised cost (For security details refer note 19)		
(a) Repayable on demand		
From banks		
i) Working capital demand loans	**-**	5,203.10
ii) Cash credit	**-**	5,208.88
(b) Current maturities of long-term borrowings	**-**	1,093.33
Total secured borrowings	**-**	11,505.31
B. Unsecured		
(a) Inter Company Deposit from Tata Steel Limited	**-**	10,000.00
Total Unsecured borrowings	**-**	10,000.00
C. Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**-**	82.90
Total current borrowings	**-**	21,588.21

Note: The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

The Company availed Inter-Corporate Deposit (ICD) during the year ended March 2022, for an amount upto ₹100 Crore (Rupees One Hundred Crore only) at an interest rate of 9.92% per annum which is at arm's length, for a tenure of 12 months in the ordinary course of business from Tata Steel Limited (TSL). The same has been fully repaid along with interest during the year ended March 2023.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
24. Trade payables		
Trade payables : micro and small enterprises (refer note 46.01)	**2,268.66**	3,340.97
Trade payables : other than micro and small enterprises		
(i) Trade payables: related party (refer note 40.02)	**24.72**	608.31
(ii) Trade payables : others		
(a) Trade payables for supplies and services	**3,368.60**	8,455.45
(b) Trade payables for accrued wages and salaries	**601.59**	302.32
Total trade payables	**6,263.57**	12,707.05

Trade payables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023 **Rs. lakhs**

	Particulars	**Unbilled Dues**	**Not due**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1 -2 years**	**2 -3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
i)	MSME	**-**	**1,964.69**	**49.91**	**7.80**	**10.64**	**11.69**	**2,044.73**
ii)	Others	**651.25**	**2,035.18**	**83.99**	**18.46**	**63.71**	**303.85**	**3,156.44**
iii)	Disputed dues – MSME	**-**	**209.62**	**-**	**14.11**	**0.20**	**-**	**223.93**
iv)	Disputed dues – Others	**717.11**	**102.18**	**-**	**-**	**12.02**	**7.16**	**838.47**
	Total	**1,368.36**	**4,311.67**	**133.90**	**40.37**	**86.57**	**322.70**	**6,263.57**

Trade payables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2022 Rs. lakhs

	Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)	MSME	-	3,069.35	90.75	27.46	81.17	25.18	3,293.91
ii)	Others	1,997.36	5,105.10	1,270.35	192.41	-	705.72	9,270.94
iii)	Disputed dues – MSME	-	47.06	-	-	-	-	47.06
iv)	Disputed dues – Others	-	93.25	-	-	-	1.89	95.14
	Total	1,997.36	8,314.76	1,361.10	219.87	81.17	732.79	12,707.05

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
25. Other current financial liabilities		
(a) Unpaid dividends*	**0.42**	0.42
(b) Creditors for capital supplies and services	**9.98**	59.32
(c) Creditors for others	**1,223.36**	1,440.46
Total other current financial liabilities	**1,233.76**	1,500.20

*There are no amounts that are due to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

26. Other current liabilities		
(a) Advance received from customers*	**2,336.53**	4,163.34
(b) Dues to customers under contracts in progress	**3,944.37**	6,123.46
(c) Employee recoveries and employer's contributions	**188.49**	162.57
(d) Statutory dues	**297.81**	267.58
(e) Other credit balances	**13.07**	13.07
Total other current liabilities	**6,780.27**	10,730.02

* Includes amount received from related party amounting to Rs. **37.93 lakhs** (March 31, 2022 : Rs 1,354.92 lakhs)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
27.	**Revenue from operations**		
	(a) Revenue from project business	**5,511.35**	4,665.13
	(b) Sale of products	**2,271.92**	4,162.36
	(c) Sale of services	**9,590.51**	3,886.27
	(d) Other operating Revenues	**336.46**	-
	Revenue from Operations	**17,710.24**	12,713.76
	(refer note 43 for additional disclosures relating to revenue from contract with customers)		
28.	**Other income**		
	(a) Interest income		
	i) On income tax refunds	**177.42**	-
	ii) Others	**0.45**	9.86
	(b) Net gain on fair value changes of Mutual Fund**	**255.30**	-
	(c) Dividend income from equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income*	**0.70**	0.33
	(d) Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipments	**2.35**	-
	(e) Gain on foreign currency transactions (net)	**2.00**	-
	(f) Liabilities no longer required written back	**3,949.79**	1,956.64
	(g) Miscellaneous income	**467.19**	100.52
	Total other income	**4,855.20**	2,067.35

* All dividends from equity investments designated at FVOCI relate to the investments held at the end of the reporting period.

** Net gain on fair value changes of Mutual Fund includes Rs.163.68 lakhs (previous year: Rs. Nil) as 'Net gain on sale of current investments'.

29.	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Raw materials consumed		
	(a) Opening stock	**1,118.04**	1,337.01
	(b) Add: Purchases	**538.93**	1,181.97
		1,656.97	2,518.98
	(c) Less: Closing stock	**594.04**	1,118.04
	Total raw materials consumed	**1,062.93**	1,400.94

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
30.	**Changes in inventories of finished products, work in progress and contracts in progress**		
	Inventories and contract in progress at the beginning of the year		
	(a) Finished products	**265.22**	788.81
	(b) Work-in-progress	**542.33**	437.95
	(c) Contracts in progress	**105.97**	1,433.86
		913.52	2,660.62
	Inventories and contract in progress at the end of the year		
	(a) Finished products	**26.66**	265.22
	(b) Work-in-progress	**199.77**	542.33
	(c) Contracts in progress	**91.25**	105.97
		317.68	913.52
	Net (increase)/decrease	**595.84**	1,747.10
31.	**Employee benefits expense**		
	(a) Salaries and wages, including bonus (refer note 46.06)	**5,106.04**	2,993.42
	(b) Company's contribution to provident and other funds	**636.62**	329.93
	(c) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	**330.90**	242.44
	Total employee benefits expense	**6,073.56**	3,565.79
32.	**Finance costs**		
	(a) Interest expense on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost*	**2,273.30**	2,855.72
	(b) Interest on lease obligations	**11.53**	8.39
	(c) Other borrowing costs	**189.86**	197.25
	Total finance costs	**2,474.69**	3,061.36

* Interest expense includes Rs. 423.39 lakhs (March 31,2022: Rs. 376.35 lakhs) interest on debt portion of 12.5% Non convertible redeemable preference shares and Rs. 305.46 Lakhs (March 31,2022: Nil) interest on debt portion of 12.17 % Non convertible preference shares. (refer note 18) .

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
33.	**Depreciation and amortisation expense**		
	(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	**180.44**	222.77
	(b) Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**19.59**	16.40
	(c) Amortisation of Intangible assets	**1.40**	2.39
	Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**201.43**	241.56

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
34.	**Other expenses**		
(a)	Consumption of stores, spare parts and loose tools	**22.00**	107.16
(b)	Repairs to buildings & office expenses	**290.57**	142.53
(c)	Repairs to plant and equipments	**21.28**	41.28
(d)	Repairs to others	**1.54**	0.79
(e)	Power and fuel	**173.27**	255.06
(f)	Rent	**18.79**	23.73
(g)	Rates, taxes and licenses	**207.06**	96.26
(h)	Taxes and duties (net)	**2.13**	71.12
(i)	Insurance charges	**75.80**	84.71
(j)	Freight and handling charges	**22.38**	7.26
(k)	Travelling, conveyance and car running expenses	**120.88**	72.40
(l)	Legal and professional fees	**504.30**	328.46
(m)	Loss Allowance [net of write back]	**24.68**	1,603.03
(n)	Provision for estimated losses on onerous contracts (refer note 44.02)	**431.08**	-
(o)	Provision for warranty expenses (refer note 44.01)	**(18.05)**	7.96
(p)	Provision for Sales Tax and Service Tax (refer note 44.02)	**223.91**	-
(q)	Other general expenses		
	i) Loss on foreign currency transactions (net)	**-**	15.02
	ii) Directors' sitting fee	**15.05**	15.80
	iii) Liquidated damages	**72.57**	899.98
	iv) Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	0.05
	v) Telephone expenses	**13.85**	4.00
	vi) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
	As Auditors - Statutory audit (Including Half yearly Audit and Limited Review)	**81.50**	81.50
	For Tax Audit	**5.70**	5.70
	For Other Services	**4.50**	5.00
	Auditors' out-of-pocket expenses	**5.00**	1.37
	vii) Others	**32.15**	14.60
Total other expenses		**2,351.94**	3,884.77

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

35. Income tax

The Company during the year ended March 31, 2023 has opted for the new tax regime under Section 115BAA of the Act, which provides a domestic Company with an option to pay tax @ 22% (effective rate of 25.168%). The lower rate shall be applicable subject to certain conditions, including that the total income should be computed without claiming specific deductions and exemptions. Section 115BAA also provides that the provisions of section 115JB of the Act (MAT) shall not apply to a company opting for such reduced rate.

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs
Profit before income tax expense	**8,106.28**
Tax at the applicable tax rate	**2,040.19**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:	
Amortized cost of interest on preference shares as per IND AS	**183.44**
Provision relating to Sales & Service tax	**152.65**
Amount disallowed u/s 43B of the Act	**152.35**
Other items	**335.03**
Previously unrecognised tax losses now recouped to reduce current tax expense	**(2,863.66)**
Income Tax Expenses	**-**

36. Segment information

36.01 Products and services from which reportable segment derives their revenues

Information reported to the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses based on products and services. Accordingly, directors of the Company have chosen to organise the segment based on its product and services as follows:

- Products & services
- Projects & services

The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Managing Director.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segment are reported under each reportable segment. Expenses which are not directly identifiable to each reporting segment have been allocated on the basis of associated revenue of the segment and manpower efforts. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as Unallocable expenses.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as Unallocable.

The company's financing and income taxes are managed on a company level and are not allocated to operating segment.

36.02 Segment revenue and results

	Segment revenue		**Segment profit**	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs	**Year Ended March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs**	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Products and services	**12,331.36**	8,526.65	**4,929.66**	2,344.46
Projects and services	**5,728.30**	4,756.00	**4,374.21**	(2,056.03)
	18,059.66	13,282.65	**9,303.87**	288.43
Inter-segment revenue	**(349.42)**	(568.89)	**-**	-
Total	**18,409.08**	12,713.76	**9,303.87**	288.43
Other unallocable (expenditure) / income (Net)			**1,087.24**	1,029.93
Interest costs			**(2,284.83)**	(2,864.11)
Exceptional Items			**-**	(489.20)
Profit / (loss) before tax			**8,106.28**	(2,034.95)

Segment profit represents the profit and loss before tax earned by each segment without allocation of corporate costs, other income, exceptional item as well as interest costs. This is the measure reported to the executive management committee for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

36. Segment information (Contd.)

36.03 Segment assets and liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Segment assets		
Products and services	**4,237.29**	8,987.33
Projects and services	**11,282.82**	10,319.23
Total segment assets	**15,520.11**	19,306.56
Unallocated	**12,912.41**	11,189.78
Total assets	**28,432.52**	30,496.34
Segment liabilities		
Products and services	**3,880.00**	8,136.08
Projects and services	**12,223.41**	18,413.05
Total segment liabilities	**16,103.41**	26,549.13
Unallocated	**10,420.95**	32,899.19
Total liabilities	**26,524.36**	59,448.32

36.04 Other segment information

	Depreciation and amortisation		**Addition to Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets**	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
Products and services	**177.46**	211.60	**28.48**	7.85
Projects and services	**21.62**	24.14	**-**	-
Unallocated	**2.35**	5.82	**49.89**	49.62
	201.43	241.56	**78.37**	57.47

36.05 Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue from continuing operations from its reportable segments.

			Year Ended March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
A)	**Products and services**			
	(i)	Idler rollers and components	**48.63**	66.74
	(ii)	Sectional and mine conveyors	**708.09**	955.34
	(iii)	Vibrating screens and components	**275.72**	461.83
	(iv)	Crushers and components	**220.24**	571.07
	(v)	Miscellaneous Product	**1,138.75**	2,017.25
	(vi)	Services relating to design and engineering, supervision, etc.	**9,590.51**	3,885.53
B)	**Projects and services**			
	i)	Construction contracts and related services	**5,728.30**	4,756.00
			17,710.24	12,713.76

In the Company's operations within India there is no significant difference in the economic conditions prevailing in the various states of India. Revenue from sales to customers outside India is nil in the current and previous year. Hence disclosures on geographical segment are not applicable.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

36. Segment information (Contd.)

36.06 Information about major customers

Included in revenue arising from direct sales of goods and services of **Rs. 17,710.24 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: **Rs. 12,713.76 lakhs**) are revenues of approximately **Rs.13,599.31 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs 10,024.31 lakhs) pertaining to sales to the company's top two customers. No other single customer contributed 10% or more of the Company's revenue in year ended March 31,2023 and March 31, 2022

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
37. Earnings per share		
(a) Basic Earnings per share (Face value of share of Rs. 10 each)		
The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:		
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**8,775.87**	(2,034.95)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	**1,10,04,412**	1,10,04,412
Basic earnings per share	**79.75**	(18.49)
(b) Diluted Earnings per share (Face value of share of Rs.10 each)		
The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows:		
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**8,775.87**	(2,034.95)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share (refer (c) below)	**1,24,52,013**	1,10,04,412
Diluted earnings per share	**70.48**	(18.49)
(c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	**1,10,04,412**	1,10,04,412
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	**14,47,601**	-
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	**1,24,52,013**	1,10,04,412

38. Employee Benefit plans

38.01 Defined contribution plans

The Company provide Provident Fund facility to all employees. The Company provides superannuation benefits to selected employees. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Company in funds under the control of the trustees in case of trust or of the employees provident fund organisation. The contributions are expensed as they are incurred in line with the treatment of wages and salaries. The Company's Provident Fund is exempted under section 17 of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952. Conditions for exemption stipulate that the Company shall make good deficiency, if any, in the interest rate declared by the trust vis-a-vis interest rate declared by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The liability as on the balance sheet date is ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation.

The Company has recognised an amount of **Rs. 519.82 lakhs** as expenses (March 31, 2022: Rs. 234.78 lakhs) towards contribution to the following defined contribution plans.

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Provident fund	**409.19**	134.17
Superannuation fund	**6.42**	7.76
National Pension Scheme	**104.21**	92.85
	519.82	234.78

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

38. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

Provident Fund

Contributions towards provident funds are recognised as expense for the year. The Company has set up a Provident Fund Trust which is administered by Trustees. Both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Fund at specified percentage of the employee's salary and aggregate contributions along with interest thereon are paid to the employees/nominees at retirement, death or cessation of employment.

The Trust invests funds following a pattern of investments prescribed by the Government. The interest rate payable to the members of the Trust is not lower than the rate of interest declared annually by the Government under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and shortfall, if any, on account of interest is to be made good by the Company.

The Actuary has carried out actuarial valuation of plan's liabilities and interest rate guarantee obligations as at the Balance Sheet date using Projected Unit Credit Method and Deterministic Approach as outlined in the Guidance Note 29 issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India. Based on such valuation, an amount of **Rs.204.50 lakhs** (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 74.40 lakhs) has been provided towards future anticipated shortfall with regard to interest rate obligation of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date. Disclosures given hereunder are restricted to the information available as per the Actuary's Report.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions	**For the year ended 31st March 2023**	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Discount Rate	**7.20%**	6.75%
Mortality Rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (ultimate)**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (ultimate)
Withdrawal rates	**3.00%**	3.00%
Expected Return on Fund	**8.15% in 2022-23**	7.8% in 2021-22

National Pension Scheme & Superannuation Fund

The Company has a superannuation plan. Separate irrevocable trusts are maintained for employees covered and entitled to benefits. The company contributes 15% of basic salary of the eligible employees to the trust every year. Such contributions are recognized as an expense when incurred. The company has no further obligation beyond this contribution. Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year **Rs. 6.42** lakhs (Previous year Rs 7.76 lakhs).

The Company has moved from Superannuation Fund to National Pension Scheme from April 1, 2020. The Company contributes 10% of basic salary of the eligible employees to NPS. The Company has no further obligation beyond this Contribution. Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit & loss for the year **Rs. 104.21** lakhs (Previous year Rs. 92.85 lakhs)

38.02 Defined benefit plans

The Company provides Gratuity benefit to all employees. The Company provides post retirement pension for retired whole-time directors. The assets of the gratuity plans are held separately from those of the Company in funds under the control of the trustees of the independent trusts or with the life insurance companies. The board of trustees of the gratuity fund composed of an equal number of representatives from both employees and employers. The board of the Fund is required by law and by the trust deed to act in the interest of the Fund and of all relevant stakeholders in the scheme. The board of trustee of the fund and management of life insurance company is responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the Fund. Post retirement pension plan is not funded.

Under the gratuity plan, the employees with minimum five years of continuous service are entitled to lumpsum payment at the time of separation calculated based on the last drawn salary and number of years of service rendered with the Company. Under the post retirement pension, the Company pays monthly pension to retired whole-time directors as decided by the board of directors.

These plans expose the Company to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment Risk:	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. Currently, for the plan in India, it has relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities and other debt instruments.
Interest risk:	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
Longevity risk:	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk:	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

In respect of the plan in India, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2023 by an independent actuary, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

38. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 there was no amendment, curtailments and settlements in the gratuity plan and post retirement pension plans.

Gratuity Plan

			Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
			Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Movement in the fair value of the plan assets				
(a)	Opening fair value of plan assets		**1,388.32**	1,503.87
(b)	Interest income on plan assets		**87.30**	92.52
(c)	Employer's contribution		**110.36**	41.00
(d)	Return on plan assets greater / (lesser) than discount rate		**(19.24)**	(4.12)
(e)	Benefits paid		**(300.12)**	(244.95)
(f)	Closing fair value of plan assets		**1,266.62**	1,388.32
Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation				
(a)	Opening defined benefit obligation		**1,498.68**	1,463.90
(b)	Current service cost		**100.53**	90.69
(c)	Interest cost		**91.03**	88.54
(d)	Remeasurement (gain) / loss			
	i)	Actuarial (gains) / loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(51.44)**	(16.26)
	ii)	Actuarial (gains) / loss arising from experience adjustments	**132.32**	116.76
(e)	Benefits paid		**(309.84)**	(244.95)
(f)	Closing defined benefit obligation		**1,461.28**	1,498.68
Components of defined benefit costs recognised:				
I.	**Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit and loss**			
	Service Costs:			
	- Current service cost		**100.53**	90.69
	- Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)		**3.72**	(3.99)
	Subtotal		**104.25**	86.70
II.	**Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income**			
	Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:			
	- Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		**19.24**	4.12
	- Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions		**(51.44)**	(16.26)
	- Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments		**132.32**	116.76
	Subtotal		**100.12**	104.62
III.	**Total defined benefit cost recognised**		**204.37**	191.32
Amount included in the standalone balance sheet arising from defined benefit plan obligation				
	(a)	Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	**(1,461.28)**	(1,498.68)
	(b)	Fair value of plan assets	**1,266.62**	1,388.32
	(c)	Net Asset/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation	**(194.66)**	(110.36)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

38. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Fair value of plan assets		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	**42.88**	106.50
(b) Debt instruments categorised by issuer's credit rating		
- Government securities (Central and State)	**412.10**	463.10
- Corporate Bonds (AAA rated)	**251.39**	267.25
- Corporate Bonds (AA+ rated)	**52.84**	56.51
Subtotal	**716.33**	786.86
(c) Equity Investments		
- 'Units of Mutual Funds - Equity Funds	**28.00**	27.99
Subtotal	**28.00**	27.99
(d) Special deposit schemes	**425.98**	425.98
(e) Funded with LIC	**53.43**	40.99
	1,266.62	1,388.32

Expected employer contribution for the year ended 31 March 2024 **Rs. 194.66 lakhs** (Rs. 110.36 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2023)

Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	**8 years**	7 years

Principal assumption used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation

(a) Discount rate	**7.20%**	6.75%
(b) Expected rate(s) of salary income	**8.00%**	8.00%
(c) Withdrawal rates	**3.00%**	3.00%
(d) Mortality rates	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate**	

The fair value of the above equity and securities issued by government are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets. The fair value of other debt instruments are also determined based on quoted price in active market. The fair value of balance in special deposit scheme is determined based on its carrying value. The fair value of balance with Life Insurance Corporation is determined based on the funds statement received from the Company.

