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INDIA

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members of ,
Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Limited

Report on the IND AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS Financial Statements of **Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Limited (Erstwhile Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited) ("the company")**, which comprise the **Balance Sheet** as at **31st March, 2026**, and the **Statement of Profit & Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity** and the **Statement of Cash Flow** for the year then ended, and notes of IND AS financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "IND AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the **state of affairs** of the Company as at **31st March, 2026** and **its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows** for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the IND AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the IND AS 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 IND AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the IND AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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Management's Responsibilities for the IND AS Financial Statements:

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

In preparing the 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 IND AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the IND AS 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 IND AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the IND AS 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the IND AS 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.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the IND AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the IND AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the IND AS 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.

1. **Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

   As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (" the order") issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section [11] of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013, we give in the **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matter specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said order, to the extent applicable.

2. **As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that :**

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

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

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

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on **31st March, 2026**, and taken on record by the Board of the Directors, we report that none of the directors is disqualified as on **31st March, 2026** from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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INDIA

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

(i) The company does not have any pending litigations which would impacts its financial position .

(ii) The company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, and as required on long-term contracts.

(iii) The provisions related to Investor Education and Protection funds are not applicable to the company as no dividend declared.

(iv) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other 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;

(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures that the auditor has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

(iv) The company has not declared or paid dividend during the year , hence provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 not applicable.

i. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.
Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For, Sanjib Jain & Associates.
Chartered Accoutants
Firm Regn No.- 004993C

Place : Raipur (C.G.)
Date- 07/08/2026

(SANJIB JAIN)
Partner
M.No. 073779
UDIN- 26073779HUTZUI6344

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INDIA

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ref: **MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED**

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report of even date)

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

[i] **In respect of its Property, Plant & Equipments (PPE) and Intangible Assets:**

[a] (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets"

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

[b] The Company has a regular program for the physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment, designed to ensure that all such assets are verified at least once during each year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, the Property, Plant and Equipment due for verification during the year were physically verified by the Management. Based on the information and explanations provided to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

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

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

[e] No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

[ii] **In respect of its Inventory :**

(a) As explained to us, the inventories have been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories.

(b) Based on the audit procedure and on an overall examination of financial statements, we are of the opinion that the stock statements and quarterly returns filed by the company, in respect of working capital loan availed from banks, are in agreement with the books of account of the company and no material discrepancies have been observed.

[iii] According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has not provided any guarantee or security, granted any loans (secured or unsecured), or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, or any other parties. Further, the Company has not made any investments during the year. Accordingly, the requirements of Clause 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company.

[iv] The Company has not made any loans, investments, provided guarantees, or created securities to which the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company.

[v] In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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[vi] We have broadly reviewed the cost records, maintained by the company pursuant to the Companies Cost Accounting Records) Rules, 2011 prescribed by the central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed cost records have been maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

[vii] [a] The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax.

According to the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, except for dues in respect of income tax,Provident fund and Employees State Insurance , the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

The extent of the arrears of statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Net Amount Due (in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income-Tax (Advance Tax)	21.67	2025-26	15/06/2025	Short Paid
Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income-Tax (Advance Tax)	115.02	2025-26	15/09/2025	Short Paid

* "The above amount reflects the net amount due after deducting the advance taxes that have been paid.

[b] There are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax or goods and services tax as at March 31, 2026, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

[viii] In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[ix] (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

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

(e)The company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) The company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

[xi] (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employeees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the company.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-009993C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

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

(c) According to the information, explanations and representation made to us, no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and upto the date of this report, and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

[xii] As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the company.

[xiii] In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

[xiv] (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of Section 138 of the Act.

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

[xv] According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company,the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him as contemplated under the provisions of section 192 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are 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. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the company.