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase, attrition and mortality. The sensitivity analysis given below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

- If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by **Rs.103.22 lakhs** (increase by **Rs. 120.45 lakhs**) [March 31, 2022: decrease by Rs. 99.26 lakhs (increase by Rs. 116.10 lakhs)]
- If the expected salary increase growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by **Rs. 118.51 lakhs** (decrease by **Rs. 103.56 lakhs**) [March 31, 2022: increase by Rs. 113.59 lakhs (decrease by Rs. 99.11 lakhs)]

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is likely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is same as applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the method and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

38. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

Post retirement pension plan

		Year Ended March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation			
(a)	Opening defined benefit obligation	**1,141.86**	1,036.83
(b)	Service cost	**-**	-
(c)	Interest cost	**73.54**	65.27
(d)	Remeasurement (gain)/loss		
	i) Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(34.05)**	(12.69)
	ii) Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	**(11.57)**	148.11
(e)	Benefits paid	**(104.85)**	(95.66)
(f)	Closing defined benefit obligation	**1,064.93**	1,141.86
Amount recognised in the balance sheet arising from defined benefit plan obligation			
a)	Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	**1,064.93**	1,141.86
	Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**1,064.93**	1,141.86
	Current	**99.20**	99.62
	Non current	**965.73**	1,042.24
Components of defined benefit costs recognised:			
I.	**Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit and loss**		
	(a) Net interest expenses	**73.54**	65.27
	Subtotal	**73.54**	65.27
II.	**Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
	- Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(34.05)**	(12.69)
	- Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	**(11.57)**	148.11
	Subtotal	**(45.62)**	135.42
III.	**Total defined benefit cost recognised**	**27.92**	200.69
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation		**7 years**	8 years
Principal assumption used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation			
(a)	Discount rate	**7.20%**	6.75%
(b)	Expected rate(s) Pension increase	**3.00%**	3.00%
(c)	Mortality Rate - Pre-retirement	**NA**	NA
(d)	Mortality Rate - Post-retirement	**Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality table (2012-15)**	Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality table (2012-15)

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected pension increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis given below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

- If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by **Rs. 69.40 lakhs** (increase by **Rs. 78.31 lakhs**) [March 31, 2022: decrease by Rs. 78.76 lakhs (increase by Rs. 89.39 lakhs)]
- If the expected pension increase growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by **Rs. 76.15 lakhs** (decrease by **Rs. 68.59 lakhs**) [March 31, 2022: increase by Rs. 86.81 lakhs (decrease by Rs. 77.77 lakhs)]

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

38. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is likely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is same as applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the method and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Leave Obligation

The Leave scheme is a salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit or encashable either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the accumulated leave balances and paid as lump sum at exit.

This benefit includes Cash equivalent of Unutilized leave balances at the time of exit subject to Annual entitlement & ceiling of maximum encashable leave accumulation. The Company records a provision for leave obligation **Rs. 515.17 lakhs** (Previous year Rs. 525.04 lakhs)

Others

Others Consist of Company and Employee contribution to :

i) Employee State Insurance [Total Amount charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year **Rs. 12.53 lakhs** (Previous year 2021-22 Rs. 8.45 lakhs)]

39. Financial instruments

39.01 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and the total equity of the Company.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings and lease liability, less cash and short-term deposits.

Gearing Ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows :

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Debt		
Non-Current Borrowings	**8,384.20**	7,990.76
Current borrowings	**-**	21,588.21
Unpaid dividend	**0.42**	0.42
Lease Liability	**97.16**	70.35
Less : Cash and bank balances	**220.59**	360.67
Net debt	**8,261.19**	29,289.07
Total equity	**1,908.16**	(28,951.98)
Equity share capital	**1,100.44**	1,100.44
Instruments entirely equity in nature	**2,500.00**	-
Other equity	**(1,692.28)**	(30,052.42)
Net debt to equity ratio	**4.33**	(1.01)

The Net debt to equity ratio for the current year improved as a result of issuance of Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares and Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares amounting to Rs. 23,900 lakhs and Rs. 2,500 lakhs respectively and repayment of all bank borrowings.

39.02 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, investments, cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risks,

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

39. Financial instruments (Contd.)

interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The corporate treasury management reports on quarterly basis to the board of directors that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

39.03 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investment in mutual fund and other investment.

The Company's investment in mutual funds are basically in Overnight Funds and Liquid Funds with a shorter duration ranging between 1 day and 90 days subject to continuous churning of the investments.

39.04 Foreign currency risk management

The Company enter into sale and purchase transactions; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Monetary liabilities		**Monetary assets**	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
US Dollar	**-**	-	**-**	2.23
Euro	**-**	8.11	**-**	-
GBP	**-**	2.54	**-**	-
Of the above foreign currency exposures, the following exposure are not hedged				
US Dollar	**-**	-	**-**	2.23
Euro	**-**	8.11	**-**	-
GBP	**-**	2.54	**-**	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in exchange rate between the pairs of currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for 10% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes trade payables, receivables, advance to suppliers and advance from customers where the denomination of the monetary item is in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity (i.e. INR). The sensitivity analysis has been undertaken on net unhedged exposure in foreign currency.

		Impact on profit before tax		**Impact on profit after tax**	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
USD Vs INR	Increase in rate of 1 USD against Rs. by 10%	**-**	0.22	**-**	0.15
	Increase in rate of 1 USD against Rs. by 10%	**-**	(0.22)	**-**	(0.15)
Euro Vs INR	Increase in rate of 1 EURO against Rs. by 10%	**-**	(0.81)	**-**	(0.53)
	Decrease in rate of 1 EURO against Rs. by 10%	**-**	0.81	**-**	0.53
GBP Vs INR	Increase in rate of 1 GBP against Rs. by 10%	**-**	(0.25)	**-**	(0.17)
	Decrease in rate of 1 GBP against Rs. by 10%	**-**	0.25	**-**	0.17

39.05 Interest rate risk management

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

The Company has repaid all the bank borrowings including long term loans. Therefore changes in market interest rate does not have any bearing on the Company's profit before tax.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 50 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

39. Financial instruments (Contd.)

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

	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on profit after tax	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**
Interest rates increase by 50 basis points (2022: 50 bps)	-	(80.54)	-	(52.40)
Interest rates decrease by 50 basis points (2022: 50 bps)	-	80.54	-	52.40

39.06 Credit risk management

Credit risks refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company's Board approved financial risk policies comprise liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of trade receivables and loans and advances. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risks. The Company does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimise interest and commodity pricing through proven financial instruments.

The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. The Company's as part of verification of the customer credentials, ensures the compliance with the following criterion:

- Customer's financial health by examine the audited financial statements.
- The rating of the customer by a reputed agency.
- Brand and market reputation of the customer.
- Ageing analysis

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due or when the extended credit period expires. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the Company operates and other macro-economic factors.

Trade receivables are written off or impaired where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where receivables have been written off or impaired, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised against the same line item.

In determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of receivables and the rates used in provision matrix.

Loss allowance as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 was determined as follows for trade receivables under the simplified approach:

Rs. lakhs

As at March 31, 2023	**Unbilled Dues**	**Not due**	**0 -1 year**	**1-2 year**	**2-3 year**	**3-5 year**	**More than 5 year**	**Total**
Gross Carrying amount	**1189.67**	**3,786.67**	**7,155.87**	**410.25**	**451.52**	**1,529.71**	**8,117.06**	**22,640.75**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**29.99%**	**57.08%**	**83.70%**	**99.71%**	**100.00%**	
Expected credit losses	**-**	**-**	**2,145.79**	**234.17**	**377.92**	**1,525.27**	**8,117.06**	**12,400.22**
Carrying amount of trade receivables(net of impairment)	**1,189.67**	**3,786.67**	**5,010.08**	**176.08**	**73.60**	**4.44**	**-**	**10,240.53**

As at March 31, 2022	Unbilled Dues	Not due	0 -1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 year	Total
Gross Carrying amount	635.72	10,035.33	3,353.46	633.59	762.23	3,089.00	8,751.96	27,261.29
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	25.79%	31.97%	92.63%	90.50%	100.00%	
Expected credit losses	-	-	864.98	202.56	706.05	2,795.50	8,751.96	13,321.05
Carrying amount of trade receivables(net of impairment)	635.72	10,035.33	2,488.48	431.03	56.18	293.50	-	13,940.24

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

39. Financial instruments (Contd.)

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Opening balance	**24,705.85**	24,599.49
Additions during the year	**6.51**	106.36
Write back during the year	**(426.54)**	-
Closing balance	**24,285.82**	24,705.85

The loss allowance for other 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 the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of other financial assets - refer note 14

39.07 Securities Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risks arising from fair valuation of Company's investment in mutual funds. The carrying amount of the Company's investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the end of the reporting period (refer Note no 11).

	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on profit after tax	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
NAV -Increase by 1%*	**60.88**	-	**45.56**	-
NAV -Decrease by 1%*	**(60.88)**	-	**(45.56)**	-

* Holding all other variables constant

39.08 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital loan from various banks, obtained inter-corporate deposit from Tata Steel Limited and issued 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares and 11.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares to Tata Steel Limited. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, financial support from the promoter and undrawn borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecasts and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tabless

The following tables detail the maturity profile of Company's non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment period. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

Rs. lakhs

	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
As at March 31, 2023							
Borrowings (refer note below)	**8,384.20**	**48,900.00**	-	-	-	-	**48,900.00**
Lease Liabilities*	**97.16**	**97.58**	**35.90**	**3.37**	**17.73**	**40.58**	**-**
Trade payables	**6,263.57**	**6,263.57**	**554.06**	**192.81**	**1,299.93**	**4,216.77**	**-**
Other financial liabilities	**1,233.76**	**1,233.76**	**-**	**9.98**	**-**	**1,223.78**	**-**
	15,978.69	**56,494.91**	**589.96**	**206.16**	**1,317.66**	**5,481.13**	**48,900.00**
* Less than 1 month includes outstanding amounts of Rs. 34.78 lakhs.							
As at March 31, 2022							
Borrowings (refer note below)	29,578.97	53,260.13	10,597.13	266.79	12,143.06	5,253.15	25,000.00
Lease Liabilities**	70.35	73.69	27.18	3.28	15.26	27.97	-
Trade payables	12,707.05	12,849.35	663.61	976.31	3,633.14	7,576.29	-
Other financial liabilities	1,500.20	1,500.20	-	59.74	-	1,440.46	-
	43,856.57	67,683.37	11,287.92	1,306.12	15,791.46	14,297.87	25,000.00

** Less than 1 month includes outstanding amounts of Rs. 26.09 Lakhs.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

39. Financial instruments (Contd.)

Note :

Borrowings as on March 31, 2023 consists liability component of 12.5% and 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares and liability for amortised interest cost on liability component of 12.5% and 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares.

However, borrowings as on March 31, 2022 include following :

i) Five term loans aggregating to Rs.4,656 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 1,158 lakhs has been disbursed by IDBI Bank, Rs. 700 lakhs has been disbursed by HDFC Bank, Rs.899 lakhs has been disbursed by CBI Bank, Rs.1499 lakhs has been disbursed by Canara bank and Rs.450 lakhs by Indian Bank respectively under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line -2 for a period of 5 years and with a moratorium of 1 year in terms of repayment of principal. Post moratorium period, the outstanding principal amount is to be paid in 48 monthly instalments. Interest to be serviced as and when applied.

One term loans aggregating to Rs.869 lakhs disbursed by Indian Bank under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line -2 for a period of 6 years and with a moratorium of 2 year in terms of repayment of principal. Post moratorium period, the outstanding principal amount is to be paid in 48 monthly instalments. Interest to be serviced as and when applied.

Two terms loans aggregating to Rs.1050 lakhs. Out of which Rs.550 lakhs has been disbursed by Bank of Baroda on 31st July, 2020 and Rs. 500 lakhs by Central Bank of India on 26th June, 2020 under first trench of Covid Assistance/Sahayata Scheme. Both the loans have a tenure of 2 years with a moratorium of 6 months in repayment of principal which is to be repaid in 18 instalments. Interest to be serviced as and when applied.

All the above Bank borrowings are repaid by the company during the current year.

(ii) Liability component of 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares and liability for amortised interest cost over the same.

39.09 Financing facilities

The following table details the Company's borrowing facilities that are available for future operating activities :

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Secured bank overdraft / working capital demand loan facility reviewed annually and payable at call		
- amount used (refer note 23)	**-**	10,411.98
- amount unused	**8,500.00**	16,288.02
	8,500.00	26,700.00

39.10 Fair value measurements

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.16 to 2.18.

Financial assets and liabilities

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Fair value through profit or loss	**Fair value through OCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total carrying value**	**Total fair value**
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**
Financial assets:					
Other investment in quoted equity instrument	**-**	**80.49**	**-**	**80.49**	**80.49**
Investments in Mutual Funds	**6,088.24**	**-**	**-**	**6,088.24**	**6,088.24**
Trade receivables	**-**	**-**	**10,240.53**	**10,240.53**	**10,240.53**
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**-**	**220.17**	**220.17**	**220.17**
Other bank balances	**-**	**-**	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.42**
Other financial assets	**-**	**-**	**116.47**	**116.47**	**116.47**
Total	**6,088.24**	**80.49**	**10,577.59**	**16,746.32**	**16,746.32**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

39. Financial instruments (Contd.)

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Fair value through profit or loss	**Fair value through OCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total carrying value**	**Total fair value**
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payable	**-**	**-**	**6,263.57**	**6,263.57**	**6,263.57**
Long term borrowings	**-**	**-**	**8,384.20**	**8,384.20**	**8,384.20**
Short Term borrowings	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Lease Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**97.16**	**97.16**	**97.16**
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,233.76**	**1,233.76**	**1,233.76**
Total	**-**	**-**	**15,978.69**	**15,978.69**	**15,978.69**

	As at March 31, 2022				
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Financial assets:					
Other investment in quoted equity instrument	-	73.50	-	73.50	73.50
Trade receivables	-	-	13,940.24	13,940.24	13,940.24
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	63.26	63.26	63.26
Other bank balances	-	-	297.41	297.41	297.41
Other financial assets	-	-	118.85	118.85	118.85
Total	-	73.50	14,419.76	14,493.26	14,493.26
Financial liabilities					
Trade payable	-	-	12,707.05	12,707.05	12,707.05
Long term borrowings	-	-	7,990.76	7,990.76	7,990.76
Short Term borrowings	-	-	21,588.21	21,588.21	21,588.21
Lease Liabilities	-	-	70.35	70.35	70.35
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,500.20	1,500.20	1,500.20
Total	-	-	43,856.57	43,856.57	43,856.57

Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

39. Financial instruments (Contd.)

The following table summarises the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

	As at March 31, 2023			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**
Financial assets:				
Other investments classified as fair value through OCI - Non current	**80.49**	**-**	**-**	**80.49**
Current investments classified as fair value through PL	**6,088.24**	**-**	**-**	**6,088.24**
	6,168.73	**-**	**-**	**6,168.73**

	As at March 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Financial assets:				
Other investments classified as fair value through OCI - Non current	73.50	-	-	73.50
	73.50	-	-	73.50

Note:

1. There have been no transfers amongst level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

40. Related party transactions

List of related parties and relationship

Name of the related party	**Nature of relationship**
TRF Singapore Pte Limited TRF Holdings Pte Limited	Subsidiary Companies the ownership of which is held directly by the Company
Dutch Lanka Trailer Manufacturers Limited Dutch Lanka Engineering Pvt Limited	Subsidiary Companies the ownership of which is held through subsidiary (ies)
Tata Steel Limited	Promoter Company holding more than 20%
Tata Metaliks Ltd Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd The Tata Pigments Limited The Tinplate Company of India Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited
TM International Logistics Limited Mjunction Services Limited Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	Joint venture of Tata Steel Limited
TKM Global Logistics Limited	100% Subsidiary of TM International Logistics Limited which is Joint Venture of Tata Steel Limited
Argus Partners LLP - Solicitors & Advocates	Firm where Director is partner

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

40. Related party transactions (Contd.)

Mr. Umesh Kumar Singh	Managing Director w.e.f. 01.10.2022
Mr. Alok Krishna	Managing Director till 30.09.2022
Mr. Avneesh Gupta	Non Executive Director w.e.f 03.08.2021
Mr. T.V.Narendran	Non Executive Director till 16.12.2022
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	Non Executive Director till 16.12.2022
Mr. Rajesh Ranjan Jha	Non Executive Director till 17.06.2021
Mr. Sanjib Nanda	Non Executive Director w.e.f. 17.12.2022
Dr. Ansuman Das	Non Executive Director
Mr. Krishnava Satyaki Dutt	Non Executive Director
Mr. Ranaveer Sinha	Non Executive Director
Ms. Ramya Hariharan	Non Executive Director
Mr. Sabyasachi Hajara	Non Executive Director till 02.12.2022
Mr. Vinayak Kashinath Deshpande	Non Executive Director till 17.12.2021

40.01 Trading transactions

	Sale of Goods and Services		**Purchase of Goods and Services**	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
Goods				
Promoter Company : Tata Steel Limited	**1,154.50**	1,289.61	**224.09**	244.58
Subsidiaries and Joint ventures of Tata Steel Limited	**89.90**	-	**29.92**	14.05
Various Services				
Promoter Company : Tata Steel Limited				
Management Service	**-**	-	**500.18**	375.53
Other Services	**11,611.47**	5,442.37	**272.61**	252.78
Subsidiaries and Joint ventures of Tata Steel Limited				
Management Service	**-**	**-**	**109.93**	-
Other Services	**-**	**-**	**17.80**	14.98
Argus Partners LLP - Solicitors & Advocates	**-**	**-**	**4.55**	-

Other transactions with Promoter Company	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Inter Corporate Deposit - Received	**-**	10,000.00
Inter Corporate Deposit - Repaid	**10,000.00**	-
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposit	**902.86**	30.57
11.25 % Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Share Issued [refer note 16 (c)]	**2,500.00**	
12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Share Issued [refer note 16 (b)]	**23,900.00**	-
Interest on 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Share	**423.39**	376.35
Interest on 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Share	**305.46**	-

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

40. Related party transactions (Contd.)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Expenses		
TRF Singapore Pte Limited	**-**	0.55
Remuneration to key managerial personnel		
Remuneration to Managing Director	**156.96**	167.48
Sitting fees to non-executive Directors	**15.05**	15.80
	172.01	183.28
Tata Robins Fraser Limited Staff Provident Fund	**409.19**	191.00
Tata Robins Fraser Limited Gratuity Fund	**104.25**	86.70
Tata Robins Fraser Limited Superannuation Fund	**6.42**	7.76

40.02 Outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
Promoter Company : Tata Steel Limited	**2,087.84**	2,861.28	**45.26**	1,874.13
12.5% Non Convertible redeemable preference share [payable to Tata Steel Limited (Including Interest)] [Refer note 16(b)]	**-**	-	**3,810.52**	3,387.13
12.17% Non Convertible redeemable preference share [payable to Tata Steel Limited (Including Interest)] [Refer note 16(b)]	**-**	-	**4,573.68**	-
Inter Corporate Deposit - Received from Tata Steel Limited	**-**	**-**	**-**	10,000.00
Interest on inter Corporate Deposit	**-**	-	**-**	27.52
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt				
Tata Steel Limited (net of advances)	**354.92**	735.49	**-**	-
Subsidiaries and Joint ventures of Tata Steel Limited	**0.93**	-	**17.39**	89.10
Dutch Lanka Trailer Manufacturers Limited	**99.75**	99.75	**-**	-
TRF Singapore Pte Limited	**-**	0.09	**-**	-

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
41. Commitments		
a) Capital commitment		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	**110.37**	7.80

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
42.	**Contingent liabilities**		
(a)	Sales tax matters in dispute relating to issues of applicability and classification	**738.25**	2,189.94
	In respect of the above sales tax matters in dispute, the Company has deposited **Rs.173.29 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs.181.06 lakhs) against various orders, pending disposal of the appeals. This amount is included under Note 9 - Other non-current assets.		
(b)	Excise duty and service tax matters in dispute relating to applicability and classification	**5,504.52**	3,982.31
	In respect of the above excise and service tax matters in dispute, the Company has deposited **Rs.157.89 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs.157.89 lakhs) against various orders, pending disposal of the appeals. This amount is included under Note 9 - Other non-current assets.		
(c)	Goods and service tax matters in dispute relating to applicability and classification	**95.33**	89.69
	In respect of the above Goods and service tax matters in dispute, the Company has deposited **Rs.8.15 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: 8.15 lakhs) against various orders, pending disposal of the appeals. This amount is included under Note 9 - Other non-current assets.		
(d)	Income tax matters in dispute	**-**	3,241.24
(e)	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt (primarily of claims made by customers).	**3,583.41**	3,236.83
(f)	Others	**33.42**	33.42

Future cash outflows in respect of above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgments / decisions pending at various forums / authorities.

Also refer note 46.10 regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to Provident fund.

43. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

43.01 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers.

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**		Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	Products and Services	**Projects and Services**	Products and Services	Projects and Services
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Segment Revenue	**12,331.36**	**5,728.30**	8,526.65	4,756.00
Inter Segment revenue	**349.42**	**-**	(568.89)	-
Revenue from external customer	**12,680.78**	**5,728.30**	7,957.76	4,756.00
Timing of Revenue Recognition				
At a point in time	**3,400.14**	**216.95**	5,045.35	90.87
Over time	**9,280.64**	**5,511.35**	2,912.41	4,665.13
	12,680.78	**5,728.30**	7,957.76	4,756.00

43.02 The total contract assets from contracts with customers as at March 31,2023 is **Rs. 4,976.34 lakhs** (March 31,2022: Rs. 10,522.82 lakhs) included in note 12 and the total contract liabilities from contracts with customers as at March 31,2023 is **Rs.6,280.90 lakhs** (March 31,2022: Rs. 10.286.80 lakhs) included in note 26.).

43.03 Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	**2,179.09**	1,661.30
	2,179.09	1,661.30

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

43. Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Contd.)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
43.04 Unserved long-term contracts		
(a) Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at year end.	**8,389.88**	12,262.00

(b) The management expects that **81%** of the transaction price amounting to **Rs.6,803.86 lakhs** allocated to the unsatisfied to contracts as on March 31, 2023 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period. The remaining **19%** will be recognised in the financial year 2024-25.

44. Disclosure relating to provisions as per Ind AS 37- Provisions

44.01. Unsatisfied long-term contracts

The Company extends warranty on certain products manufactured and sold by it. The Company provides for any anticipated warranty costs at the time of recognising the sale based on technical evaluation and estimated costs. The details of movement of provision for warranty are given below:

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
(a) Opening balance at the beginning of the year	**40.71**	32.75
(b) Provisions recognised during the year	**-**	11.89
(c) Provisions reversed during the year	**(18.05)**	(3.93)
(d) Closing balance at the end of the year (refer note 20)	**22.66**	40.71

44.02. The details of movement in other provisions is as below:	**Onerous Contract**	**Sales Tax/Service Tax**
(a) Opening balance at the beginning of the year	**1,169.47**	**142.30**
(b) Provisions recognised during the year	**431.08**	**223.91**
(c) Provisions reversed during the year	**(315.76)**	**-**
(d) Closing balance at the end of the year (Refer note 20)	**1,284.79**	**366.21**

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
45. Assets Pledged as Security		
The Carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for the working capital limits sanctioned to the company are as follows:		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	**1,674.41**	1,777.87
(b) Inventories and contracts in progress	**1,040.43**	2,116.71
(c) Financial assets		
(i) Trade receivables	**10,240.53**	13,940.24
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	**220.17**	63.26
(iii) Other balances with Bank	**0.42**	297.41
(iv) Other financial assets	**104.30**	105.51
(d) Other current assets	**703.51**	1,275.24
	13,983.77	19,576.24

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

46. Additional Information to the Financial Statements pursuant to Companies Act, 2013 requirements :

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

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
(a)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to the suppliers as at the end of the accounting year	**2,268.66**	3,340.97
(b)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of the accounting year	**452.38**	247.31
(c)	Interest paid in terms of Section 16 along with the amount of payments made to suppliers beyond the appointment day during the year	**-**	-
(d)	Interest due and payable for the period of delays in making payment (which have been paid beyond the appointment date during the year but without adding interest specified under the act)	**125.39**	77.95
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	**1,223.36**	1,440.46
(f)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	**100.84**	89.71

The above information have been disclosed to the extent such suppliers could be identified by the management on the basis of information available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

46.02 The Company has accumulated losses as on March 31, 2023 amounting to Rs. 58,964.46 lakhs and has earned Profit after tax of Rs. 8,775.87 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2023 as against loss after tax of Rs. 2,034.95 lakhs in the previous year ended March 31, 2022.

The Company has generated sufficient cash flow during the year, mainly on account of improved operations, resulting from new business and necessary financial support from the promoter, increased efficiencies from project activities, etc. The Promoter have infused Rs. 2,500 lakhs through 11.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares in May 2022, and Rs. 16,500 lakhs & Rs. 7,400 lakhs through 12.17% Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares in June 2022 and March 2023 respectively. The Company expects to generate positive cash flows from increased continuing business from promoter and has access to additional funding of Rs. 10,000 lakhs through Inter Corporate Deposit from the promoter which has been approved by the Board at their Meeting held on February 9, 2023 and subsequently by the Shareholders on March 30, 2023. Further, the Company also expects cash flow from the proceeds of restructuring of its subsidiaries, which will be sufficient to meet any future obligations of the Company. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

46.03 Revenue from construction contracts are recognized on percentage completion method. The estimated cost to complete the contracts is arrived at based on technical data, forecast, assumptions and contingencies and are based on the current market price or firm commitments, as applicable. Such estimates/assumptions are subject to variations and completion of the projects within the estimated time. The management has necessary internal control in place around the estimation process and variation is not expected to be significant.

46.04 The Company had submitted an application to RBI in 2013 for capitalisation of corporate guarantee fee and interest on loan receivable from TRF Singapore Pte. Ltd. The same was approved by RBI vide letter dated September 11, 2018 subject to compounding for non-compliance with the relevant Regulation. Further, in the said letter, RBI also directed the Company to unwind its FDI in the joint venture through its foreign step-down subsidiary within a specific time period and apply for compounding for both the above stated matters. During the quarter ended December 31, 2020, the Group divested its entire stake in the said joint venture and communicated the same to RBI. Subsequently, on September 3, 2021 RBI issued a Memorandum of Compounding (MoC) in respect of contraventions pertaining to earlier years including a number of procedural matters. The Company submitted its compounding application on October 29, 2021 to the RBI. RBI vide letter dated November 10, 2021 returned the application filed, directing the Company to file separate compounding applications for each overseas entity. The Company vide letter dated November 22, 2021, filed separate compounding applications for each overseas entity. Based on such Compounding application, RBI vide order dated May 27, 2022 and June 29, 2022 compounded all the contraventions and directed the Company for payment of sum towards compounding. The Company appropriately paid the amount and accordingly the applications are disposed.

46.05 The Company has recognized an impairment charge of Rs. 489.20 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2022 in the carrying value of investments in its subsidiary. The aforesaid items has been disclosed as exceptional item.

46.06 The Company had reached an agreement with the Union for the wage revision on July 23, 2021 for the graded employees which was pending since 2015. The impact of the wage revision has been accounted for in the financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2022 (refer note 31).

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

46. Additional Information to the Financial Statements pursuant to Companies Act, 2013 requirements : (Contd.)

46.07 The proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company including that back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode on servers physically located in India, however the back-up is maintained on every working day between Monday to Friday. Working day means a day which is not declared a holiday as per the list of holidays declared by the management of the Company.

46.08 The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

46 .09 The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, had approved the scheme of Amalgamation of TRF Limited, into and with its promoter company, Tata Steel Limited as a going concern with the Appointed Date of April 1, 2022, subject to the requisite statutory and regulatory approvals which includes approvals from stock exchanges and NCLT. The Board of Directors has recommended a share exchange ratio of 17 fully paid equity shares of Re.1/- each of Tata Steel Limited for every 10 fully paid equity shares of Rs.10/- each of the Company. Upon implementation of the scheme, the equity shareholders of the Company would be entitled to fully paid shares of Tata Steel Limited in the ratio as set out in the scheme. The Company had submitted the scheme of amalgamation to Stock Exchanges on October 11, 2022 and received no objection/no adverse objection from National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited respectively vide letter dated March 31, 2023. The Company has subsequently filed the Scheme with Hon'ble National Company Law tribunal ("NCLT"), Kolkata Bench on April 04, 2023 for approval.

46.10 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment in the matter of Vivekananda Vidyamandir & Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal laid principles in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Based on initial assessment performed by the Company, the order did not result in any impact on these standalone financial statements. The management will continue to assess the impact of further developments in this regard and deal with it accordingly.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

47. Analytical Ratios

The following reflects the ratios and the data used in its computation :

Particulars	Numerator		Denominator		Ratios		% Variance	Reason for Variance
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities	18,397.60	17,798.37	16,213.62	49,692.20	1.13	0.36	216.80%	Current Ratio has improved due to repayment of current borrowings from fund infused by Tata Steel Limited.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt/Average Shareholder's Equity	8,481.36	29,649.32	(13,521.91)	(27,813.90)	-0.63	-1.07	-41.16%	Debt-Equity ratio has improved due to repayment of debt and issuance of Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares and Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares during the current year.
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt service / debt service	10,782.40	1,757.17	27,561.52	13,991.39	0.39	0.13	211.50%	The Company has improved its debt service by generating higher EBITDA than previous year. Further, there is a repayment of borrowings in current year.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio = Net Profits after taxes before exceptional items/ Average Total Paid up Share Capital	8,775.87	(1,545.75)	2,350.44	1,100.44	373.37%	-140.47%	-365.81%	The Company has generated profit in the current year. Further, there is an issue of Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares during the current year.
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio= Sale(product) / Average Inventory	7,783.27	8,827.49	1,578.57	3,103.97	4.93	2.84	73.37%	Inventory turnover ratio has improved due to liquidation of old inventories during the current year.
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio = Total revenue from operations/ Average Trade Receivables	17,710.24	12,713.76	12,090.39	16,584.08	1.46	0.77	91.07%	Trade receivable turnover ratio has improved due to higher revenue from operation and better collections during the year.
(g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio = Total Purchases / Average Trade Payables	10,663.20	11,057.87	9,485.31	15,207.21	1.12	0.73	54.60%	Trade payable turnover ratio has improved due to payment of liabilities during the year.
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio = Total revenue from operations / Average Working Capital	17,710.24	12,713.76	(14,854.93)	(32,747.00)	-1.19	-0.39	207.08%	Net Capital Turnover Ratio has improved due to increase in turnover and better working capital position due to repayment of borrowings.
(i) Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit after taxes before exceptional items / Total revenue from operations	8,775.87	(1,545.75)	17,710.24	12,713.76	49.55%	-12.16%	-507.57%	Net profit ratio improved due to profit during the current year against losses during previous year and increase in turnover.
(j) Return on Capital Employed = Earnings before Interest and Tax / Average Capital Employed	11,250.56	1,515.61	21,415.78	29,333.77	52.53%	5.17%	916.77%	Return on Capital Employed improved due to profit during the current year against losses during previous year, increase in turnover and issuance of Optionally Convertible Preference Shares during the year.
(k) Return on Investment = PBT+ Finance Cost / Total Assets	10,580.97	1,515.61	28,432.52	30,496.34	37.21%	4.97%	648.81%	Return on Investment improved due to profit during the current year against losses during previous year, increase in turnover with higher contribution margin and reduction in cost.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

47. Analytical Ratios (Contd.)

Note :

1. Total Debt = Borrowings + Lease liabilities
2. Shareholder's Equity = Total Equity
3. Earnings available for debt service = Profit after tax before exceptional items + Depreciation + Finance costs
4. Debt service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments
5. Total Purchases = Purchases of Raw Materials + Cost of service consumed+Employee Benefit Expenses + Other Expenses
6. Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities
7. Earnings before Interest and Tax = Profit before tax and exceptional items + Finance costs
8. Capital Employed = Total Paid up Share Capital + Borrowings + Lease liabilities

48 Debt Reconciliation

Rs. lakhs

For the year ended March 31, 2023	**Borrowings**	**Lease Liabilities**	**Total**
Debt as at April 1,2022	**29,578.97**	**70.35**	**29,649.32**
Cash flow from liability component of non-convertible preference shares	**4,268.22**	**-**	**4,268.22**
Interest on liability component of non-convertible preference shares	**728.85**	**-**	**728.85**
Cash flows (net)	**(26,108.94)**	**-**	**(26,108.94)**
Interest Expenses	**1,354.61**	**11.53**	**1,366.14**
Interest paid	**(1,437.51)**	**(15.07)**	**(1,452.58)**
New leases	**-**	**30.35**	**30.35**
Debt as at March 31,2023	**8,384.20**	**97.16**	**8,481.36**

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Total
Debt as at April 1,2021	26,742.78	74.56	26,817.34
Interest on liability component of non-convertible preference shares	376.35	-	376.35
Cash flows (net)	2,449.21	-	2,449.21
Interest Expenses	2,534.23	8.39	2,542.62
Interest paid	(2,523.60)	(12.60)	(2,536.20)
Debt as at March 31,2022	29,578.97	70.35	29,649.32

49 Details of transaction with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act 1956.

Rs. lakhs

Name of the struck off Company	**Nature of Transactions**	**Relationship**	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Trishul Engineering Solutions Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	0.24
Ashutosh Sources Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	2.72
Multicare Security Services Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	0.23
Mani Mala Construction Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	1.57
Alphatech Nirman Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	7.05
Tisya Electric Solutions Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	0.09
Balaji Maharaj Constructions Company Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	3.77
P M Engineers Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	4.35
Reliance Fabrications Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	0.25
Diamond Cements Limited	Receivables	Customer	**-**	0.46
Mahagenco Limited	Receivables	Customer	**-**	20.39
Marcus Evans (Hindustan) Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**0.29**	-
Maratha Cement Ltd.	Receivables	Customer	**1.50**	1.50
Vaishnavi Enterprises Private Limited	Receivables	Customer	**0.78**	0.78

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

50 The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013

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

52 The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

53 There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 that has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

54 The Company has made provisions as at March 31, 2023, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts. The Company did not have long term derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

55 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

56 No funds 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

57 The Company has not made any investments during the year other than in fifteen mutual fund schemes. The Company has not granted loans/advances in the nature of loans to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other Party during the year. The Company did not stand guarantee or provided Security to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other party during the year.

58 No proceeding have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding of benami property under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

59 The Company has done an assessment to identify Core Investment Company (CIC) [including CIC's in the Group] as per the necessary guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (including Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). The Companies identified as CIC's at Group level are Panatone Finvest Limited , TATA Capital Limited, TATA Industries Limited , TATA Sons Private Limited ,TMF Holdings Limited, T S Investments and Talace Private Limited.

60 The Company has entered into a scheme of arrangements which is pending approval as explained in note 46.09. Accordingly, there is no accounting impact in current year and previous year.

61 **Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 05, 2023.

In terms of our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
(Membership no. : 093044)
Gurugram, May 05, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avneesh Gupta
Chairman
DIN:07581149

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Singh
Managing Director
DIN:08708676

Sd/-
Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TRF Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of TRF Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), (refer Note 35 to the attached consolidated financial statements), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) , the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at March 31, 2023, and consolidated total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group, in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in India in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in sub-paragraph 14 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Appropriateness of estimation of cost to complete the projects (Refer to Note 49 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) The Holding Company recognizes revenue from construction contracts on percentage completion method as specified under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Determination of revenue requires estimation of total contract costs, which is done based on the actual cost incurred on the projects till date and the cost expected to be incurred to complete the projects. The estimation of cost to complete involves exercise of significant judgement by the management and assessment of project data, making forecasts and assumptions.	We have performed the following procedures among others: (a) Understood and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls around estimation of costs to complete, including the review and approval of estimated project cost. (b) Verified on a test check basis, the contracts entered into by the Holding Company for the consideration agreed with customers and the relevant terms and conditions relating to variations to the cost.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
This has been considered as a key audit matter in view of the involvement of management judgement and the fact that any variation in costs may have consequential impact on the recognised revenue.	(c) Obtained computation of estimated costs to complete and the percentage of project completion and verified the same against the contractual terms and the work orders placed with vendors. (d) Verified invoices, purchase orders, goods receipt notes etc. for the actual costs incurred upto the year end date. (e) Enquired about the status of the projects with the Holding Company's project management team and evaluated the reasonableness of the estimates made by the management of costs to be incurred for completion of the respective projects. (f) Verified the revision in total cost of the contracts by comparing the management estimates revised during the current year with the estimate made in the prior year and obtained reasons for such revision, including verification of correspondence with the vendors in case of renegotiation of prices and the approvals for the same. Based on the above procedures performed, we considered the management's estimation of cost to complete the project to be reasonable.

Other Information

5. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report and Annexures & Corporate Governance Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

   In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and the reports of the other auditors as furnished to us (Refer paragraph 14 below), 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

6. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

7. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

8. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
    - Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
    - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

11. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

12. 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.

13. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

14. We did not audit the financial information of four subsidiaries, whose financial information reflect total assets of Rs 15216.96 lakhs and net assets of Rs 11025.17 lakhs as at March 31, 2023, total revenue of Rs 8019.00 lakhs, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of Rs 991.21 lakhs and net cash flows amounting to Rs (95.16) lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

    Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

15. This report does not contain a statement on the matter specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of 'the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020' ("CARO 2020") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act as, in our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, CARO 2020 is not applicable to any of the companies included in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors except that the back-up of the books of account and other books and papers relating to Holding Company maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on a daily basis, but maintained on every working day between Monday to Friday. Refer Note 53 to the financial statements.

    (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account and records maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Holding Company, is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our comment in paragraph 16(b) above that the back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on a daily basis, but maintained on every working day between Monday to Friday.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A.

(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 Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact, if any, of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Notes 09, 12, 21 and 43 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group has made provision as at March 31, 2023, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts. The Group did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023. Refer Note 21 and 59 to the consolidated financial statements.

iii. During the year ended March 31, 2023, there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company.

iv. (a) The Management of the Holding Company, which is company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer Note 60 to the consolidated financial statements)

(b) The Management of the Holding Company, which is company incorporated in India, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, no funds been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding 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. (Refer Note 61 to the consolidated financial statements)

(c) Based on the audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, 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) contain any material misstatement.

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

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for books of account to have the feature of audit trail, edit log and related matters in the accounting software used by the Holding Company, is applicable to the Holding Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

17. The Holding Company have paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 093044
UDIN: 23093044BGYMMI3366

Gurugram
May 5, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 16(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of TRF Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of TRF Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Board of Directors of the Holding Company, which is company incorporated in India, is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. 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

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

Opinion

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

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 093044
UDIN: 23093044BGYMMI3366

Gurugram
May 5, 2023

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Rs. lakhs

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	03	**1,674.41**	1,777.87
(b) Right-of-use assets	04	**42.84**	32.08
(c) Intangible assets	05	**-**	1.40
		1,717.25	1,811.35
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	06	**80.49**	73.50
(ii) Other financial assets	07	**12.17**	13.34
(e) Advance income tax assets (net)		**526.40**	2,752.78
(f) Other non-current assets	09	**2,173.42**	2,521.45
Total Non-current assets		**4,509.73**	7,172.42
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories and contracts in progress	10	**1,040.43**	2,116.71
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	11	**6,088.24**	-
(ii) Trade receivables	12	**10,240.53**	13,940.24
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	**2,251.82**	1,947.55
(iv) Other balances with bank	13	**0.42**	297.41
(v) Other financial assets	14	**6.35**	6.15
(c) Other current assets	15	**708.92**	1,278.24
(d) Assets classified as held for sale	16	**7,824.47**	10,020.46
Total current assets		**28,161.18**	29,606.76
TOTAL ASSETS		**32,670.91**	36,779.18
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	17(a)	**1,100.44**	1,100.44
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	17(c)	**2,500.00**	-
(c) Other equity	18	**(1,402.01)**	(30,492.03)
Total equity		**2,198.43**	(29,391.59)
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	**8,384.20**	7,990.76
(ii) Lease liabilities	04	**74.94**	48.58
(b) Provisions	21	**1,849.00**	1,713.29
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	08	**-**	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	22	**249.27**	251.67
Total Non-current liabilities		**10,557.41**	10,004.30
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	23	**-**	21,588.21
(ii) Trade payables	24		
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		**2,268.66**	3,340.97
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		**3,994.91**	9,366.08
(iii) Lease liabilities	04	**22.22**	21.77
(iv) Other financial liabilities	25	**1,233.76**	1,500.20
(b) Provisions	21	**1,877.45**	1,552.46
(c) Current Income tax liabilities (net)		**109.88**	1,654.10
(d) Other current liabilities	26	**6,780.27**	10,730.02
(e) Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	16	**3,627.92**	6,412.66
Total current liabilities		**19,915.07**	56,166.47
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**32,670.91**	36,779.18

See accompanying notes forming part of consolidated financial statements
In terms of our report of even date

For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
(Membership no. : 093044)
Gurugram, May 05, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avneesh Gupta
Chairman
DIN:07581149

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Singh
Managing Director
DIN:08708676

Sd/-
Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

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

Rs. lakhs

		Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
INCOME				
(1)	Revenue from operations	27	**17,710.24**	12,713.76
(2)	Other income	28	**4,912.24**	2,079.77
(3)	**Total Income (1) + (2)**		**22,622.48**	14,793.53
EXPENSES				
	(a) Cost of raw materials consumed	29	**1,062.93**	1,400.94
	(b) Cost of service consumed		**1,698.77**	2,425.34
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished products, work in progress and contracts in progress	30	**595.84**	1,747.10
	(d) Employee benefit expense	31	**6,073.56**	3,565.79
	(e) Finance costs	32	**2,475.06**	3,061.89
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	**201.43**	241.56
	(g) Other expenses	34	**2,430.79**	3,961.44
(4)	**Total Expenses**		**14,538.38**	16,404.06
(5)	**Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3) - (4)**		**8,084.10**	(1,610.53)
(6)	**Exceptional Items**		**-**	-
(7)	**Profit / (Loss) before tax (5) + (6)**		**8,084.10**	(1,610.53)
(8)	**Tax Expense**			
	(a) Current tax: current year		**1.35**	(1.10)
	(b) Current tax: earlier years	36	**(669.59)**	-
	(c) Deferred tax	08	**-**	-
	Total tax expense (8)		**(668.24)**	(1.10)
(9)	**Profit /(Loss) after tax from continuing operation (7) - (8)**		**8,752.34**	(1,609.43)
(10)	**Profit /(Loss) after tax from discontinued operation**	16		
	(a) Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations		**404.61**	(673.62)
	(b) Tax (credit) / expense		**299.05**	21.12
(11)	**Profit / (Loss) for the year**		**8,857.90**	(2,304.17)
	Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		**8,857.90**	(2,304.17)
	Non controlling interests		**-**	-
			8,857.90	(2,304.17)
(12)	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Changes in the fair value of equity investment at FVOCI		**6.99**	(1.18)
	(b) Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		**(74.89)**	(243.93)
	(c) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**6.89**	0.69
			(61.01)	(244.42)
	B. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		**661.35**	245.14
			661.35	245.14
Total other comprehensive income			**600.34**	0.72
(13)	**Total comprehensive income for the year (11 + 12)**		**9,458.24**	(2,303.45)
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		**9,458.24**	(2,303.45)
	Non controlling interests		**-**	-
			9,458.24	(2,303.45)
(14)	**Earnings per equity share for profit from continuing operation attributable to the owners of the Parent: (Face value of share of ₹ 10 each)**	38		
	Basic Earnings per share		**79.54**	(14.63)
	Diluted earnings per share		**70.29**	(14.63)
	Earnings per equity share for profit from discontinued operation attributable to the owners of the Parent: (Face value of share of ₹ 10 each)			
	Basic Earnings per share		**0.95**	(6.31)
	Diluted earnings per share		**0.85**	(6.31)
	Earnings per equity share for profit from continuing and discontinued operation attributable to the owners of the Parent: (Face value of share of ₹ 10 each)			
	Basic Earnings per share		**80.49**	(20.94)
	Diluted earnings per share		**71.14**	(20.94)