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

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

[xviii] There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

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

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

FOR, SANJIB JAIN & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.- 004993C

Place : Raipur (C.G.)
Date- 07/08/2026

(SANJIB JAIN)
Partner
M.No. 073779
UDIN-26073779HVTZUI6344

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INDIA

ANNEXURE-B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ref: **MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED**
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED** ("the Company") **as of 31 March, 2026** in conjunction with our audit of the IND AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting are operating effectively **as at March 31, 2026**, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR, SANJIB JAIN & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.- 004993C

Place : Raipur (C.G.)
Date- 07/08/2026

(SANJIB JAIN)
Partner
M.No. 073779
UDIN-26073779HVTZUI6344

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	2A	1,878.80	1,696.22	1,365.82
Capital work-in-progress	2B	1,991.69	8.12	10.97
Right of Use Assets	2C	417.25	69.00	69.02
Intangible Assets	2D	12.62	4.29	3.91
Intangible Assets under Development	2E	1.25	6.03	-
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assets	3	1,156.82	664.30	379.48
Other Non-Current Assets	4	34.91	29.74	18.53
Total Non Current Assets		**5,493.34**	**2,477.70**	**1,847.72**
Current Assets				
Inventories	5	17,273.17	15,000.13	9,419.90
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	6	8,020.52	4,172.94	180.43
Cash and cash equivalents	7	22.18	69.92	0.27
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	8	361.12	649.59	482.75
Other Financial Assets	9	118.22	37.91	250.35
Other Current Assets	10	2,134.14	1,217.10	577.82
Total Current Assets		**27,929.36**	**21,147.60**	**10,911.51**
Total Assets		**33,422.70**	**23,625.29**	**12,759.23**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity Share Capital	11	2,978.45	1,489.23	661.86
Other Equity	12	8,811.28	7,910.24	3,615.26
Total Equity		**11,789.73**	**9,399.47**	**4,277.12**
LIABILITIES				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	13	864.53	311.36	401.65
Lease Liabilities	14	44.56	27.07	27.11
Provisions	15	-	-	10.33
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	16	29.38	31.32	27.90
Total Non Current Liabilities		**938.47**	**369.74**	**466.99**

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C RAIPUR Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	17	12,725.58	8,115.19	5,374.08
Trade Payables	18			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		315.38	1,782.03	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		6,589.26	3,491.40	2,146.35
Lease Liabilities	19	0.05	0.04	0.04
Other Financial Liabilities	20	182.51	186.29	113.00
Other Current Liabilities	21	399.97	32.32	138.84
Provisions 0	22	3.48	0.10	-
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	478.27	248.71	242.82
Total Current Liabilities		**20,694.50**	**13,856.08**	**8,015.13**
Total Liabilities		**21,632.96**	**14,225.82**	**8,482.11**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**33,422.70**	**23,625.29**	**12,759.23**
Material Accounting Policies and key accounting estimates and judgements	1			
The accompanying notes form an integral part of standalone financial statements	2A - 47			

For Sanjib Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004993C

Sanjib Jain
Partner
Membership No. 073779
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026
UDIN- 26073779HVTZUI6344

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Ltd.

Jayant Agrawal
Managing Director
DIN: 08679557
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Rajesh Modha
Whole Time Director
DIN: 09419073
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Prateek Sethi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Ketan Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
M. No.-A42729
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Revenue from Operations	24	44,401.58	33,956.36
Other Income	25	95.03	110.46
Total Income (I)		**44,496.61**	**34,066.82**
Cost of Materials Consumed	26	21,197.06	19,356.71
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	27	18,161.02	13,557.65
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	28	(3,197.80)	(4,436.19)
Employee Benefits Expense	29	670.47	293.73
Finance Costs	30	1,847.29	1,222.48
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	2	220.90	179.21
Other Expenses	31	2,358.65	1,413.07
Total Expenses (II)		**41,257.59**	**31,586.66**
Profit Before Tax (I-II) Before Exceptional Item (III)		**3,239.02**	**2,480.16**
Exceptional Item (IV)		-	-
Profit Before Tax (III-IV)		**3,239.02**	**2,480.16**
Tax Expense			
(1) Current Tax	33	854.30	664.47
(2) Deferred Tax	33	(2.85)	3.44
Profit for the year		**2,387.57**	**1,812.25**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		3.61	(0.07)
- Income tax expense / (benefit) related to items that will not be reclassified to Profit and loss		0.91	(0.02)
Total Other comprehensive income (Net of Tax)		**2.70**	**-0.05**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**2,390.26**	**1,812.20**

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN 004993C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)
CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Earnings per Equity Share of Rs.10 Each	38		
Basic (in Rs)		8.02	6.71
Diluted (in Rs)		8.02	6.71
Material Accounting Policies and key accounting estimates and judgements	1		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of standalone financial statements	2A - 47		

For Sanjib Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004993C

Sanjib Jain
Partner
Membership No. 073779
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026
UDIN- 26073779HUTZUI6344

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Ltd.