See accompanying notes forming part of consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
(Membership no. : 093044)
Gurugram, May 05, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avneesh Gupta
Chairman
DIN:07581149

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Singh
Managing Director
DIN:08708676

Sd/-
Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

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

Rs. lakhs

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
A.	**Cash Flows from Operating Activities**		
	Profit/ (Loss) for the year from		
	Continuing operations	**8,752.34**	(1,609.43)
	Discontinued operations	**105.56**	(694.74)
	Profit/ (Loss) after tax including discontinued operations	**8,857.90**	(2,304.17)
	Adjustments for:		
	Income tax expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss	**(369.19)**	20.02
	Loss on discontinued operation (net)	**1,173.79**	429.80
	Finance costs	**2,475.06**	3,061.89
	Interest Income	**(234.91)**	(22.28)
	Dividend Income	**(0.70)**	(0.33)
	Income from Mutual Funds	**(255.30)**	-
	(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant & equipments	**(2.35)**	0.05
	Liabilities no longer required written back	**(3,949.79)**	(1,956.64)
	Loss Allowance	**24.68**	1,603.03
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	**201.43**	241.56
	Unrealised and Realised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	**-**	95.91
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**7,920.62**	1,168.84
	Movements in working capital:		
	Adjustment for (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
	Inventories and contracts in progress	**3,123.99**	417.49
	Trade receivables	**5,199.92**	4,542.23
	Non current financial assets	**(758.10)**	1.04
	Current financial assets	**153.20**	(4,585.02)
	Other non current assets	**(33.06)**	(99.99)
	Other current assets	**10.14**	628.65
	Adjustment for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
	Trade payables	**(4,583.45)**	(2,763.40)
	Current financial liabilities	**(529.20)**	-
	Provisions	**366.41**	(212.67)
	Other non current liabilities	**(0.89)**	(5.58)
	Other current liabilities	**(3,721.18)**	(2,509.78)
	Net Cash (used in)/generated from operations	**7,148.40**	(3,418.19)
	Income taxes (paid)/refunded [net]	**1,161.37**	(350.12)
	Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	**8,309.77**	(3,768.31)
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payment for purchase of property, plant & equipment	**(133.29)**	(18.16)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	**3.74**	60.06
	Proceeds from sale of investments in mutual funds	**13,429.20**	-
	Investment in Mutual Funds	**(19,262.14)**	-
	Dividend received	**0.71**	0.33
	Interest received	**54.34**	178.97
	Earmarked deposits realised	**690.27**	361.89
	Net cash (used in)/ generated from investment activities	**(5,217.17)**	583.09

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023 (Contd.)

Rs. lakhs

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of 12.17 % Non Convertible Redeemable Preference shares	**23,900.00**	-
Proceeds from issuance of 11.25 % Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares	**2,500.00**	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	**-**	3,917.00
Proceeds from buyers' credit	**5,052.29**	6,275.89
Proceeds from /(repayment against) working capital borrowings (net)	**(10,666.27)**	(9,361.58)
Proceeds from Inter Corporate Deposit	**-**	10,000.00
Payment of lease obligation	**(19.87)**	(58.85)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	**(5,760.47)**	(2,115.64)
Repayment of buyer's credit	**(6,171.42)**	(4,936.06)
Repayment of Inter Corporate Deposit	**(10,000.00)**	-
Payment of interest and other borrowing costs	**(1,865.11)**	(2,827.48)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	**(3,030.85)**	893.28
Net increase/(decrease) in cash or cash equivalents	**61.75**	(2,291.94)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April	**1,999.83**	4,241.49
Effect of exchange rate on translation of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents	**204.68**	50.28
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31st March	**2,266.26**	1,999.83
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalent as per above comprise of the following		
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	**2,251.82**	1,947.55
Cash and cash equivalents - held for sale (refer note 16)	**14.44**	52.28
Balances as per statement of cash flows	**2,266.26**	1,999.83

See accompanying notes forming part of consolidated financial statements
In terms of our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
(Membership no. : 093044)
Gurugram, May 05, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avneesh Gupta
Chairman
DIN:07581149

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Singh
Managing Director
DIN:08708676

Sd/-
Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Rs. lakhs
Balance at April 1, 2021	1,100.44
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	**1,100.44**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	**1,100.44**

B. Other Equity

Rs. lakhs

Statement of changes in equity	Equity component of Redeemable Preference Shares		Reserves and Surplus		Other reserves				Total Equity
	12.17% Non Convertible	12.5% Non Convertible	Retained Earnings	General reserve	Amalgamation Reserve	FVOCI-Equity Investment	Foreign currency translation reserve	Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve	
Balance at April 01, 2021	-	22,629.23	(67,900.83)	14,458.59	61.81	74.64	2,039.78	448.20	(28,188.58)
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,304.17)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,304.17)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(243.93)	-	-	(1.18)	245.14	-	0.03
Tax impact of the above	-	-	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	0.69
Balance at March 31, 2022	**-**	**22,629.23**	**(70,448.24)**	**14,458.59**	**61.81**	**73.46**	**2,284.92**	**448.20**	**(30,492.03)**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**8,857.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,857.90**
Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**(74.89)**	**-**	**-**	**6.99**	**661.35**	**-**	**593.45**
Tax impact of the above	**-**	**-**	**6.89**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.89**
Additions during the year	**19,631.78**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,631.78**
Balance at March 31, 2023	**19,631.78**	**22,629.23**	**(61,658.34)**	**14,458.59**	**61.81**	**80.45**	**2,946.27**	**448.20**	**(1,402.01)**

See accompanying notes forming part of consolidated financial statements
In terms of our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 304026E / E-300009

Sd/-
Charan S. Gupta
Partner
(Membership no. : 093044)
Gurugram, May 05, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avneesh Gupta
Chairman
DIN:07581149

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Singh
Managing Director
DIN:08708676

Sd/-
Anand Chand
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Prasun Banerjee
Company Secretary
ACS:29791
Jamshedpur, May 05, 2023

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

01. General corporate information

TRF Limited ("the Company") incorporated and domiciled in India has its Registered Office at 11, Station Road, Burma Mines, Jamshedpur – 831 007. The Company is a public limited company incorporated on November 20, 1962, having its equity shares listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited, BSE Limited. The Company, its subsidiaries as specified in note 35 constitute the 'TRF Group' or 'Group'. The Group undertakes turnkey projects of material handling for the infrastructure sector such as power and ports and industrial sector such as steel plants, cement, fertilisers and mining. The Group is also engaged in production of such material handling equipments at its manufacturing facility at Jamshedpur in India and Dankotuwa and Gonawala in Sri Lanka. Further the Company is engaged in rendering professional services by deployment of manpower, in the area of project & construction, design & engineering, manufacturing and other technical service.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

02. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

2.01 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (the Rules), as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.02 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group are prepared under the historical cost convention except the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value
- Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety (refer note 40.10).

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

Above levels of fair value hierarchy are applied consistently and generally, there are no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy unless the circumstances change warranting such transfer.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.03 Operating cycle for current and non-current classification

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per Group's operating cycle set out in the Schedule III (Divison II) of the Act. Operating cycle for the business activities of the Group covers the duration of the specific project/ contract/ product line/ service including the defect liability period wherever applicable and extends up to the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective lines of business.

2.04 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgement

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Group to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

- Revenue from construction contracts [refer notes 2.09(ii) & 27]
- Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment [refer notes 2.15 and 3]
- Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits [refer notes 2.13 & 39]
- Valuation and measurement of income taxes and deferred taxes [refer notes 2.14, 8 & 36]
- Allowances for expected credit losses on Financial Assets including retention money receivable [refer notes 2.21.4, 12 & 40.10]
- Provisions and Contingencies [refer notes 2.19, 21 & 43]
- Estimation of Assets held for Sale [refer notes 2.8 and 16]
- Going Concern (refer note 48)

2.05 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise of financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists where the Group has power over the investee and is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the investee. In assessing control, potential voting rights that is currently exercisable are taken into account. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is acquired and are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

The Group combines the financial statements of the Company (parent) and its subsidiaries line by line, adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions and balances including unrealised profits are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. The interest of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the noncontrolling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for (i.e., reclassified to profit or loss) in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed off. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

2.06 Business Combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except certain assets and liabilities required to be measured as per the applicable standards. Excess of the considerations transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests in the acquired entity over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, is recognised as goodwill. If the fair values of identifiable assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, exceeds the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling assets, such excess is referred to as 'bargain purchase gain' and are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the excess is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

The Group before recognising any bargain purchase gain, re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in a bargain purchase gain, such gain is recognised directly in 'capital reserve' or recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve, as stated above.

Acquisition related costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, as incurred.

2.07 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of business is measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). After initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

of the unit on pro-rated basis on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Any impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

2.08 Non-current assets (or disposal group) classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale transaction rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable. Disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition and is marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. The Group must also be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. They are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

Where a disposal group represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, then it is treated as a discontinued operation. The post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation together with the gain or loss recognised on its disposal are disclosed as a single amount in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, with all prior periods being presented on this basis.

2.09 Revenue recognition

The Group is in the business of supply, erection and commissioning of bulk material handling equipment. The equipment and services are sold both on their own in separate identified contracts with customers and together as a bundled package of goods and/or services. The Group is also engaged in production of material handling equipment at its manufacturing plant in Jamshedpur in India.

The Group recognises revenue from contract with customers when it satisfies the performance obligations by transferring promised goods or services to the customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent, transaction price allocated to the satisfied performance obligation. Performance obligation is satisfied over time when the transfer of control of asset (good or service) to a customer is done over time and in other cases, performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party (e.g. taxes collected on behalf of the Government). Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance.

Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and there is no significant financing component involved in the transaction price.

Costs to obtain a contract which are incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are recognised as expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, immediately in the period in which such costs are incurred. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract, if any, and costs incurred to fulfil a contract are amortised over the period of execution of the contract in proportion to the progress measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

i) Sale of goods

For contracts with customers for sale of equipment, revenue is recognised net of discount and rebates, at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which is when the goods are delivered to the customers as per the terms of the contracts. Delivery happens when the goods have been dispatched

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

or delivered to the specific location, as the case may be, the risk of loss has been transferred, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the contracts or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria related for acceptance has been satisfied.

No element of significant financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term which is consistent with the market practice. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

ii) Construction contracts

Revenue from contracts are recognised with reference to the stage of completion method in accordance with Ind AS – 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Obligations under the long-term construction contracts are satisfied over time given that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. Revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion.

The outcome of a construction contract is considered as estimated reliably when (a) all critical approvals necessary for commencement of the project have been obtained; (b) the stage of completion of the project reaches reasonable level of development. The stage of completion is determined as a proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed up to the closing date bear to the estimated total costs of respective project. Profit (contract revenue less contract cost) is recognised when the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably and for contracts valued up to ₹ 100 Crore, profit is recognised when stage of completion is 40% or more, and for contracts valued more than ₹ 100 Crore, profit is recognised either at 25% stage of completion or an expenditure of ₹ 40 Crore whichever is higher. When it is probable that the total cost will exceed the total revenue from the contract, the expected loss is recognised immediately. For this purpose, total contract costs are ascertained on the basis of contract costs incurred and cost to completion of contract which is arrived at by the management based on current technical data, forecast and estimate of net expenditure to be incurred in future including for contingencies etc. For determining the expected cost to completion of the contract, cost of steel, cement and other related items are considered at current market price based on fixed cost purchase orders placed or firm commitments received from suppliers / contractors as these purchase orders and future firm commitments are enforceable over the period of the contracts.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that is probably recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profit less recognised losses exceed progress billing, the surplus (i.e., contract assets) is shown as amount due from customers for contract work. For contracts where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses, the surplus (i.e., contract liability), is shown as the amounts due to customers for contract work. Amounts received before the related work is performed are included under "Other current liabilities" as advances received from customers. Amounts billed for work performed but not yet paid by customer are included under trade receivables.

iii) Service Contracts

Revenue from service contracts are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling price and revenue is recognised over time as and when the customer receives the benefit of the Group's performance based on the actual service provided to as proportion of the total services to be provided. In case, the service contracts include one performance obligation revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual expenditure incurred to the total estimated cost.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

iv) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment has been established and that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and amount of income can be measured reliably.

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

2.10 Lease

The Group as lessee

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is determined using the risk free rate for the same tenor adjusted for the credit risk associated with the lease, security etc.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables; and any variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of lease liabilities.

Lease payments are allocated between the principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged in the consolidated statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on straight-line basis over the period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is lower. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or where it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard.

i) applying single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar character.

ii) accounted for operating leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months as short term lease.

iii) excluding initial direct cost for the measurement of the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application and

iv) using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.11 Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than entity's functional currency (foreign currency) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (other than net investment in non-integral foreign operations) remaining unsettled at the end of each reporting period are remeasured at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Exchange difference on the re-translation or settlement of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of the net investments.

2.12 Borrowing costs

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

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.13 Employee Benefits

i) Short-term benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the consolidated statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.

ii) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions. Defined contribution plans are those plans where the Group pays fixed contributions to funds/schemes managed by independent trusts or authority. Contributions are paid in return for services rendered by the employees during the year. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund / scheme do not hold sufficient assets to pay / extend employee benefits.

The Parent Company provides Provident Fund facility to all employees and Superannuation benefits to selected employees. The contributions are expensed as they are incurred in line with the treatment of wages and salaries. The Group's Provident Fund is exempted under section 17 of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952. Conditions for exemption stipulate that the Group shall make good deficiency, if any, in the interest rate declared by the trust vis-s-vis interest rate declared by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The liability as on the consolidated balance sheet date is ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation.

iii) Defined benefit plans

The cost of providing benefits are determined using the projected unit credit method, with independent actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. The Group provides gratuity to its employees and pension to retired whole-time directors. Gratuity liabilities are funded and managed through separate trust except in case of some of the employees where the funds are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liabilities towards pension to retired managing and whole-time directors are not funded.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net benefit liability (asset) and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) are recognised in the consolidated balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in the other comprehensive income are not reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss but recognised directly in the retained earnings. Past service costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the amendment to plan occurs. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined liability or asset at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Defined benefit costs which are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss are categorised as follows:

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

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

Other Long-term benefits & Termination benefits:

The liability for termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised based on actuarial valuation at the present value of the obligation as on the reporting date.

2.14 Income Taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises of current and deferred tax.

i) Current tax

Current tax is payable based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

ii). Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if and to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and losses can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax assets arising from the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only if and to the extent it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which the benefits of the temporary difference and losses can be utilised and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available. At the end of each reporting period, an entity reassesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. The entity recognises a previously unrecognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

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

2.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Property, Plant and Equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes are stated at cost or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase cost of materials, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use and borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group’s accounting policy.

Properties in the course of construction for production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost/deemed cost of property, plant and equipment including right of use assets (other than properties under construction) less their residual values over the useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation of assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes is accounted as change in estimate on a prospective basis.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Class of Assets		Useful Lives
Building and Roads	:	**5 to 60 years**
Plant and Equipment	:	**3 to 15 years**
Electrical Installations	:	**10 years**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

Class of Assets		Useful Lives
Laboratory Equipment	:	**10 years**
Furniture and Fixtures	:	**10 years**
Office Equipment	:	**3 to 5 years**
Computers	:	**3 years**
Motor Vehicles	:	**5 to 8 years**
Right to use assets	:	**Lease period 4 to 7 years**

2.16 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost / deemed cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is recognised on straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Computer Software	**1 - 10 years**

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of intangible assets is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

2.17 Impairment of assets

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

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. Any reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.18 Inventories

Raw materials, work-in-progress and finished products are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes purchase price, non-refundable taxes and duties and other directly attributable costs incurred in bringing the goods to the point of sale. Cost of Work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads.

Stores and spares are valued at cost comprising of purchase price, non refundable taxes and duties and other directly attributable costs after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary.

Value of inventories are ascertained on the “weighted average” basis.

2.19 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

2.19.1 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, it’s carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.19.2 Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Group’s warranty obligation.

2.19.3 Onerous contracts

An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. Present obligation arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions.

2.19.4 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group, or is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed and not recognised. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Group is involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.20 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets (other than Trade Receivable, refer 2.21.09) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transactions cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transactions cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.21 Financial assets

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a transaction date basis. Regular purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

2.21.01 Financial assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets having contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold such assets in order to collect such contractual cash flows are classified in this category. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

2.21.02 Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

On initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss even on disposal of the investments.

The Group has equity investments in two entities (refer Note 6), and elected the irrevocable option to carry these at FVTOCI.

2.21.03 Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL (except for those carried at FVTOCI, as stated above in 2.21.02). Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and are included in "Other Income".

2.21.04 Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group recognises lifetime expected credit losses (the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109) for all trade receivables that do not contain a financing component. The Group uses the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix, as permitted under Ind AS 109. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information.

For financial assets (apart from trade receivables, as above) whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk of the financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.21.05 Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amounts and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

2.21.06 Foreign exchange gain and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.21.07 Effective interest method

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

2.21.08 Cash and Cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less (if any) which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.21.09 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business and reflects group's unconditional right to consideration. Trade Receivables are recognised initially at transaction price being the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they recognised at fair value. The group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.22 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.22.01 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.22.02 Equity instruments

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

2.22.03 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

(i) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

All financial liabilities (other than those mention in (ii) below) are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method

(ii) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either a derivative instrument (not designated in hedging relationship), contingent consideration recognised by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, is held for trading, it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and include in “Other Income.

2.22.04 Financial guarantee contracts

These are initially measured at their fair values and, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined or the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

2.22.05 Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and are included in ‘Other expenses/ Other income’.

For financial liabilities carried at FVTPL, the fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. The gain or loss on translation of foreign exchange is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and forms part of the fair value gains or losses.

2.22.06 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

2.22.07 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the consolidated statement of profit and loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

02. Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.)

2.23 Segment reporting

Information reported to the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on products and services. Accordingly, directors of the Group have chosen to organise the segment based on its product and services as follows:

- Products & services
- Project & services.

The Group's chief operating decision maker is the Managing Director.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segment are reported under each reportable segment. Expenses which are not directly identifiable to each reporting segment are allocated on the basis of associated revenue of the segment and manpower efforts. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed as Unallocable expenses.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as Unallocable.

The Group's financing and income taxes are managed on a Group level and are not allocated to operating segment.

2.24 Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders (i.e., Profit after tax before other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of share outstanding during the financial year and dilutive potential shares, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

2.25 Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (upto two decimals) as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.26 New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 23, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2023.

The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Group's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

2.27 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

03. Property, plant and equipment

Rs. lakhs

	Building and Roads	Plant and Equipment	Electrical Installation	Laboratory Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipments	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost or deemed cost								
Balance at April 01, 2021	2,124.96	1,417.11	154.94	29.56	43.37	76.32	67.20	3,913.46
Additions	-	25.89	-	-	-	31.58	-	57.47
Disposals	(9.20)	(134.67)	(7.45)	-	(0.93)	(16.40)	(10.67)	(179.32)
Balance at March 31, 2022	2,115.76	1,308.33	147.49	29.56	42.44	91.50	56.53	3,791.61
Additions	-	14.20	15.55	-	-	39.22	9.40	78.37
Disposals	(37.25)	(375.62)	(11.22)	-	(2.61)	(2.29)	(27.29)	(456.28)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**2,078.51**	**946.91**	**151.82**	**29.56**	**39.83**	**128.43**	**38.64**	**3,413.70**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at April 01, 2021	509.70	1,148.36	133.96	13.55	39.49	64.20	60.97	1,970.23
Depreciation expense	77.95	119.95	6.51	3.02	1.70	7.41	6.23	222.77
Disposals	(9.20)	(134.67)	(7.41)	-	(0.91)	(16.40)	(10.67)	(179.26)
Balance at March 31, 2022	578.45	1,133.64	133.06	16.57	40.28	55.21	56.53	2,013.74
Depreciation expense	77.95	77.39	4.54	2.59	1.13	16.41	0.43	180.44
Disposals	(37.25)	(375.04)	(10.54)	-	(2.48)	(2.29)	(27.29)	(454.89)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**619.15**	**835.99**	**127.06**	**19.16**	**38.93**	**69.33**	**29.67**	**1,739.29**
Carrying amount								
Balance at April 01, 2021	1,615.26	268.75	20.98	16.01	3.88	12.12	6.23	1,943.23
Balance at March 31, 2022	1,537.31	174.69	14.43	12.99	2.16	36.29	0.00	1,777.87
Balance at March 31, 2023	**1,459.36**	**110.92**	**24.76**	**10.40**	**0.90**	**59.10**	**8.97**	**1,674.41**

Notes :

1. The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
2. For details of carrying amount of assets pledged as security for the working capital facilities sanctioned to the company is mentioned in note 46.
3 The title deed of the immovable properties (other than properties where Group is the lessee and the lease agreement are duly executed in favour of lessee), to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Group.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

04. Leases

A. Right-of-use Assets **Rs. lakhs**

	Land	Building	Total
Cost or deemed cost			
Balance at April 01, 2021	42.45	37.99	80.44
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	42.45	37.99	80.44
Additions	-	30.35	30.35
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**42.45**	**68.34**	**110.79**
Accumulated dSepreciation			
Balance at April 01, 2021	13.41	18.56	31.97
Depreciation expense	6.29	10.10	16.39
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	19.70	28.66	48.36
Depreciation expense	8.85	10.74	19.59
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**28.55**	**39.40**	**67.95**
Carrying amount			
Balance at April 01, 2021	29.04	19.43	48.47
Balance at March 31, 2022	22.75	9.33	32.08
Balance at March 31, 2023	13.90	28.94	42.84

B.Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Lease liabilities		
Current	**22.22**	21.77
Non-current	**74.94**	48.58
	97.16	70.35
Movement of lease liabilities		
Opening Balance as at April 1	**70.35**	74.56
Add: Present Value of addition during the year	**30.35**	-
Add: Interest Expense	**11.53**	8.39
Less: Repayment	**15.07**	12.60
Closing Balance as at March 31	**97.16**	70.35

Notes (Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities):

i. On adoption of Ind AS 116, the Group has recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in relation to leases which was previously recognised as “operating leases” under the principles of Ind AS 17, Leases. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities as on April 01, 2019.

ii. ₹ **97.16 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: ₹ 70.35 lakhs) is towards lease of land/premises/facilities, etc and are secured by the rights to the leased assets recognised in the financial statements as “Right-of-Use Assets”. The discount rate is between the range of 11.50% to 12.50% pa.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
05.	**Intangible assets**		
	Carrying amount of:		
	Computer Software	**-**	1.40
		-	1.40

	Computer Software
	Rs. lakhs
Cost or deemed cost	
Balance at April 01, 2021	158.58
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	158.58
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**158.58**
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance at April 01, 2021	154.79
Amortisation expense	2.39
Disposals	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	157.18
Amortisation expense	1.40
Disposals	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**158.58**
Carrying amount	
Balance at April 01, 2021	3.79
Balance at March 31, 2022	1.40
Balance at March 31, 2023	**-**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Qty	**Amount**	Qty	Amount
	Nos.	**Rs. lakhs**	Nos.	Rs. lakhs
06. Other non-current investments				
(Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income)				
(a) Quoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments of HDFC Bank Limited	**5,000**	**80.49**	5,000	73.50
Total aggregate of Quoted investments	**5,000**	**80.49**	5,000	73.50
(b) Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments of : Nicco Jubilee Park Limited				
[net of impairment Rs. 3 lakhs (31.03.2022: Rs. 3 lakhs)]	**30,000**	**-**	30,000	-
Total aggregate of Unquoted investments	**30,000**	**-**	30,000	-
Total Investments carrying value	**35,000**	**80.49**	35,000	73.50
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		**80.49**		73.50
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		**80.49**		73.50
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		**-**		-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of unquoted investments		**3.00**		3.00

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
07. Other non-current financial assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
(a) Security deposits	**11.75**	12.85
(b) Others	**0.42**	0.49
Total other non-current financial assets	**12.17**	13.34

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
08. Deferred tax balances		
The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the consolidated balance sheet:		
Deferred tax assets (net)	**(2,636.53)**	(6,683.81)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**2,636.53**	6,683.81
	-	-

Year Ended March 31, 2023
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets (net) in relation to:

Rs. lakhs

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing Balance
Property, plant and equipment	**(211.34)**	**58.05**	**(153.29)**
Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve	**(129.56)**	**(18.70)**	**(148.26)**
Deferred revenue on account of retention	**(6,342.91)**	**4,030.99**	**(2,311.92)**
Appreciation in financial assets on account of revaluation	**-**	**(23.06)**	**(23.06)**
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	**1,537.49**	**(430.13)**	**1,107.36**
Provision for Impairment of Investment	**412.41**	**(115.38)**	**297.03**
Provision for onerous contracts	**408.66**	**(85.30)**	**323.36**
Provision for warranty	**14.23**	**(8.53)**	**5.70**
Provision for employee benefits	**183.47**	**(53.81)**	**129.66**
Tax losses	**4,066.39**	**(3,292.97)**	**773.42**
Others	**61.16**	**(61.16)**	**-**
	-	**-**	**-**

Year ended March 31, 2022

Rs. lakhs

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing Balance
Property, plant and equipment	(231.72)	20.38	(211.34)
Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve	(129.56)	-	(129.56)
Deferment revenue on account of retention	(6,256.04)	(86.87)	(6,342.91)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	844.77	692.72	1,537.49
Provision for Impairment of Investment	241.46	170.95	412.41
Provision for onerous contracts	494.93	(86.27)	408.66
Provision for warranty	11.45	2.78	14.23
Provision for employee benefits	172.73	10.74	183.47
Tax losses	4,790.82	(724.43)	4,066.39
Others	61.16	-	61.16
	-	-	-

Note: Deferred tax assets has been recognised to the extent of Deferred tax liabilities.

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Deferred tax assets not created in relation to:		
Tax losses	**6,033.12**	10,648.60
Unabsorbed Tax depreciation	**259.43**	528.94
Provision for doubtful debts/advances and other Temporary differences	**7,041.46**	9,391.56
	13,334.01	20,569.10

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

				As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
				Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
09.	**Other non-current assets**				
	(a)	Capital advances			
		Considered good		**-**	-
		Considered doubtful		**91.58**	95.86
				91.58	95.86
		Less: Loss Allowance		**91.58**	95.86
				-	-
	(b)	Advance with public bodies			
		(i)	Excise	**157.89**	157.89
		(ii)	Goods and Service Tax, Sales tax/Value added tax		
			Considered good	**1,995.20**	2,348.18
			Considered doubtful	**1,494.23**	1,111.60
				3,489.43	3,459.78
			Less: Loss Allowance	**1,494.23**	1,111.60
				1,995.20	2,348.18
				2,153.09	2,506.07
	(c)	Other loans and advances			
	(i)	Prepayments		**20.33**	15.38
	(ii)	Others			
		Considered good		**-**	-
		Considered doubtful		**316.50**	316.50
				316.50	316.50
		Less: Loss Allowance		**316.50**	316.50
				-	-
				20.33	15.38
	Total other non-current assets			**2,173.42**	2,521.45
10.	**Inventories and contracts in progress (At lower of cost and net realisable value)**				
	(a)	Inventories			
		(i)	Raw materials	**594.04**	1,118.04
		(ii)	Work-in-progress	**199.77**	542.33
		(iii)	Finished products	**26.66**	265.22
		(iv)	Stores and spare parts	**85.64**	59.21
		(v)	Loose tools	**43.07**	25.94
				949.18	2,010.74
	(b)	Contracts in Progress		**91.25**	105.97
	Total inventories and contracts in progress			**1,040.43**	2,116.71

1. The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of write downs of inventory to its net realisable value was **Rs 2.75 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs 24.31 lakhs).
2. The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 2.18.
3. For details of carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for working capital facilities sanctioned refer note 46.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
11. Current Investment		
(Carried at fair value through profit & loss)		
Investments in Mutual Fund- Unquoted		
i) 14,709 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Tata Liquid Fund- Direct Plan - Growth	**522.60**	-
ii) 15,182 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Tata Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	**179.62**	-
iii) 14,066 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in HDFC Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option	**622.24**	-
iv) 20,715 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Growth	**518.13**	-
v) 12,073 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in UTI Liquid Cash Plan Direct Growth	**445.47**	-
vi) 11,789 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Bandhan Liquid Fund-Growth-(Direct Plan)	**320.56**	-
vii) 1,55,587 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund -Direct-Growth	**518.45**	-
viii) 11,515 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Kotak Liquid Fund-Direct-Growth	**523.81**	-
ix) 7,554 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Growth Plan - Growth Option	**416.04**	-
x) 23,107 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct Growth	**518.14**	-
xi) 6,691 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in DSP Liquidity Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	**215.29**	-
xii) 17,603 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in SBI Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	**620.27**	-
xiii) 86,337 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund -Direct Plan- Growth	**313.52**	-
xiv) 4,200 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in SBI Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	**153.31**	-
xv) 7,736 (March 31,2022- Nil) units in Baroda BNP Paribas Liquid Fund Plan B Growth	**200.79**	-
Total aggregate Unquoted investments	**6,088.24**	-
Aggregate book value and market value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	**6,088.24**	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-
12. Trade receivables		
(a) Trade Receivable other than related party	**32,437.58**	35,784.81
(b) Trade receivable from related parties (refer note 41.03)	**2,088.77**	2,861.28
Less : Loss allowance	**(24,285.82)**	(24,705.85)
Total trade receivable	**10,240.53**	13,940.24
Current portion	**10,240.53**	13,940.24
Non-current portion	**-**	-
Break-up of Security details		
(a) Trade Receivable considered good - Secured	**-**	-
(b) Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	**22,640.75**	27,261.29
(c) Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	**-**	-
(d) Trade Receivable - credit impaired	**11,885.60**	11,384.80
Total	**34,526.35**	38,646.09
Less :Loss allowance	**(24,285.82)**	(24,705.85)
	10,240.53	13,940.24

Notes:

(i) For details of carrying amount of trade receivables pledged as security for secured borrowings refer note 46.

(ii) The credit period given to customers range from 0 to 30 days. No interest is charged on the overdue amounts.

(iii) The amount expected to be recovered/settled more than 12 months after the Balance sheet date is Rs. 3,786.67 lakhs (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 10,035.33 lakhs)

(iv) Also refer note 40.06

12. Trade receivables (Contd.)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023

Rs. lakhs

	Particulars	**Unbilled**	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	**1,189.67**	**3,786.67**	**7,056.25**	**99.62**	**410.25**	**451.52**	**9,646.77**	**22,640.75**
ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	**117.58**	**2,410.23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,982.98**	**10,510.79**
iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**
v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,374.81**	**1,374.81**
	Total	**1,307.25**	**6,196.90**	**7,056.25**	**99.62**	**410.25**	**451.52**	**19,004.56**	**34,526.35**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2022

Rs. lakhs

	Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	635.72	10,035.33	3,088.94	264.52	633.59	762.23	11,840.96	27,261.29
ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	111.08	2,810.77	99.06	10.01	-	62.21	7,574.56	10,667.69
iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	717.11	717.11
	Total	746.80	12,846.10	3,188.00	274.53	633.59	824.44	20,132.63	38,646.09

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
13. Cash and bank balances		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	**0.31**	0.55
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	**154.77**	217.46
In cash credit accounts	**200.49**	23.88
Deposit with maturity of less than three months	**1,896.25**	1,705.66
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2,251.82**	1,947.55
(b) Other balances with bank		
In dividend accounts	**0.42**	0.42
Earmarked balance for Margin Money	-	296.99
Total other balances with bank	**0.42**	297.41
Total cash and bank balances	**2,252.24**	2,244.96
Included above		
Earmarked balance for unpaid dividend	**0.42**	0.42
14. Other financial assets - current		
(a) Security deposits		
Considered good	**4.18**	5.06
Considered doubtful	**100.34**	100.34
	104.52	105.40
Less: Loss Allowance	**100.34**	100.34
	4.18	5.06
(b) Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	**1.80**	0.48
(c) Others : Considered Good	**0.37**	0.61
Others : Considered doubtful	**3,943.50**	3,943.50
	3,943.87	3,944.11
Less: Loss Allowance	**3,943.50**	3,943.50
	0.37	0.61
Total other financial assets - current	**6.35**	6.15
Movement in loss allowance		
Opening Balance	**4,043.84**	2,385.44
Additions during the year	**-**	1,658.40
Reversals during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**4,043.84**	4,043.84

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
15. Other current assets		
(a) Advance with public bodies		
(i) Goods and Service Tax		
Considered good	**250.49**	360.91
Considered doubtful	**87.42**	87.42
	337.91	448.33
Less: Loss Allowance	**87.42**	87.42
	250.49	360.91
(b) Other loans and advances		
(i) Advance to suppliers		
Considered good	**110.88**	128.40
Considered doubtful	**531.26**	665.39
	642.14	793.79
Less: Loss Allowance	**531.26**	665.39
	110.88	128.40
(ii) Other advances and prepayments		
Prepayments	**132.06**	211.91
Considered good	**215.49**	577.02
Considered doubtful	**709.88**	643.43
	1,057.43	1,432.36
Less: Loss Allowance	**709.88**	643.43
	347.55	788.93
Total other current assets	**708.92**	1,278.24

16. Discontinued Operations and assets and liabilities held for sale

(a) Description

The group has decided to divest its entire stake in Dutch Lanka Trailers Manufacturers Limited along with its subsidiary Dutch Lanka Engineering Private Limited ('DLT Group'). In accordance with Ind AS 105, "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", the assets and liabilities of DLT Group forming part of the disposal group have been classified as held for sale.

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
(b) Major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale		
Assets Classified as held for sale:		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	**50.00**	743.14
Capital work in progress	**2.26**	40.78
Other Intangible assets	**8.85**	-
Right-of-use assets	**20.05**	33.30
Other financial assets	**1,049.84**	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	**53.86**	28.45
Other non-current assets	**10.28**	9.05
	1,195.14	854.72
Current assets		-
Inventories and contracts in progress	**1,605.92**	3,456.47
Trade receivables (net)	**1,139.29**	2,133.04

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

16. Discontinued Operations and assets and liabilities held for sale (Contd.)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Cash and cash equivalents	14.44	52.28
Other financial assets	2,787.96	3,100.39
Other current assets	1,081.72	411.38
Current tax assets (net)	-	12.18
	6,629.33	9,165.74
Total assets held for sale	7,824.47	10,020.46
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	7.35	30.87
Other financial liabilities	5.95	25.42
Provisions	141.62	180.71
	154.92	237.00
Current liabilities		
Borrowings	2,298.40	3,385.25
Trade payables	522.04	2,377.62
Other financial liabilities	80.09	96.61
Provisions	90.46	76.33
Other current liabilities	134.85	232.86
Current tax liabilities	347.16	6.99
	3,473.00	6,175.66
Total liabilities held for sale	3,627.92	6,412.66

(i) In the earlier years, the Group has decided to divest its entire stake in Dutch Lanka Trailers Manufacturers Limited along with its subsidiary Dutch Lanka Engineering Private Limited . In accordance with Ind AS 105, "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", DLT Group have been classified as discontinued operations.

(c) Financial Performance and Cash Flow Information

The financial performance and cash flow information are provided below:

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Total Revenue	7,908.07	8,470.49
Total Expenses	6,599.58	9,144.11
Gains or (losses) recognised as a result of a remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell	(903.88)	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax from discontinued operations	404.61	(673.62)
Tax expenses:		
(a) Current Tax	325.34	19.43
(b) Deferred Tax	(26.29)	1.69
Total Tax expenses	299.05	21.12
Profit/(Loss) after tax from discontinued operations *	105.56	(694.74)
A Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(a) Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(20.39)	(3.89)
(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6.89	0.69

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

16. Discontinued Operations and assets and liabilities held for sale (Contd.)

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
B Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		
(a) Exchange differences on translation of discontinued operations	**319.20**	130.36
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations	**305.70**	127.16
* The entire amount is attributable to equity holders of the company.		
Net Cash inflow from Operating activities	**1,399.58**	(3,920.55)
Net Cash inflow from Investing activities	**387.71**	536.03
Net Cash inflow from Financing activities	**(1,825.13)**	1,110.41
Net decrease in cash generated from discontinued operation	**(37.84)**	(2,274.11)

17(a). Equity Share capital

Authorised Share Capital:		
30,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	**3,000.00**	3,000.00
(as at March 31, 2022: 30,000,000; Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total authorised share capital	**3,000.00**	3,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up:		
11,004,412 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	**1,100.44**	1,100.44
(as at March 31, 2022: 1,10,04,412; Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**1,100.44**	1,100.44

Issued and subscribed capital excludes 635 equity share of Rs.10 each reserved for allotment to shareholders who were not able to subscribe to the rights issue during the earlier years for genuine reasons or where the title is temporarily in dispute.

Reconciliation of Number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period

	Year Ended March 31, 2023		Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**Amount Rs. lakhs**	No. of Shares	Amount Rs. lakhs
Equity shares				
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
At beginning and end of the year	**1,10,04,412**	**1,100.44**	1,10,04,412	1,100.44
Issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
At end of the year	**1,10,04,412**	**1,100.44**	1,10,04,412	1,100.44

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**%**	No. of Shares	%
Tata Steel Limited	**37,53,275**	**34.11%**	37,53,275	34.11%

Details of sharesholding of Promoters at the end of the year

	Year Ended March 31, 2023		Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**%**	No. of Shares	%
Equity Shares				
Tata Steel Limited	**37,53,275**	**34.11%**	37,53,275	34.11%
Tata Industries Limited	**1,960**	**0.02%**	1,960	0.02%

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

17(a). Equity Share capital (Contd.)

Notes:

1) There is no change in promoters shareholding percentage during the current and previous year.

2) Considered as per the return/other records maintained by the Company for the respective years.

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

17(b). Preference Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Authorised Share Capital:		
520,000,000 Preference Shares of Rs 10 each	**52,000.00**	25,000.00
(as at March 31, 2022 : 250,000,000; Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total authorised share capital	**52,000.00**	25,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up:		
489,000,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	**48,900.00**	25,000.00
(as at March 31, 2022: 250,000,000; Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**48,900.00**	25,000.00

Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period

	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	**Amount Rs. lakhs**	No. of Shares	Amount Rs. lakhs
Preference shares				
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
At beginning and end of the year	**250,000,000**	**25,000.00**	250,000,000	25,000.00
Issued during the year	**239,000,000**	**23,900.00**	-	-
At end of the year	**489,000,000**	**48,900.00**	250,000,000	25,000.00

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Preference Shares

The Company has one class of 12.5% Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Share('NCRPS') having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each Preference shareholder is eligible for one vote per share as per the terms of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act 2013 and dividend as and when declared by the Company. As per terms of Preference shares, NCRPS issued for a period not exceeding 20 years from the date of allotment shall be redeemable at par upon the maturity or redeemed early at the option of the Company in full or in part at 3 monthly intervals from the date of allotment. In the event of winding up of Company, NCRPS shall be non- participating in surplus assets and profit which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid, on winding up of the Company.

The Company has one class of 12.17% Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Share('NCRPS') having a par value of Rs.10 per share. NCRPS carry a dividend @1%p.a for first three years and 18.3%p.a thereafter for the remaining term (effective yield 12.17%). Each Preference shareholder is eligible for one vote per share as per the terms of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act 2013 and dividend as and when declared by the Company. As per terms of Preference shares, NCRPS issued for a period not exceeding 15 years from the date of allotment and shall be redeemable at par upon maturity or optional early redemption with accrued interest thereon computed on the basis of the effective yield of the instrument, at the option of the Company on a quarterly basis at 3-month intervals from the date of allotment. In the event of winding up of Company, NCRPS shall be non- participating in surplus assets and profit which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid, on winding up of the Company.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

17(c). Instruments entirely equity in nature

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
11.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	**2,500.00**	-
	2,500.00	-

Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period		
At the beginning and end of the year	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	**2,500.00**	-
At the end of the year	**2,500.00**	-

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Tata Steel Limited	**25,000,000**	**100.00%**	-	-

Details of shares held by Promoter and promoter group at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares				
Tata Steel Limited	**25,000,000**	**100.00%**	-	-

Notes:

1) There is 100% change in promoters shareholding percentage during the current year as compared to previous year.

2) Considered as per the return/other records maintained by the company for the respective years.

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has 11.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Share('OCRPS') having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each Preference shareholder is eligible for one vote per share as per the terms of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act 2013 and dividend as and when declared by the Company. As per terms of Preference shares, OCRPS shall be convertible, (in two series), into equity shares at the option of the Company within a period of 18 months from the date of allotment or shall be redeemable at par upon maturity at the end of 18 months or redeemed early at the option of the Company at 3 monthly intervals from the date of allotment. In the event of winding up of Company, OCRPS shall be non- participating in surplus assets and profit which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid, on winding up of the Company.

Nature and Purpose

The company has issued 11.25 % Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ('OCRPS') of Rs.1,200 lakhs on May 7, 2022 and Rs.1,300 lakhs on May 13, 2022 aggregating to Rs 2,500 lakhs, divided in to 2,50,00,000 preference shares of Rs 10 each to Tata Steel Limited, on private placement basis.