Jayant Agrawal
Managing Director
DIN: 08679557
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Rajesh Modha
Whole Time Director
DIN: 09419073
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Prateek Sethi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Ketan Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
M. No.-A42729
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
A	**Cash flow from operating activities:**		
	Net profit before tax	3,239.02	2,480.16
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	220.90	179.21
	Profit on Sale of property, Plant and Equipment	-	(4.33)
	Provision for Employee Benefits	8.74	5.63
	Interest received	(95.03)	(106.13)
	Provision for Expected Credit Losses	14.23	31.67
	Interest expenses	1,847.29	1,222.48
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**5235.14**	**3808.70**
	Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
	Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	(112.95)	(30.71)
	Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	(3,861.81)	(4,024.18)
	Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets	(917.03)	(639.28)
	Decrease/ (Increase) in Inventories	(2,273.04)	(5,580.24)
	Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	6.94	(27.24)
	(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	1,631.21	3,127.08
	(Decrease)/ Increase in Other financial liabilities	(3.78)	73.29
	(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	367.64	(106.51)
	(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	(197.31)	10.85
	Cash used in operating activities	**(125.00)**	**(3388.25)**
	Direct taxes paid (net)	(436.50)	(669.34)
	Net cash used in operating activities	**(561.50)**	**(4057.58)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets, Capital Work in Progress	(2,726.08)	(518.57)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	9.75
	Net changes in Margin Money accounts	(171.40)	(208.53)
	Interest received	95.03	106.13
	Net Cash used in investing activities	**(2802.46)**	**(611.21)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Increase in Borrowings (Net)	5,163.56	2,650.82
	Principal Payment of Lease Liabilities	(0.04)	(0.04)
	Receipt from issue of Shares	-	3,310.15
	Interest paid	(1,847.29)	(1,222.48)
	Net Cash generated from financing activities	**3,316.23**	**4,738.45**
D	**Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)**	**(47.73)**	**69.65**
	Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 8 for components of Cash and Cash Equivalent)		
	At the beginning of the year	69.92	0.27
	At the end of the year	**22.18**	**69.92**
	Components of Cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	11.21	50.00
	Cash on hand	10.98	19.92
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 7)	**22.18**	**69.92**

The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, Statement of Cash Flow.

Material Accounting Policies and key accounting estimates and judgements (Refer Note 1)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 2A - 47)

For movement of lease liabilities (Refer Note 32)

For Sanjib Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004993C

Sanjib Jain
Partner
Membership No. 073779
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026
UDIN- 26073779HVTZUI6344

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Ltd.

Jayant Agrawal
Managing Director
DIN: 08679557
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Rajesh Modha
Whole Time Director
DIN: 09419073
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Prateek Sethi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Ketan Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
M. No.-A42729
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Balance as at the beginning of the period	**1,489.23**	**661.86**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	1,489.23	827.37
Balance as at the end of the year	**2,978.45**	**1,489.23**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		OCI	
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan	Total
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**1,006.72**	**2,607.19**	**1.34**	**3,615.26**
Profit for the year	-	1,812.25	-	1,812.25
Other Comprehensive Income (net of Income Tax)	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
Securities Premium	3,144.64	-	-	3,144.64
Total for the year	**4,151.36**	**4,419.45**	**1.30**	**8,572.10**
Dividends paid		-		-
Issue of Bonus Shares		(661.86)		(661.86)
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**4,151.36**	**3,757.59**	**1.30**	**7,910.24**
Profit for the year	-	2,387.57	-	2,387.57
Other Comprehensive Income (net of Income Tax)	-	-	2.70	2.70
Securities Premium	-	-	-	-
Total for the year	**4,151.36**	**6,145.15**	**3.99**	**10,300.51**
Dividends paid		-		-
Issue of Bonus Shares	(1,489.23)	-		(1,489.23)
Balance as on 31.03.2026	**2,662.13**	**6,145.15**	**3.99**	**8,811.28**

Refer Note 43 for reconciliation of equity

Material Accounting Policies and key accounting estimates and judgements (Refer Note 1)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 2A - 47)

For Sanjib Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004993C

Sanjib Jain
Partner
Membership No. 073779
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026
UDIN- 26073779HVTZUI6344

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Ltd.