The proceeds of the issue will be primarily utilized inter-alia, for repayment of the existing indebtedness of the Company, payment against long-outstanding vendor dues, for completing legacy projects and delivering other committed orders and/or for other general corporate purposes.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
18.	**Other Equity**		
(a)	Equity Component of 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	**22,629.23**	22,629.23
(b)	Equity Component of 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	**19,631.78**	-
(c)	Retained Earnings	**(61,658.34)**	(70,448.24)
(d)	General reserve	**14,458.59**	14,458.59
(e)	Amalgamation Reserve	**61.81**	61.81
(f)	FVOCI-Equity Investment	**80.45**	73.46
(g)	Foreign currency translation reserve	**2,946.27**	2,284.92
(h)	Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve	**448.20**	448.20
	Total other Equity	**(1,402.01)**	(30,492.03)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity Component of 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares		
At the beginning and end of the year	**22,629.23**	22,629.23
Equity Component of 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares		
At the beginning and end of the year	**-**	-
Add: Additions during the year	**19,631.78**	-
At the end of the year	**19,631.78**	-
Retained Earnings		
At the beginning of the year	**(70,448.24)**	(67,900.83)
Add: Loss for the year	**8,857.90**	(2,304.17)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	**(68.00)**	(243.24)
At the end of the year	**(61,658.34)**	(70,448.24)
General reserve		
At the beginning and end of the year	**14,458.59**	14,458.59
Amalgamation Reserve		
At the beginning and end of the year	**61.81**	61.81
FVOCI-Equity Investment		
At the beginning of the year	**73.46**	74.64
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	**6.99**	(1.18)
At the end of the year	**80.45**	73.46
Foreign currency translation reserve		
At the beginning of the year	**2,284.92**	2,039.78
Add: Effects of foreign exchange rate variation during the year	**661.35**	245.14
At the end of the year	**2,946.27**	2,284.92
Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve		
At the beginning and end of the year	**448.20**	448.20
	(1,402.01)	(30,492.03)

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

18. Other Equity (Contd.)

Nature and Purpose:

(a) Equity Component of 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares :

The company has issued 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ('NCRPS') of Rs 25,000 lakhs, divided in to 25,00,00,000 preference shares of Rs 10 each to Tata Steel Limited, on private placement basis on March 25, 2019. NCRPS are in nature of compound financial instrument, accordingly the liability portion disclosed under long term borrowings and residual portion is disclosed under other equity.

The proceeds of the issue to be primarily utilized towards repayment of the whole or a part of the existing indebtedness of the Company and/ or for general corporate purposes.

(b) Equity Component of 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares:

The company has issued 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ('NCRPS') of Rs.16,500 lakhs on June 8, 2022 and Rs.7,400 lakhs on March 1, 2023 aggregating to Rs 23,900 lakhs, divided in to 23,90,00,000 preference shares of Rs 10 each to Tata Steel Limited, on private placement basis. NCRPS are in nature of compound financial instrument, accordingly the liability portion disclosed under long term borrowings and residual portion is disclosed under other equity.

The proceeds of the issue to be primarily utilized inter-alia, for repayment of the existing indebtedness of the Company, payment against long-outstanding vendor dues, for completing legacy projects and delivering other committed orders and/or for other general corporate purposes.

(c) General reserve:

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

(d) FVOCI-Equity Investment :

This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI, net of amounts reclassified to the retained earnings when those assets have been disposed off.

(e) Foreign currency translation reserve :

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recognised in the other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

(f) Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve:

The exchange differences on restatement of long-term receivables from non-integral foreign operations that are considered as net investment in such operations in earlier years and carried on transition to Ind AS until disposal of such net investment, in which case the accumulated balance in Foreign exchange fluctuation reserve will be recognised as income / expense in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal will be recognised.

19. Non-current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
A Secured - at amortised cost		
From banks (for Security details refer note 20)	**-**	4,603.63
Total secured long-term borrowings	**-**	4,603.63
B. Unsecured		
(i) Liability component of 12.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares .	**2,370.77**	2,370.77
(ii) Liability component of 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares .	**4,268.22**	-
(iii) Liabilities for Amortised Interest Cost *	**1,745.21**	1,016.36
Total unsecured long-term borrowings	**8,384.20**	3,387.13
Total Non-current borrowings	**8,384.20**	7,990.76

Note:

The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

* Interest Cost on liability component of 12.50% and 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

20. Borrowings at amortised cost

Name of the bank	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022			Security
	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	
Axis Bank Limited (WCTL)	-	-	-	-	353.10	-	Secured by pari passu first charge on all current assets of Company, and pari passu second charge on all fixed assets of Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been vacated.
Central Bank of India (Cent Covid-19 Sahayata Loan)	-	-	-	-	-	50.30	Secured by hypothecation, ranking first pari passu charge with other banks of raw material, semi finished goods, finished goods, receivable and inventory etc. and collateral by way of first charge on fixed asset of the company present and future. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Canara Bank GECL 2 A/c	-	-	-	1,237.69	-	211.31	Secured by pari passu second charge with other Working capital Lender under Multiple banking arrangements on entire current asset both present and future and movable fixed asset . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been vacated.
Canara Bank GECL 2 (Extension)	-	-	-	869.00	-	-	Secured by pari passu second charge with other Working capital Lender under Multiple banking arrangements on entire current asset and movable fixed asset. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been vacated.
Central Bank of India GECL 2	-	-	-	738.00	-	160.99	Second charge on all securities including cash flows, already charged to bank for existing securities . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
HDFC Bank Limited-GECL2	-	-	-	539.58	-	160.42	Secured by pari passu second charge over current assets of the Company, both present and future and on all the movable fixed assets of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
IDBI Bank Limited-GECL	-	-	-	868.50	-	289.50	Secured by extension of second charge on entire current assets, both present and future and collateral by way of second charge on movable fixed asset of the company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.

Name of the bank	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022			Security
	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	
Indian Bank -GECL 2	-	-	-	350.86	-	98.51	Secured by extension of second charge on entire current assets and collateral by way of second charge on fixed asset of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Bank of Baroda (Baroda Covid Emergency Credit Line)	-	-	-		-	122.30	Secured by extension of charge on existing securities on first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of entire current assets, both present and future and second pari passu charge on fixed asset of the Company with other banks(except those specifically charged to term lenders). During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Canara Bank (CC)	-	-	-		742.40	-	Secured by pari passu first charge on stock and book debts of the Company, and second charge pari passu on all fixed assets . During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been vacated.
Bank of Baroda (CC)	-	-	-		1,316.03	-	Secured by hypothecation, ranking first pari passu charge on tangible current assets of the Company and second charge on all the fixed assets of the Company with other bank except those specifically charged to term lenders. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Central Bank of India (CC)	-	-	-		2,240.19	-	Secured by hypothecation ,ranking first pari passu charge with other banks of raw material, semi finished goods, finished goods, receivable and inventory etc. and collateral by way of first charge on fixed asset of the company present and future. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Indian Bank (CC)	-	-	-		910.21	-	Secured by pari passu first charge on entire current assets of the Company and pari passu second charge on all fixed assets of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
HDFC Bank Limited (WCTL)	-	-	-		350.00	-	Secured by first pari passu charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future and second pari passu charge on all the movable fixed assets of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.

Name of the bank	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022			Security
	Long-term (Non-Current)	**Short-term (Current)**	**Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)**	Long-term (Non-Current)	Short-term (Current)	Current Maturity (Refer Note 23)	
	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	
Central Bank of India (WCTL)	-	-	-	-	4,500.00	-	Secured by hypothecation ,ranking first pari passu charge with other banks of raw material, semi finished goods, finished goods, receivable and inventory etc. and collateral by way of first charge on fixed asset of the company present and future. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
HDFC Bank Limited (CC)	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	Secured by first pari passu charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future and second pari passu charge on all the movable fixed assets of the Company. During the year, the borrowing has been repaid and the charge has been modified for working capital facilities.
Total secured borrowing	-	-	-	4,603.63	10,411.98	1,093.33	

Notes:

1) The Company has made necessary fillings with the Register of Companies(ROC) with respect to registration of charges within the statutory timelines.

2) The quarterly returns/statement of current assets filed by the Company during the current year and previous year with the respective banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

3) All cash credits are repayable on demand.

4) Details of securities created for the working capital facilities sanctioned to the company is mentioned in note 46.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

		As at March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
21.	**Provisions**		
	Non-current		
	(a) Provision for employee benefits		
	(i) Post retirement pension (refer note 39)	**965.73**	1,042.24
	(ii) Retirement gratuity (refer note 39)	**194.66**	110.36
	(iii) Compensated absence (refer note 39)	**484.11**	486.29
	(iv) Provision for Probable deficit in Corpus of Provident fund*(refer note 39)	**204.50**	74.40
	Total non-current provision	**1,849.00**	1,713.29
	* Provision against shortfall of provident fund liability as per actuarial valuation. (refer note 39)		
	Current		
	(a) Provision for employee benefits		
	(i) Post retirement pension (refer note 39)	**99.20**	99.62
	(ii) Compensated absence (refer note 39)	**31.06**	38.75
	(b) Provision for estimated losses on onerous contracts(refer note 45.02)	**1,284.79**	1,169.47
	(c) Provision for warranty (refer note 45.01)	**22.66**	40.71
	(d) Provision for Sales Tax and Service Tax (refer note 45.02)	**366.21**	142.30
	(e) Other Provisions (refer note 45.02)	**73.53**	61.61
	Total current provision	**1,877.45**	1,552.46
22.	**Other non-current liabilities**		
	(a) Pension payable under employee separation scheme	**2.60**	3.49
	(c) Other credit balances	**246.67**	248.18
	Total other non-current liabilities	**249.27**	251.67
23.	**Current borrowings**		
	A. Secured - at amortised cost (For security details refer note 20)		
	(a) Repayable on demand		
	From banks		
	(i) Working capital demand loans	**-**	5,203.10
	(ii) Cash credit	**-**	5,208.88
	(b) Current maturities of long-term borrowings	**-**	1,093.33
	Total secured borrowings	**-**	11,505.31
	B. Unsecured - at amortised cost	**-**	
	(a) Inter Company Deposit from Tata Steel Limited	**-**	10,000.00
	Total Unsecured borrowings	**-**	10,000.00
	C. Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**-**	82.90
	Total current borrowings	**-**	21,588.21

Note:

The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

The Company availed Inter-Corporate Deposit (ICD) during the year ended March 2022, for an amount upto Rs 100 Crore (Rupees One Hundred Crore only) at an interest rate of 9.92% per annum which is at arm's length, for a tenure of 12 months in the ordinary course of business from Tata Steel Limited (TSL). The same has been fully repaid along with interest during the year ended March 2023

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

23. Current borrowings (Contd.)

D. Debt Reconciliation

Rs. lakh

For the year ended March 31, 2023	**Borrowings**	**Lease Liabilities**	**Total**
Debt as at April 1,2022	**29,578.97**	**70.35**	**29,649.32**
Cash flow from liability component of non-convertible preference shares	**4,268.22**	**-**	**4,268.22**
Interest on liability component of non-convertible preference shares	**728.85**	**-**	**728.85**
Cash flows (net)	**(27,545.87)**	**-**	**(27,545.87)**
Interest Expenses	**1,354.98**	**11.53**	**1,366.51**
Interest paid	**(1,865.11)**	**(15.07)**	**(1,880.18)**
New leases	**-**	**30.35**	**30.35**
Debt as at March 31,2023	**6,520.04**	**97.16**	**6,617.20**
For the year ended March 31, 2022			
Debt as at April 1,2021	26,742.78	74.56	26,817.34
Interest on liability component of non-convertible preference shares	376.35	-	376.35
Cash flows (net)	3,779.61	-	3,779.61
Interest Expenses	1,507.71	8.39	1,516.10
Interest paid	(2,827.48)	(12.60)	(2,840.08)
Debt as at March 31,2022	29,578.97	70.35	29,649.32

24. Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Trade payables : micro and small enterprises (Refer note 47)	**2,268.66**	3,340.97
Trade payables other than micro and small enterprises		
(i) Trade payable - related party (Refer note 41.03)	**24.72**	608.31
(ii) Trade payables - others		
(a) Trade payables for supplies and services	**3,368.60**	8,455.45
(b) Trade payables for accrued wages and salaries	**601.59**	302.32
Total trade Payables	**6,263.57**	12,707.05

Trade payables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023

Rs lakhs

	Particulars	**Unbilled Due**	**Not due**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
i)	MSME	**-**	**1,964.69**	**49.91**	**7.80**	**10.64**	**11.69**	**2,044.73**
ii)	Others	**651.25**	**2,035.18**	**83.99**	**18.46**	**63.71**	**303.85**	**3,156.44**
iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	**-**	**209.62**	**-**	**14.11**	**0.20**	**-**	**223.93**
iv)	Disputed dues - Others	**717.11**	**102.18**	**-**	**-**	**12.02**	**7.16**	**838.47**
	Total	**1,368.36**	**4,311.67**	**133.90**	**40.37**	**86.57**	**322.70**	**6,263.57**

Trade payables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2022

Rs lakhs

	Particulars	Unbilled Due	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)	MSME	-	3,069.35	90.75	27.46	81.17	25.18	3,293.91
ii)	Others	1,997.36	5,105.10	1,270.35	192.41	-	705.72	9,270.94
iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	-	47.06	-	-	-	-	47.06
iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	93.25	-	-	-	1.89	95.14
	Total	1,997.36	8,314.76	1,361.10	219.87	81.17	732.79	12,707.05

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
25. Other current financial liabilities		
(a) Unpaid dividends*	**0.42**	0.42
(b) Creditors for capital supplies and services	**9.98**	59.32
(c) Creditors for others	**1,223.36**	1,440.46
Total other current financial liabilities	**1,233.76**	1,500.20

*There are no amounts that are due to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

26. Other current liabilities		
(a) Advance received from customers*	**2,336.53**	4,163.34
(b) Dues to customers under contracts in progress	**3,944.37**	6,123.46
(c) Employee recoveries and employer's contributions	**188.49**	162.57
(d) Statutory dues	**297.81**	267.58
(e) Other credit balances	**13.07**	13.07
Total other current liabilities	**6,780.27**	10,730.02

* Includes amount received from related party amounting to **Rs. 37.93 lakhs** (March 31, 2022 : Rs 1,354.92 lakhs)

27. Revenue from operations	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
(a) Revenue from project business	**5,511.35**	4,665.13
(b) Sale of products	**2,271.92**	4,162.36
(c) Sale of services	**9,590.51**	3,886.27
(d) Other operating Revenues	**336.46**	-
Revenue from Operations	**17,710.24**	12,713.76

(Refer note 44 for additional disclosures relating to revenue from contract with customers)

28. Other income		
(a) Interest income		
(i) On income tax refunds	**177.42**	-
(ii) Others	**57.49**	22.28
(b) Net gain on fair value changes of Mutual Fund**	**255.30**	
(c) Dividend income from equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income*	**0.70**	0.33
(d) Liabilities no longer required written back	**3,949.79**	1,956.64
(e) Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipments	**2.35**	-
(f) Miscellaneous income	**469.19**	100.52
Total other income	**4,912.24**	2,079.77

* All dividends from equity investments designated at FVOCI relate to the investments held at the end of the reporting period.

** Net gain on fair value changes of Mutual Fund includes **Rs.163.68 lakhs** (previous year: Rs. Nil) as 'Net gain on sale of current investments'.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
29.	**Cost of raw material and components consumed**	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
	Raw materials consumed		
	(a) Opening stock	**1,118.04**	1,337.01
	(b) Add: Purchases	**538.93**	1,181.97
		1,656.97	2,518.98
	(c) Less: Closing stock	**594.04**	1,118.04
	Total raw materials consumed	**1,062.93**	1,400.94
30.	**Changes in inventories of finished products, work in progress and contracts in progress**		
	Inventories and contract in progress at the beginning of the year		
	(a) Finished products	**265.22**	788.81
	(b) Work-in-progress	**542.33**	437.95
	(c) Contracts in progress	**105.97**	1,433.86
		913.52	2,660.62
	Inventories and contract in progress at the end of the year		
	(a) Finished products	**26.66**	265.22
	(b) Work-in-progress	**199.77**	542.33
	(c) Contracts in progress	**91.25**	105.97
		317.68	913.52
	Net (increase)/decrease	**595.84**	1,747.10
31.	**Employee benefits expense**		
	(a) Salaries and wages, including bonus (refer note 52)	**5,106.04**	2,993.42
	(b) Company's contribution to provident and other funds	**636.62**	329.93
	(c) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	**330.90**	242.44
	Total employee benefits expense	**6,073.56**	3,565.79
32.	**Finance costs**		
	(a) Interest expense on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost*	**2,273.30**	2,855.72
	(b) Interest on leases obligations	**11.53**	8.39
	(c) Other borrowing costs	**190.23**	197.78
	Total finance costs	**2,475.06**	3,061.89

* Interest expense includes **Rs. 423.39 lakhs** (March 31,2022: Rs. 376.35 lakhs) interest on debt portion of 12.5% Non convertible redeemable preference shares and **Rs. 305.46 Lakhs** (March 31,2022: Nil) interest on debt portion of 12.17 % Non convertible preference shares. (refer note 19)

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
33. Depreciation and amortisation expense	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
(a) Depreciation of property, plant & equipments	**180.44**	222.77
(b) Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**19.59**	16.40
(c) Amortisation of Intangible assets	**1.40**	2.39
	201.43	241.56

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
34. Other expenses		
(a) Consumption of stores, spare parts and loose tools	**22.00**	107.16
(b) Repairs to buildings & office expenses	**290.57**	142.53
(c) Repairs to plant and equipment	**21.28**	41.28
(d) Repairs to others	**1.54**	0.79
(e) Rent	**18.79**	23.73
(f) Power and fuel	**173.27**	255.06
(g) Rates, taxes and licenses	**207.06**	96.26
(h) Taxes and duties (net)	**2.13**	71.12
(i) Insurance charges	**75.80**	84.71
(j) Freight and handling charges	**22.38**	7.26
(k) Travelling, conveyance and car running expenses	**120.88**	72.40
(l) Legal and professional fees	**512.97**	337.02
(m) Loss Allowance [net of write back]	**24.68**	1,603.03
(n) Provision for estimated losses on onerous contracts (refer note 45.02)	**431.08**	-
(o) Provision for warranty expenses (refer Note 45.01)	**(18.05)**	7.96
(p) Provision for Sales Tax and Service Tax (refer note 45.02)	**223.91**	-
(q) Other general expenses		
(i) Loss on foreign currency transactions (net)	**31.36**	54.48
(ii) Directors' sitting fee	**19.55**	20.03
(iii) Liquidated damages	**72.57**	899.98
(iv) Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	0.05
(v) Telephone expenses	**13.85**	4.01
(vi) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
As Auditors - statutory audit (Including Half Yearly Audit and Limited Reviews)	**114.32**	105.83
For Tax Audit	**5.70**	5.70
For Other Services	**4.50**	5.00
Auditors' out-of-pocket expenses	**5.00**	1.37
(vii) Others	**33.65**	14.68
Total other expenses	**2,430.79**	3,961.44

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

35. Subsidiaries

a. Details of subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of the Subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
TRF Singapore Pte Ltd	Investment Company	Singapore	**100%**	100%
TRF Holdings Pte Ltd	Investment Company	Singapore	**100%**	100%
Dutch Lanka Trailers Manufacturers Ltd	Manufacture of Heavy duty trailers	Sri Lanka	**100%**	100%
Dutch Lanka Engineering (Pvt) Ltd	Manufacture of Heavy duty trailers	Sri Lanka	**100%**	100%

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
36. Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	**1.35**	(1.10)
In respect of earlier years	**(669.59)**	-
	(668.24)	(1.10)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	**-**	-
	-	-
Total income tax expense	**(668.24)**	(1.10)

The Company during the year ended March 31, 2023 has opted for the new tax regime under Section 115BAA of the Act, which provides a domestic Company with an option to pay tax @ 22% (effective rate of 25.168%). The lower rate shall be applicable subject to certain conditions, including that the total income should be computed without claiming specific deductions and exemptions. Section 115BAA also provides that the provisions of section 115JB of the Act (MAT) shall not apply to a company opting for such reduced rate.

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

	Year Ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. lakhs
Profit before income tax expense	**8,084.10**
Tax at the applicable tax rate	**2,034.61**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:	
Amortized cost of interest on preference shares as per IND AS	**183.44**
Provision relating to Sales & Service tax	**152.65**
Amount disallowed u/s 43B of the Act	**152.35**
Other items	**335.03**
Previously unrecognised tax losses now recouped to reduce current tax expense	**(2,858.08)**
Income Tax Expenses	**-**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

37. Segment information

37.01 Products and services from which reportable segment derives their revenues

Information reported to the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses based on products and services. Accordingly, directors of the Parent Company have chosen to organise the segment based on its product and services as follows:

- Products & services
- Projects & services

The Group's chief operating decision maker is the Managing Director.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segment are reported under each reportable segment. Expenses which are not directly identifiable to each reporting segment have been allocated on the basis of associated revenue of the segment and manpower efforts. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as Unallocable expenses.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as Unallocable.

The Group's financing and income taxes are managed on a company level and are not allocated to operating segment.

37.02 Segment revenue and results

	Segment revenue		Segment profit	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
Products and Services	**12,331.36**	8,526.65	**4,929.66**	2,344.46
Projects and Services	**5,728.30**	4,756.00	**4,374.21**	(2,056.03)
	18,059.66	13,282.65	**9,303.87**	288.43
Inter-segment revenue	**(349.42)**	(568.89)	**-**	-
Total	**17,710.24**	12,713.76	**9,303.87**	288.43
Other income				
Other unallocable income / (expenditure) (Net)			**1,065.06**	965.15
Interest costs			**(2,284.83)**	(2,864.11)
Exceptional items			**-**	-
Profit / (loss) before tax			**8,084.10**	(1,610.53)
Tax Expense			**(668.24)**	(1.10)
Profit / (loss) after tax from continuing operation			**8,752.34**	(1,609.43)
Profit / (loss) after tax from discontinued operation			**105.56**	(694.74)
Profit / (loss) for the year			**8,857.90**	(2,304.17)

Segment profit represents the profit and loss before tax earned by each segment without allocation of corporate costs, other income, exceptional item as well as interest costs. This is the measure reported to the executive management committee for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

37. Segment information (Contd.)

37.03 Segment assets and liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Segment assets		
Products and Services	**4,237.29**	8,987.33
Products and Services - Held for sale (refer Note 16)	**7,824.47**	10,020.46
Projects and Services	**11,282.82**	10,319.23
Total segment assets	**23,344.58**	29,327.02
Unallocated	**9,326.33**	7,452.16
Consolidated total assets	**32,670.91**	36,779.18
Segment liabilities		
Products and Services	**3,880.00**	8,136.08
Products and Services - Held for sale (refer Note 16)	**3,627.92**	6,412.66
Projects and Services	**12,223.41**	18,413.05
Total segment liabilities	**19,731.33**	32,961.79
Unallocated	**10,741.15**	33,208.98
Consolidated total liabilities	**30,472.48**	66,170.77

37.04 Other segment information

	Depreciation and amortisation		**Addition to Property Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets***	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
Products and Services	**177.46**	211.60	**28.48**	7.85
Projects and Services	**21.62**	24.14	**-**	-
Unallocated	**2.35**	5.82	**49.89**	49.62
	201.43	241.56	**78.37**	57.47

*Excludes assets held for sale, refer note 16

37.05 Revenue from major products and services

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
a). Products and services		
(i) Idler rollers and components	**48.63**	66.74
(ii) Sectional and Mine Conveyors	**708.09**	955.34
(iii) Vibrating screens and components	**275.72**	461.83
(iv) Crushers and components	**220.24**	571.07
(v) Miscellaneous Product	**1,138.75**	2,017.25
(vi) Services relating to design and engineering, supervision etc.	**9,590.51**	3,885.53
b). Projects and services		
(i) Construction contracts and related services	**5,728.30**	4,756.00
	17,710.24	12,713.76

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

37. Segment information (Contd.)

37.06 Geographical information

The Group operates in two geographical areas - India and Outside India

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by geographical areas of operation and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below:

	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets*	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
India	**17,710.24**	12,713.76	**4,505.98**	7,169.03
Outside India	**-**	-	**3.75**	3.39
	17,710.24	12,713.76	**4,509.73**	7,172.42

*Excludes assets held for sale, refer note 16.

37.07 Information about major customers

Included in revenue arising from direct sales of goods and services of **Rs 17,710.24 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs 12,713.76 lakhs) are revenues of approximately **Rs.13,599.31 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs 10,024.31 lakhs) pertaining to sales to the company's top two customers. No other single customer contributed 10% or more of the Group's revenue in year ended March 31,2023 and March 31,2022.

38. Earnings per share

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Face value of share of Rs 10 each)		
The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:		
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year attributable to owners of the Company from Continuing operation	**8,752.34**	(1,609.43)
Basic earnings per share	**79.54**	(14.63)
Diluted earnings per share	**70.29**	(14.63)
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year attributable to owners of the Company from discontinued operation	**105.56**	(694.74)
Basic earnings per share	**0.95**	(6.31)
Diluted earnings per share	**0.85**	(6.31)
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year attributable to owners of the Company from continuing and discontinued operation	**8,857.90**	(2,304.17)
Basic earnings per share	**80.49**	(20.94)
Diluted earnings per share	**71.14**	(20.94)
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	**1,10,04,412**	1,10,04,412
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	**14,47,601**	-
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	**1,24,52,013**	1,10,04,412

39. Employee Benefit plans

39.01 Defined contribution plans

The Parent Company provide Provident Fund facility to all employees. The Parent Company provides superannuation benefits to selected employees. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Parent Company in funds under the control of the trustees in case of trust or of the employees provident fund organisation. The contributions are expensed as they are incurred in line with the treatment of wages and salaries. The Parent Company's Provident Fund is exempted under section 17 of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952. Conditions for exemption stipulate that the Parent Company shall make good deficiency, if any, in the interest rate declared by the trust vis-a-vis interest rate declared by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The liability as on the balance sheet date is ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation.

The Parent Company has recognised an amount of **Rs. 519.82 lakhs** as expenses (For the year ended March 31, 2022: Rs. 234.78 lakhs) towards contribution to the following defined contribution plans.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

39. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Provident fund	**409.19**	134.17
Superannuation fund	**6.42**	7.76
National Pension Scheme	**104.21**	92.85
	519.82	234.78

Provident Fund

Contributions towards provident funds are recognised as expense for the year. The Parent Company has set up a Provident Fund Trust which is administered by Trustees. Both the employees and the Parent Company make monthly contributions to the Fund at specified percentage of the employee's salary and aggregate contributions along with interest thereon are paid to the employees/nominees at retirement, death or cessation of employment.

The Trust invests funds following a pattern of investments prescribed by the Government. The interest rate payable to the members of the Trust is not lower than the rate of interest declared annually by the Government under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and shortfall, if any, on account of interest is to be made good by the Parent Company.

The Actuary has carried out actuarial valuation of plan's liabilities and interest rate guarantee obligations as at the Balance Sheet date using Projected Unit Credit Method and Deterministic Approach as outlined in the Guidance Note 29 issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India. Based on such valuation, an amount of **Rs. 204.50 lakhs** (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 74.40 lakhs) has been provided towards future anticipated shortfall with regard to interest rate obligation of the Parent Company as at the Balance Sheet date. Disclosures given hereunder are restricted to the information available as per the Actuary's Report.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions	**For the year ended 31st March 2023**	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Discount Rate	**7.20%**	6.75%
Mortality Rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (ultimate)**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (ultimate)
Withdrawal Rates	**3.00%**	3.00%
Expected Return on Fund	**8.15% in 2022-23**	7.80% in 2021-22

National Pension Scheme & Superannuation Fund

The Parent Company has a superannuation plan. Separate irrevocable trusts are maintained for employees covered and entitled to benefits. The Parent Company contributes 15% of basic salary of the eligible employees to the trust every year. Such contributions are recognized as an expense when incurred. The Parent Company has no further obligation beyond this contribution. Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year **Rs.6.42 lakhs** (Previous year Rs 7.76 lakhs).

The Parent Company has migrated from Superannuation Fund to National Pension Scheme from April 1, 2020. The Group contributes 10% of basic salary of the eligible employees to National Pension Scheme. The Group has no further obligation beyond this Contribution. Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit & loss for the year **Rs.104.21 lakhs** (Previous year Rs. 92.85 lakhs)

39.02 Defined benefit plans

The Parent Company provides Gratuity benefit to all employees. The Parent Company provides post retirement pension for retired whole-time directors. The assets of the gratuity plans are held separately from those of the Parent Company in funds under the control of the trustees of the independent trusts or with the life insurance companies. The board of trustees of the gratuity fund composed of an equal number of representatives from both employees and employers. The board of the Fund is required by law and by the trust deed to act in the interest of the Fund and of all relevant stakeholders in the scheme. The board of trustee of the fund and management of life insurance company is responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the Fund. Post retirement pension plan is not funded.

Under the gratuity plan, the employees with minimum five years of continuous service are entitled to lumpsum payment at the time of separation calculated based on the last drawn salary and number of years of service rendered with the Parent Company. Under the post retirement pension, the Parent Company pays monthly pension to retired whole-time directors as decided by the board of directors.

These plans expose the Group to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk

Investment Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. For other defined benefits plans, the discount rate is determined by reference to bonds when there is deep market for such bonds. Currently, for the plan in India, it has relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities and other debt instruments.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

39. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

In respect of the plan in India, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2023 by independent actuary, Fellow of the Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

During the year ended March 31,2023 and March 31, 2022 there was no amendment, curtailments and settlements in the gratuity plan and post retirement pension plans.

Gratuity Plan

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Movement in the fair value of the plan assets		
(a) Opening fair value of plan assets	**1,388.32**	1,503.87
(b) Interest income on plan assets	**87.30**	92.52
(c) Employer's contribution	**110.36**	41.00
(d) Return on plan assets greater / (lesser) than discount rate	**(19.24)**	(4.12)
(e) Benefits paid	**(300.12)**	(244.95)
(f) Closing fair value of plan assets	**1,266.62**	1388.32
Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
(a) Opening defined benefit obligation	**1,498.68**	1,463.90
(b) Current service cost	**100.53**	90.69
(c) Interest cost	**91.03**	88.54
(d) Remeasurement gain/(loss)		
i) Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(51.44)**	(16.26)
ii) Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	**132.32**	116.76
(e) Benefits paid	**(309.84)**	(244.95)
(f) Closing defined benefit obligation	**1,461.28**	1,498.68
Components of defined benefit costs recognised:		
I. Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit and loss		
Service Costs:		
- Current service cost	**100.53**	90.69
- Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	**3.72**	(3.99)
Sub total	**104.25**	86.70
II. Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	**19.24**	4.12
- Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(51.44)**	(16.26)
- Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	**132.32**	116.76
Sub total	**100.12**	104.62
III. Total defined benefit cost recognised	**204.37**	191.32

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

39. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

			Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
			Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Amount included in the consolidated balance sheet arising from defined benefit plan				
(a)	Present value of funded defined benefit obligation		**(1,461.28)**	(1,498.68)
(b)	Fair value of plan assets		**1,266.62**	1,388.32
(c)	Net liability/(assets) arising from defined benefit obligation		**(194.66)**	(110.36)
Fair value of plan assets				
(a)	Cash and cash equivalents		**42.88**	106.50
(b)	Debt instruments categorised by issuer's credit rating			
	-	Government securities (Central and State)	**412.10**	463.10
	-	Corporate Bonds (AAA Rated)	**251.39**	267.25
	-	Corporate Bonds (AA+ Rated)	**52.84**	56.51
	Subtotal		**716.33**	786.86
(c)	Equity Investments			
	-	Units of Mutual Funds - Equity Funds	**28.00**	27.99
	Subtotal		**28.00**	27.99
(d)	Special deposit schemes		**425.98**	425.98
(e)	Funded with LIC		**53.43**	40.99
			1,266.62	1,388.32

Expected employer contribution for the period ending 31 March 2024 **Rs.194.66 lakhs** (Rs. 110.36 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2023)

Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation		**8 years**	7 years
Principal assumption used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation			
(a)	Discount rate	**7.20%**	6.75%
(b)	Expected rate(s) of salary income	**8.00%**	8.00%
(c)	Withdrawal rates	**3.00%**	3.00%
(d)	Mortality rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate**	

The fair value of the debt securities issued by government and corporates are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets. The fair value of investment in mutual funds are determined based on closing net asset value declared by the respective asset management company. The fair value of balance in special deposit scheme is determined based on the carrying value. The fair value of balance with Life Insurance Corporation is determined based on the funds statement received from the Parent company.

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. Estimates of future salary increases take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The sensitivity analysis given below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant:

- If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by **Rs.103.22 lakhs** (increase by **Rs. 120.45 lakhs**) [as at March 31, 2022: decrease by Rs. 99.26 lakhs (increase by Rs. 116.10 lakhs)]
- If the expected salary increase growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by **Rs. 118.51 lakhs** (decrease by **Rs. 103.56 lakhs**) [March 31, 2022: increase by Rs. 113.59 lakhs (decrease by Rs. 99.11 lakhs)]

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is likely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is same as applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the method and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

39. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 Rs. lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Rs. lakhs
Post retirement pension plan		
Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
(a) Opening defined benefit obligation	**1,141.86**	1,036.83
(b) Current Service cost	**-**	-
(c) Interest cost	**73.54**	65.27
(d) Remeasurement gain / (loss)		
i) Actuarial (gains) / loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(34.05)**	(12.69)
ii) Actuarial (gains) / loss arising from experience adjustments	**(11.57)**	148.11
(e) Benefits paid	**(104.85)**	(95.66)
(f) Closing defined benefit obligation	**1,064.93**	1,141.86
Amount recognised in the consolidated balance sheet arising from defined benefit plan obligation		
(a) Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	**1,064.93**	1,141.86
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**1,064.93**	1,141.86
Amount included in the consolidated balance sheet		
(i) Current	**99.20**	99.62
(ii) Non-Current	**965.73**	1,042.24
Components of defined benefit costs recognised:		
I. Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit and loss		
(a) Net interest expenses	**73.54**	65.27
Subtotal	**73.54**	65.27
II. Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**(34.05)**	(12.69)
- Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(11.57)**	148.11
Subtotal	**(45.62)**	135.42
III. Total defined benefit cost recognised	**27.92**	200.69
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	**7 years**	8 years
Principal assumption used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation		
(a) Discount rate	**7.20%**	6.75%
(b) Expected rate(s) of pension increase	**3.00%**	3.00%
(c) Mortality Rate - Pre-retirement	**NA**	NA
(d) Mortality Rate - Post-retirement	**Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality table (2012-15)**	Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality table (2012-15)

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected pension increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis given below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant:

- If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by **Rs. 69.40 lakhs** (increase by **Rs. 78.31 lakhs**) [March 31, 2022: decrease by Rs. 78.76 lakhs (increase by Rs. 89.39 lakhs)]
- If the expected pension increase growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by **Rs. 76.15 lakhs** (decrease by **Rs. 68.59 lakhs**) [March 31, 2022: increase by Rs. 86.81 lakhs (decrease by Rs. 77.77 lakhs)]

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

39. Employee Benefit plans (Contd.)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is likely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is same as applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the method and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Leave Obligation

The Leave scheme is a salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit or encashable either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the accumulated leave balances and paid as lump sum at exit.

This benefit includes Cash equivalent of Unutilized leave balances at the time of exit subject to Annual entitlement & ceiling of maximum encashable leave accumulation. The Group records a provision for leave obligation **Rs. 515.17 lakhs** (Previous year Rs. 525.04 lakhs)

Others

Others Consist of Company and Employee contribution to :

i) Employee State Insurance [Total Amount charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year **Rs. 12.53 lakhs** (Previous year 2021-22 Rs. 8.45 lakhs)]

40. Financial instruments

40.01 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Capital structure of the Group consists of net debt and the total equity of the Group.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings and lease liability, less cash and short term deposits.

Gearing Ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Non-Current Borrowings	**8,384.20**	7,990.76
Current Borrowings	**-**	21,588.21
Unpaid dividend	**0.42**	0.42
Lease Liability	**97.16**	70.35
Less: Cash and bank balances	**2,252.24**	2,244.96
Net debt	**6,229.54**	27,404.78
Total equity	**2,198.43**	(29,391.59)
Equity share capital	**1,100.44**	1,100.44
Instruments entirely equity in nature	**2,500.00**	-
Other equity	**(1,402.01)**	(30,492.03)
Net debt to equity ratio	**2.83**	(0.93)

The Net debt to equity ratio for the current year improved as a result of issuance of Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares and Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares amounting to Rs. 23,900 lakhs and Rs. 2,500 lakhs respectively and repayment of Parent Company's bank borrowings.

40.02 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, Investments, cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Group is exposed to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risks, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The corporate treasury management reports on quarterly basis to the board of directors that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

40. Financial instruments (Contd.)

40.03 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investment in mutual fund and other investment.

The Group's investment in mutual funds are basically in Overnight Funds and Liquid Funds with a shorter duration ranging between 1 day and 90 days subject to continuous churning of the investments.

40.04 Foreign currency risk management

The Group enter into sale and purchase transactions in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Monetary liabilities		Monetary assets	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
US Dollar	**1,819.57**	3,235.19	**1,147.22**	1,100.61
Euro	**1.04**	19.96	**20.57**	-
GBP	**-**	2.77	**-**	-
Singapore Dollar	**-**	0.01	**-**	-
Of the above foreign currency exposures, the following exposure are not hedged				
US Dollar	**1,819.57**	3,235.19	**1,147.22**	1,100.61
Euro	**1.04**	19.96	**20.57**	-
GBP	**-**	2.77	**-**	-
Singapore Dollar	**-**	0.01	**-**	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in exchange rate between the pairs of currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusted their translation at the period end for 10% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes trade payables, receivables, advance to suppliers and advance from customers where the denomination of the monetary item is in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity (i.e. INR). The sensitivity analysis has been undertaken on net unhedged exposures in foreign currency.

		Impact on Profit before tax		Impact on Profit after tax	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
USD Vs INR	Increase in rate of 1 USD against Rs by 10%	**(67.23)**	(213.46)	**(50.31)**	(138.88)
	Decrease in rate of 1 USD against Rs by 10%	**67.23**	213.46	**50.31**	138.88
Euro Vs INR	Increase in rate of 1 EURO against Rs by 10%	**1.95**	2.00	**1.46**	1.30
	Decrease in rate of 1 EURO against Rs by 10%	**(1.95)**	(2.00)	**(1.46)**	(1.30)
GBP Vs INR	Increase in rate of 1 GBP against Rs by 10%	**-**	(0.28)	**-**	(0.18)
	Decrease in rate of 1 GBP against Rs by 10%	**-**	0.28	**-**	0.18
SGD Vs INR	Increase in rate of 1 GBP against Rs by 10%	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Decrease in rate of 1 GBP against Rs by 10%	**-**	-	**-**	-

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

40. Financial instruments (Contd.)

40.05 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the group's borrowings with floating interest rates.

Parent Company has repaid all the bank borrowings including long term loans. Therefore changes in market interest rate does not have any bearing on the group profit before tax.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 50 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

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

	Impact on profit before tax		**Impact on profit after tax**	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Interest rates -				
increase by 50 basis points	-	(80.54)	-	(52.40)
Interest rates -				
decrease by 50 basis points	-	80.54	-	52.40

40.06 Credit risk management

Credit risks refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Parent Company's Board approved financial risk policies comprise liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of trade receivables, finance receivables and loans and advances. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risks. The Company does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimise interest and commodity pricing through proven financial instruments

The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. The Group as part of verification of the customer credentials, ensures the compliance with the following criterion:

- Customer's financial health by examine the audited financial statements.
- The rating of the customer by a reputed agency.
- Brand and market reputation of the customer.
- Ageing analysis

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due or when the extended credit period expires. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the Company operates and other macro-economic factors.

Trade receivables are written off or impaired where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group. Where receivables have been written off or impaired, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised against the same line item

In determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Parent Company has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of receivables and the rates used in provision matrix.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

40. Financial instruments (Contd.)

Loss allowance as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 was determined as follows for trade receivables under the simplified approach:

As at March 31, 2023	**Unbilled dues**	**Not due**	**0-1 year**	**1-2 year**	**2-3 year**	**3-5 year**	**More than 5 year**	**Total**
Gross Carrying amount	**1,189.67**	**3,786.67**	**7,155.87**	**410.25**	**451.52**	**1,529.71**	**8,117.06**	**22,640.75**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**29.99%**	**57.08%**	**83.70%**	**99.71%**	**100.00%**	
Expected credit losses	**-**	**-**	**2,145.79**	**234.17**	**377.92**	**1,525.27**	**8,117.06**	**12,400.22**
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**1,189.67**	**3,786.67**	**5,010.08**	**176.08**	**73.60**	**4.44**	**-**	**10,240.53**

As at March 31, 2022	Unbilled dues	Not due	0-1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 year	Total
Gross Carrying amount	635.72	10,035.33	3,353.46	633.59	762.23	3,089.00	8,751.96	27,261.29
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	25.79%	31.97%	92.63%	90.50%	100.00%	
Expected credit losses	-	-	864.98	202.56	706.05	2,795.50	8,751.96	13,321.05
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	635.72	10,035.33	2,488.48	431.03	56.18	293.50	-	13,940.24

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
Opening balance	**24,705.85**	24,599.49
Additions during the year	**6.51**	106.36
Write back during the year	**(426.54)**	-
Closing balance	**24,285.82**	24,705.85

The loss allowance for other financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Parent Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Parent Company past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of other financial assets - (refer note 14)

40.07 Securities Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risks arising from fair valuation of Parent Company's investment in mutual funds. The carrying amount of the parent Company's investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the end of the reporting period (refer Note no 11).

	Impact on profit before tax		**Impact on profit after tax**	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
NAV -Increase by 1%*	**60.88**	-	**45.56**	-
NAV -Decrease by 1%*	**(60.88)**	-	**(45.56)**	-

* Holding all other variables constant

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

40. Financial instruments (Contd.)

40.08 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Parent Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital loan from various banks, obtained inter-corporate deposit from Tata Steel Limited and issued Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares to Tata Steel Limited. The Parent Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, financial support from the promoter and undrawn borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecasts and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the maturity profile of Group's non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment period. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

Rs. lakhs

	Carrying amount	Contracted Cash Flows	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
As at March 31, 2023							
Borrowings	**8,384.20**	**48,900.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,900.00**
Lease liability*	**97.16**	**97.58**	**35.90**	**3.37**	**17.73**	**40.58**	**-**
Trade Payables	**6,263.57**	**6,263.57**	**554.06**	**192.81**	**1,299.93**	**4,216.77**	**-**
Other financial liabilities	**1,233.76**	**1,233.76**	**-**	**9.98**	**-**	**1,223.78**	**-**
	15,978.69	**56,494.91**	**589.96**	**206.16**	**1,317.66**	**5,481.13**	**48,900.00**

* Less than 1 month includes outstanding amounts of Rs 34.78 lakhs.