Jayant Agrawal
Managing Director
DIN: 08679557
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Rajesh Modha
Whole Time Director
DIN: 09419073
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Prateek Sethi
Chief Financial Officer
Date: August 07, 2026
Place: Bhilai

Ketan Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
M. No.-A42729
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Ltd. Bhilai (C.G.)

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C Raipur (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

Corporate Information

Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in India under the provisions of the Companies Act. The Company was incorporated on 24 February 2012 as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited with Corporate Identification Number (CIN) U28100CT2012PTC000189. The registered office of the Company is situated at Plot No. 21A, Light Industrial Area, Bhilai, Durg, Chhattisgarh, India. Pursuant to the conversion of the Company into a public limited company, its name was changed to Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Limited with effect from 26 July 2024, and its Corporate Identification Number (CIN) is U35105CT2012PLC000189. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture of hot-rolled structural steel products and cold-rolled steel products.

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the Material Accounting Policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Statement of Compliance

i. The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time, and other relevant provisions of the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

ii. Consistency of accounting policy

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

1.2 Basis of Preparation

Pursuant to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2015, the Company has voluntarily adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), with March 31, 2026 as its date of first-time adoption. Accordingly, the Company's transition date to Ind AS is April 1, 2024.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 are the Company's first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Up to and including the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the relevant rules thereunder (hereinafter referred to as "Previous GAAP" or "Indian GAAP").

Accordingly, these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been prepared in compliance with Ind AS and include comparative financial information for the year ended March 31, 2025. In preparing these financial statements, the Company has prepared an opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2024, being the date of transition to Ind AS.

The Company has adopted all applicable Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The impact of the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS on the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is disclosed in Note 43.

These financial statements have been prepared by the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost and on an accrual basis, except for certain material items stated below, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability is measured at fair value of plan assets less the present value of defined benefit obligation.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-00 [illegible] C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification;
- employee defined benefit assets/(liabilities) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for actuarial gains/(losses) and the present value of the defined benefit obligation;
- long-term borrowings are measured at amortised cost

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the years presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2024 being the date of transition to Ind AS.

The financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on August 07, 2026.

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (Rs.00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

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

1.3 Use of Estimates and Judgments

In preparing the Financial statements, the Management has to make certain assumptions and estimates that may substantially impact the presentation of the Company's financial position and/ or results of operations.

The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the Financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates. Changes in estimates are recorded in the periods in which they become known.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-009993C Chartered Accountants

1.4 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(a) Property, Plant & Equipment

Measurement at recognition:
An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies as an asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Cost includes cost of replacing a part of a plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Expenses directly attributable to new manufacturing facility during its construction period are capitalized if the recognition criteria are met. Expenditure related to plans, designs and drawings of buildings or plant and machinery is capitalized under relevant heads of property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met.

Costs in nature of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred

Capital work in progress and Capital advances:
Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

Transition to Ind AS
On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to consider the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment appearing in the financial statements prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Act, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, and used the same as deemed cost in the Opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1 April 2024.

Depreciation and Amortisation
Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and capital work in progress) less their residual values over the useful lives, using the written down value method ('WDV'). Management believes based on a technical evaluation (which is based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.) that the useful lives of the assets reflect the periods over which these assets are expected to be used, which are as follows:

Asset Class	Useful Life
Office Building	60 years
Factory Shed and Building	60 years
Plant & Machinery (Rolling Mills)	30 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	10 years
Office Equipment	10 years
Workshop and Waterline (Rolling Mills)	20 years
Electrical Installation	20 years
Computers	6 years

The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Derecognition:

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the Derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

(b) Investment property

Properties held to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation are classified as investment property and are measured and reported at cost, including transaction costs and borrowing costs capitalised for qualifying assets. Policies with respect to depreciation, useful life and derecognition are followed on the same basis as stated for PPE above.

(c) Intangible Assets

Measurement at recognition:

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

The Company had elected to consider the carrying value of all its intangible assets appearing in the financial statements prepare in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under the section 133 of the Act, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and used the same as deemed cost in the opening Ind AS Balance sheet prepared on 1st April, 2024.

Amortisation:

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortised on a written down value basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Derecognition:

The carrying amount of an intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the Derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Sale of Products:

Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the control on the goods have been transferred to the customer. The performance obligation in case of sale of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e., when the material is shipped to the customer or on delivery to the customer, as may be specified in the contract.

Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and goods and services tax. Transaction price is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales incentives/ discounts.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004983C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

Contract Balances

Contract Assets

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

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods . Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

(e) Other Income

Dividends are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend 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 over the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

(f) Inventories

Inventories comprise the followings:
a) Raw materials,
b) Work-in-progess,
c) Finished and semi-finished goods,
d) Stock-in-trade, and
e) Stores and spares.

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is ascertained on a FIFO Basis. Costs comprise direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for the cost of conversion from their existing state to a finished condition and for the cost of marketing, selling and distribution.
Provisions are made to cover slow moving and obsolete items based on historical experiences on a product category basis considering their market conditions.

(g) Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.
The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

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The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in Other Income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is measured as at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all the changes in the profit or loss.

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Equity instruments

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, including foreign exchange gain or loss and excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

• The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

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 for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For financial assets (apart from trade receivables that do not constitute of financing transaction) whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk of the financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables.

The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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 definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument

(ii) 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.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Compound financial instruments
The component parts of compound financial instruments issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and lease liabilities, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or is designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term or on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. This category also includes derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For instruments not held-for-trading financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost
Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost in subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item in the profit or loss.

After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the profit or loss.

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Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. If not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amount of income recognised.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Dividend distribution to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make dividend distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

(h) Fair Value Measurement

. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instrumentsat each balance sheet date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Compamny has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.'

(i) Trade Receivables and Loans

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

(j) Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains/ losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary items:

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss either as profit or loss on foreign currency transaction and translation or as borrowing costs to the extent regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs

Non – Monetary items:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(k) Income tax

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current Tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit under Income tax Act, 1961.

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Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, in case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized. Also, for temporary differences if any that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax assets are not recognized.

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 the benefits of part or all of such deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Presentation of current and deferred tax:

Current and deferred tax are recognized as income or an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, in which case, the current and deferred tax income/expense are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company

(l) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent Liability is disclosed after careful evaluation of facts, uncertainties and possibility of reimbursement, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in notes.

Contingent assets are not disclosed in the Financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(m) Segment reporting

The Company identifies operating segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the Managing Director (who is the Company's chief operating decision maker) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance

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(n) Provision for Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefit obligation:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and they are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered as a liability (accrued expense) after deducting any amount already paid.

Long Term Employee Benefit obligation:

I. Defined Contribution plans:

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have beenpaid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

II. Gratuity Obligation

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit and loss as past service cost.

(o) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories, deferred tax assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication of such impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets / cash generating unit is estimated and in case the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(p) Borrowings

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

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(q) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the Profit or Loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares). For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the Profit or Loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit (considered in determination of basic earnings per share) after considering the effect of interest and other financing costs or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share adjusted for the weighted average number of equity shares that would have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(r) Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

(s) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(t) Use Of Critical Estimates, Judgments And Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. 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 in any future periods 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 financial statements is included in the following notes:

a) Litigations [Refer Note 1 (1.4) (l) and Note 34]
b) Revenue [Refer Note 1(1.4) (d)]

(u) Lease Accounting

Assets taken on lease:

The Company mainly has lease arrangements for land taken for its factory.