	Carrying amount	Contracted Cash Flows	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
As at March 31, 2022							
Borrowings (refer note below)	29,578.97	53,260.13	10,597.13	266.79	12,143.06	5,253.15	25,000.00
Lease liability*	70.35	73.69	27.18	3.28	15.26	27.97	-
Trade Payables	12,707.05	12,849.35	663.61	976.31	3,633.14	7,576.29	-
Other financial liabilities	1,500.20	1,500.20	-	59.74	-	1,440.46	-
	43,856.57	67,683.37	11,287.92	1,306.12	15,791.46	14,297.87	25,000.00

** Less than 1 month includes outstanding amounts of Rs 26.09 Lakhs.

Note :

Borrowings as on March 31, 2023 consists liability component of 12.5% and 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares and liability for amortised interest cost on liability component of 12.5% and 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares.

However, borrowings as on March 31, 2022 include following :

(i) Five term loans aggregating to Rs.4,656 lakhs. Out of which Rs 1,158 lakhs has been disbursed by IDBI Bank, Rs. 700 lakhs has been disbursed by HDFC Bank, Rs.899 lakhs has been disbursed by CBI Bank, Rs.1499 lakhs has been disbursed by Canara bank and Rs.450 lakhs by Indian Bank respectively under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line -2 for a period of 5 years and with a moratorium of 1 year in terms of repayment of principal. Post moratorium period, the outstanding principal amount is to be paid in 48 monthly instalments. Interest to be serviced as and when applied.

One term loans aggregating to Rs.869 lakhs disbursed by Indian Bank under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line -2 for a period of 6 years and with a moratorium of 2 year in terms of repayment of principal. Post moratorium period, the outstanding principal amount is to be paid in 48 monthly instalments. Interest to be serviced as and when applied.

Two terms loans aggregating to Rs.1050 lakhs . Out of which Rs.550 lakhs has been disbursed by Bank of Baroda on 31st July, 2020 and Rs. 500 lakhs by Central Bank of India on 26th June , 2020 under first trench of Covid Assistance/Sahayata Scheme . Both the loans have a tenure of 2 years with a moratorium of 6 months in repayment of principal which is to be repaid in 18 instalments. Interest to be serviced as and when applied.

All the above Bank borrowings are repaid by the parent company during the current year.

(ii) Liability component of 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares and liability for amortised interest cost over the same.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

40. Financial instruments (Contd.)

40.09 Group's borrowing facilities

The following table details the Group's borrowing facilities that are available for future operating activities.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Secured bank overdraft / working capital demand loan facility reviewed annually and payable at call	**-**	10,411.98
- amount used (refer note 23)	**8,500.00**	16,288.02
- amount unused	**8,500.00**	26,700.00

40.10 Fair value measurements

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.20 to note 2.22.

Financial assets and Liabilities

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	**Fair Value through OCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total Carrying Value**	**Total Fair Value**
	Rs lakh	**Rs lakh**	**Rs lakh**	**Rs lakh**	**Rs lakh**
Financial Assets:					
Other Investment in quoted equity instrument	**-**	**80.49**	**-**	**80.49**	**80.49**
Investments in Mutual Funds	**6,088.24**	**-**	**-**	**6,088.24**	**6,088.24**
Trade receivables	**-**	**-**	**10,240.53**	**10,240.53**	**10,240.53**
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**-**	**2,251.82**	**2,251.82**	**2,251.82**
Other bank balances	**-**	**-**	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.42**
Other financial assets	**-**	**-**	**18.52**	**18.52**	**18.52**
Total	**6,088.24**	**80.49**	**12,511.29**	**18,680.02**	**18,680.02**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payable	**-**	**-**	**6,263.57**	**6,263.57**	**6,263.57**
Long term borrowings	**-**	**-**	**8,384.20**	**8,384.20**	**8,384.20**
Short Term borrowings	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Lease liability	**-**	**-**	**97.16**	**97.16**	**97.16**
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,233.76**	**1,233.76**	**1,233.76**
Total	**-**	**-**	**15,978.69**	**15,978.69**	**15,978.69**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

40. Financial instruments (Contd.)

	As at March 31, 2022				
	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
	Rs lakh	Rs lakh	Rs lakh	Rs lakh	Rs lakh
Financial Assets:					
Other Investment in quoted equity instrument	-	73.50	-	73.50	73.50
Trade receivables	-	-	13,940.24	13,940.24	13,940.24
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,947.55	1,947.55	1,947.55
Other bank balances	-	-	297.41	297.41	297.41
Other financial assets	-	-	19.49	19.49	19.49
Total	-	73.50	16,204.69	16,278.19	16,278.19
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payable	-	-	12,707.05	12,707.05	12,707.05
Long term borrowings	-	-	7,990.76	7,990.76	7,990.76
Short Term borrowings	-	-	21,588.21	21,588.21	21,588.21
Lease liability	-	-	70.35	70.35	70.35
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,500.20	1,500.20	1,500.20
Total	-	-	43,856.57	43,856.57	43,856.57

Fair Value hierarchy

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

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2023			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Other investments classified as fair value through OCI - Non current	**80.49**	**-**	**-**	**80.49**
Current investments classified as fair value through PL	**6,088.24**	**-**	**-**	**6,088.24**
Total	**6,168.73**	**-**	**-**	**6,168.73**

	As at March 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Other investments classified as fair value through OCI - Non current	73.50	-	-	73.50
Total	73.50	-	-	73.50

Note :

1. There have been no transfers amongst level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

41. Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and hence are not disclosed. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below:

41.01 List of related parties and relationship

Name of the related party	Nature of Relationship
Tata Steel Limited	Promoter Company holding more than 20%
Tata Metaliks Ltd	Subsidiary of Promoter Company (Tata Steel Limited)
Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	Subsidiary of Promoter Company (Tata Steel Limited)
The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd	Subsidiary of Promoter Company (Tata Steel Limited)
The Tata Pigments Limited	Subsidiary of Promoter Company (Tata Steel Limited)
The Tinplate Company of India Limited	Subsidiary of Promoter Company (Tata Steel Limited)
TM International Logistics Limited	Joint Venture of Promoter Company (Tata Steel Limited)
Mjunction Services Limited	Joint Venture of Promoter Company (Tata Steel Limited)
Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	Joint Venture of Promoter Company (Tata Steel Limited)
TKM Global Logistics Limited	100% Subsidiary of TM International Logistics Limited which is Joint Venture of Tata Steel Limited
Argus Partners LLP	Solicitors & Advocates Firm where Director is partner
Mr. Umesh Kumar Singh	Managing Director w.e.f. 01.10.2022
Mr. Alok Krishna	Managing Director till 30.09.2022
Mr. Avneesh Gupta	Non Executive Director w.e.f.03.08.2021
Mr. T.V.Narendran	Non Executive Director till 16.12.2022
Mr. Koushik Chatterjee	Non Executive Director till 16.12.2022
Mr. Rajesh Ranjan Jha	Non Executive Director till 17.06.2021
Mr. Sanjib Nanda	Non Executive Director w.e.f. 17.12.2022
Dr. Ansuman Das	Non Executive Director
Mr. Krishnava Satyaki Dutt	Non Executive Director
Mr. Ranaveer Sinha	Non Executive Director
Ms. Ramya Hariharan	Non Executive Director
Mr. Sabyasachi Hajara	Non Executive Director till 02.12.2022
Mr. Vinayak Kashinath Deshpande	Non Executive Director till 17.12.2021

41.02 Trading transactions

	Sale of Goods and Services		Purchase of goods and Services	
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
Goods				
Tata Steel Limited	**1,154.50**	1,289.61	**224.09**	244.58
Subsidiaries and Joint ventures of Tata Steel Limited	**89.90**	-	**29.92**	14.05
Various Services				
Promoter Company : Tata Steel Limited				
Management Service	**-**	-	**500.18**	375.53
Other Services	**11,611.47**	5,442.37	**272.61**	252.78
Subsidiaries and Joint ventures of Tata Steel Limited				
Management Service	**-**	-	**109.93**	-
Other Services	**-**	-	**17.80**	14.98
Argus Partners LLP - Solicitors & Advocates	**-**	-	**4.55**	-

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

41. Related party transactions (Contd.)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Other transactions with Promoter Company		
Inter Corporate Deposit - Received	**-**	10,000.00
Inter Corporate Deposit - Repayment	**10,000.00**	-
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposit	**902.86**	30.57
12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares issued [refer note 17(b)]	**23,900.00**	-
Interest on 12.5% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	**423.39**	376.35
11.25 % Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Share Issued [refer note 17(c)]	**2,500.00**	-
Interest on 12.17% Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Share	**305.46**	-
Remuneration to key management personnel		
Remuneration to Managing Director	**156.96**	167.48
Sitting fees to non-executive Directors	**19.55**	20.03
	176.51	187.51
Tata Robins Fraser Limited Staff Provident Fund	**409.19**	191.00
Tata Robins Fraser Limited Gratuity Fund	**104.25**	86.70
Tata Robins Fraser Limited Superannuation Fund	**6.42**	7.76

41.03 Outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	**Rs. lakhs**	Rs. lakhs
Tata Steel Limited	**2,087.84**	2,861.28	**45.26**	1,874.13
12.5% Non Convertible redeemable preference share [payable to Tata Steel Limited (Including Interest)] [Refer note 17(b)]	**-**	-	**3,810.52**	3,387.13
12.17% Non Convertible redeemable preference share [payable to Tata Steel Limited (Including Interest)] [Refer note 17(b)]	**-**	-	**4,573.68**	-
Inter Corporate Deposit - Received	-	-	-	10,000.00
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposit	-	-	-	27.52
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt Tata Steel Limited (Net of advances)	**354.92**	735.49	-	-
Subsidiaries and Joint ventures of Tata Steel Limited	**0.93**	-	**17.39**	88.59

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
42.	**Commitments**		
	(a) Capital Commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	**110.37**	7.80
43.	**Contingent liabilities**		
(a).	Sales tax matters in dispute relating to issues of applicability and classification	**738.25**	2,189.94
	In respect of the above sales tax matters in dispute, the Company has deposited **Rs.173.29 lakhs** (31.03.2022: Rs.181.06 lakhs) against various orders, pending disposal of the appeals. This amount is included under Note 09 - Other non-current assets.		
(b).	Excise duty and service tax matters in dispute relating to applicability and classification	**5,504.52**	3,982.31
	In respect of the above excise and service tax matters in dispute, the Company has deposited **Rs. 157.89 lakhs** (31.03.2022: **Rs 157.89 lakhs**) against various orders, pending disposal of the appeals. This amount is included under Note 09 - Other non-current assets.		
(c).	Goods and service tax matters in dispute relating to applicability and classification	**95.33**	89.69
	In respect of the above Goods and service tax matters in dispute, the Company has deposited **Rs.8.15 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs. 8.15 lakhs) against various orders, pending disposal of the appeals. The amount is included under Note 09-Other non-current assets.		
(d).	Income tax matters in dispute	**-**	3,241.24
(e).	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt (primarily claims made by customers)	**4,332.38**	3,748.65
(f).	Others	**33.42**	33.42

Future cash outflows in respect of above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending at various forums / authorities.

Also refer note 55 regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

44. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

44.01 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers.

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023 Products and Services	Year Ended March 31, 2023 Projects and Services	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Products and Services	Year Ended March 31, 2022 Projects and Services
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Segment revenue	12,331.36	5,728.30	8,526.65	4,756.00
Inter-segment revenue	(349.42)	-	(568.89)	-
Revenue from external customer	11,981.94	5,728.30	7,957.76	4,756.00
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	2,701.30	216.95	5,045.35	90.87
Over time	9,280.64	5,511.35	2,912.41	4,665.13
	11,981.94	5,728.30	7,957.76	4,756.00

44.02 The total contract assets from contracts with customers as at March 31,2023 is **Rs. 4,976.34 lakhs** (March 31,2022: Rs.10,522.82 lakhs) included in note 12 and the total contract liabilities from contracts with customers as at March 31, 2023 is **Rs. 6,280.90 lakhs** (March 31,2022: Rs. 10,286.80 lakhs) included in note 26.

44.03 Unserved long-term contracts

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
a)	Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at year end.	8,389.88	12,262.00

b) The management expects that **81%** of the transaction price amounting to **Rs. 6,803.86 lakhs** allocated to the unsatisfied contracts as on March 31, 2023 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period. The remaining **19%** will be recognised in the financial year 2024-25.

44.04 Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Revenue reversed/(recognised) that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	2,179.09	1,661.30
	2,179.09	1,661.30

45. Disclosure relating to provisions as per Ind AS 37- Provisions

45.01 Unsatisfied long-term contracts

The Parent Company extends warranty on certain products manufactured and sold by it. The Parent Company provides for any anticipated warranty costs at the time of recognising the sale based on technical evaluation and estimated costs. The details of movement of provision for warranty are given below:

		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
a)	Opening balance as at beginning of the year	40.71	32.75
b)	Provision recognised during the year	-	11.89
c)	Provisions reversed during the year	(18.05)	(3.93)
d)	Closing balance as at the end of the year (refer note 21)	22.66	40.71

45.02 The details of movement in other provisions is as below:

		Onerous Contract	Sales Tax/ Service Tax	Other Provisions
a)	Opening balance as at beginning of the year	1,169.47	142.30	61.61
b)	Provision recognised during the year	431.08	223.91	11.92
c)	Provisions reversed during the year	(315.76)	-	-
d)	Closing balance as at the end of the year (refer note 21)	1,284.79	366.21	73.53

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

46. Assets Pledged as Security

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
The Carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for the working capital limits sanctioned to the parent company are as follows:			
(a)	Property, plant and equipment	**1,674.41**	1,777.87
(b)	Inventories and contracts in progress	**1,040.43**	2,116.71
(c)	Financial assets		
	(i) Trade receivables	**10,240.53**	13,940.24
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	**220.17**	63.26
	(iii) Other balances with Bank	**0.42**	297.41
	(iv) Other financial assets	**104.30**	105.51
(d)	Other current assets	**703.51**	1,275.24
		13,983.77	19,576.24

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

(a)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to the suppliers as at the end of the accounting year	**2,268.66**	3,340.97
(b)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of the accounting year	**452.38**	247.31
(c)	Interest paid in terms of Section 16 along with the amount of payments made to suppliers beyond the appointment day during the year	**-**	-
(d)	Interest due and payable for the period of delays in making payment (which have been paid beyond the appointment date during the year but without adding interest specified under the act)	**125.39**	77.95
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	**1,223.36**	1,440.46
(f)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	**100.84**	89.71

The above information have been disclosed to the extent such suppliers could be identified by the management on the basis of information available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

48. TRF Limited, the Parent Company ('The Company') has the accumulated losses as on March 31, 2023 amounting to Rs. 58,964.46 lakhs and has earned Profit after tax of Rs. 8,775.87 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2023 as against loss after tax of Rs. 2,034.95 lakhs in the previous year ended March 31, 2022.

The Company has generated sufficient cash flow during the year, mainly on account of improved operations, resulting from new business and necessary financial support from the promoter, increased efficiencies from project activities, etc. The Promoter have infused Rs. 2,500 lakhs through 11.25% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares in May 2022, and Rs. 16,500 lakhs & Rs. 7,400 lakhs through 12.17% Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares in June 2022 and March 2023 respectively. The Company expects to generate positive cash flows from increased continuing business from promoter and has access to additional funding of Rs. 10,000 lakhs through Inter Corporate Deposit from the promoter which has been approved by the Board at their Meeting held on February 9, 2023 and subsequently by the Shareholders on March 30, 2023. Further, the Company also expects cash flow from the proceeds of restructuring of its subsidiaries, which will be sufficient to meet any future obligations of the company. Accordingly, these financial statement have been prepared on a going concern basis.

49. Revenue from construction contracts are recognized on percentage completion method. The estimated cost to complete the contracts is arrived at based on technical data, forecast, assumptions and contingencies and are based on the current market price or firm commitments, as applicable. Such estimates/assumptions are subject to variations and completion of the projects within the estimated time. The management has necessary internal control in place around the estimation process and variation is not expected to be significant.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

50. In earlier years, the Group had classified its step-down subsidiaries Dutch Lanka Trailer Manufacturers Limited and Dutch Lanka Engineering Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as DLT Group) as held for sale and discontinued operations.

Further, the Group has recognized profits from operation **Rs. 404.61 lakhs** (March 31, 2022 : Rs.673.62 lakhs) under Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities held for sale as at March 31, 2023 is **Rs 7,824.47 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs. 10,020.46 lakhs) and **Rs.3,627.92 lakhs** (March 31, 2022: Rs. 6,412.66 lakhs).

51. The Parent Company had submitted an application to RBI in 2013 for capitalisation of corporate guarantee fee and interest on loan receivable from TRF Singapore Pte. Ltd. The same was approved by RBI vide letter dated September 11, 2018 subject to compounding for non-compliance with the relevant Regulation. Further, in the said letter, RBI also directed the Company to unwind its FDI in the joint venture through its foreign step-down subsidiary within a specific time period and apply for compounding for both the above stated matters. During the quarter ended December 31, 2020, the Group divested its entire stake in the said joint venture and communicated the same to RBI. Subsequently, on September 3, 2021 RBI issued a Memorandum of Compounding (MoC) in respect of contraventions pertaining to earlier years including a number of procedural matters. The Company submitted its compounding application on October 29, 2021 to the RBI. RBI vide letter dated November 10, 2021 returned the application filed, directing the Company to file separate compounding applications for each overseas entity. The Company vide letter dated November 22, 2021, filed separate compounding applications for each overseas entity. Based on such Compounding application, RBI vide order dated May 27, 2022 and June 29, 2022 compounded all the contraventions and directed the Company for payment of sum towards compounding. The Company appropriately paid the amount and accordingly the applications are disposed.

52. The Parent Company had reached an agreement with the Union for the wage revision on July 23, 2021 for the graded employees which was pending since 2015. The impact of the wage revision has been accounted for in the financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2022. (refer note 31)

53. The proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Parent Company including that back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode on servers physically located in India, however the back-up is maintained on every working day between Monday to Friday. Working day means a day which is not declared a holiday as per the list of holidays declared by the management of the Parent Company.

54. The Board of Directors of the Parent Company, at its meeting held on September 22, 2022, had approved the scheme of Amalgamation of TRF Limited(Parent Company), into and with its promoter company, Tata Steel Limited as a going concern with the Appointed Date of April 1, 2022, subject to the requisite statutory and regulatory approvals which includes approvals from stock exchanges and NCLT. The Board of Directors has recommended a share exchange ratio of 17 fully paid equity shares of Re.1/- each of Tata Steel Limited for every 10 fully paid equity shares of Rs.10/- each of the Parent Company. Upon implementation of the scheme, the equity shareholders of the Parent Company would be entitled to fully paid shares of Tata Steel Limited in the ratio as set out in the scheme. The Parent company had submitted the scheme of amalgamation to Stock Exchanges on October 11, 2022 and received no objection/no adverse objection from National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited respectively vide letter dated March 31, 2023. The Parent Company has subsequently filed the Scheme with Hon'ble National Company Law tribunal ("NCLT"),Kolkata Bench on April 04, 2023 for approval.

55. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment in the matter of Vivekananda Vidyamandir & Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal laid principles in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Based on initial assessment performed by the Parent Company, the order did not result in any impact on these consolidated financial statements. The management will continue to assess the impact of further developments in this regard and deal with it accordingly

56. Details of transaction with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act 1956.

Rs. Lakh

Name of the struck off Company	**Nature of Transactions**	**Relationship**	**As at March 31,2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Trishul Engineering Solutions Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	0.24
Ashutosh Sources Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	2.72
Multicare Security Services Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	0.23
Mani Mala Construction Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	1.57
Alphatech Nirman Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	7.05
Tisya Electric Solutions Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	0.09
Balaji Maharaj Constructions Company Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	3.77
P M Engineers Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	4.35
Reliance Fabrications Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**-**	0.25
Diamond Cements Limited	Receivables	Customer	**-**	0.46
Mahagenco Limited	Receivables	Customer	**-**	20.39
Marcus Evans (Hindustan) Private Limited	Payables	Vendor	**0.29**	-
Maratha Cement Ltd.	Receivables	Customer	**1.50**	1.50
Vaishnavi Enterprises Private Limited	Receivables	Customer	**0.78**	0.78

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

57. The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

58. The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

59. The Group has made provisions as at March 31, 2023, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts. The Group did not have long term derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

60. No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

61. No funds have been received by the Group from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Group shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

62. The Parent Company has done an assessment to identify Core Investment Company (CIC) [including CIC's in the Group] as per the necessary guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (including Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). The Companies identified as CIC's at Group level are Panatone Finvest Limited , TATA Capital Limited, TATA Industries Limited , TATA Sons Private Limited ,TMF Holdings Limited, T S Investments and Talace Private Limited.

63. No proceeding have been initiated on or are pending against the Group for holding of benami property under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

64. The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

65. There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 that has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

66. The Group has not made any investments during the year other than in fifteen mutual fund schemes. The Group has not granted loans/ advances in the nature of loans to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other Party during the year. The Group did not stand guarantee or provided Security to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other party during the year.

67. The Parent Company has entered into a scheme of arrangements which is pending approval as explained in note 54. Accordingly, there is no accounting impact in current year and previous year.