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The assessment involves the exercise of judgement about whether (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset, (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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The ROU asset is depreciated using the straightline method from the commencement date to the earlier of, the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the ROU asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related ROU asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The estimated useful lives of ROU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses an incremental borrowing rate specific to the Company, term and currency of the contract. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options payment which the Company is reasonable certain to exercise.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the ROU asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "other expenses" in the statement of profit or loss.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made and remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset) when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, changes of an index or rate or in case of reassessment of options.

Under previous GAAP, interest free security deposits (that are refundable in cash on completion of the term) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognised initially at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:

The Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for short term leases as well as low value assets and recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

(v) Exceptional Items

An ordinary item of income or expense which by its size, nature, occurrence or incidence requires a disclosure in order to improve understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item in the Statement of Profit and loss.

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(w) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has applied following Ind AS pronouncements pursuant to issuance of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025 with effect from 1st April, 2025:

a. Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments:

Disclosures: The amendment requires disclosure of the effects of supplier finance arrangements on the Company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The Company has assessed the impact of such arrangements on the financial statements and has provided requisite disclosures in accordance with the amendments. These amendments do not have any other impact on the financial statements.

b. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements:

The amendments primarily impacts classification of liabilities. In accordance with the amendments, the requirement of classification of liabilities as non-current based on the existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date has been revised to require that such right must exist, with substance, at the end of the reporting period. The amendments also require assessment of compliance with covenants for the purpose of classification of liabilities, along with enhanced disclosures. The Company has assessed the impact of these amendments and has applied the revised requirements for classification of liabilities as current or non current including compliance with covenants, where applicable. These amendments do not have any other impact on the financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements If a covenant breach occurs on or before the reporting date and the liability becomes payable on demand, it must be classified as current, even if the lender subsequently agrees not to demand repayment. It is classified as current because, at the reporting date, the entity does not have the right to defer settlement for at least 12 months. However, if the lender has already provided—by the reporting date—a grace period extending at least 12 months beyond that date, during which the breach can be rectified and repayment cannot be demanded, the liability is classified as non-current. This amendment is to be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The Company does not have any long-term borrowing with covenants attached and hence the above amendments will not have any impact on the Company.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2A Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of Assets		Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
Gross Carrying Amount (Deemed Cost)									
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	-	-	**122.17**	**1,175.01**	**0.18**	**66.05**	**1.57**	**0.84**	**1,365.82**
Additions during the year		-		22.73	0.07	106.15	7.34	1.54	137.83
Disposals during the year		-	-	15.33	-	-	-	-	15.33
Adjustments made during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalisation during the year		-	36.94	337.65	-	-	-	-	374.58
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	-	**159.11**	**1,520.06**	**0.25**	**172.20**	**8.91**	**2.38**	**1,862.90**
Additions during the year		257.55	4.20	-	-	23.91	4.13	9.49	299.27
Disposals during the year		-		-					-
Adjustments made during the year		-							-
Capitalisation during the year		-	0.73	81.47	11.66		1.29		95.16
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	**257.55**	**164.04**	**1,601.53**	**11.91**	**196.11**	**14.33**	**11.86**	**2,257.33**
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April, 2024		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year			8.33	146.70	0.06	20.11	1.02	0.36	176.59
Eliminated on disposal of asset				9.91	-				9.91
Balance as at 31 March, 2025		-	**8.33**	**136.80**	**0.06**	**20.11**	**1.02**	**0.36**	**166.68**
Depreciation expense for the year			8.55	151.82	1.40	44.84	2.83	2.40	211.85
Eliminated on disposal of asset					-				-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026		-	**16.88**	**288.62**	**1.46**	**64.95**	**3.85**	**2.76**	**378.52**
Net Carrying amount									
Balance as at 1 st April , 2024		-	122.17	1,175.01	0.18	66.05	1.57	0.84	1,365.82
Balance as at 31st March, 2025		-	**150.78**	**1,383.26**	**0.19**	**152.09**	**7.89**	**2.01**	**1,696.22**
Balance as at 31st March, 2026		**257.55**	**147.16**	**1,312.92**	**10.45**	**131.16**	**10.47**	**9.10**	**1,878.80**

Note:
1. Refer Note No.13 and 17 for the details of Property, Plant and Equipment mortgaged as security for borrowings.
2. The Depreciation charge on tangible assets has been included under 'Depreciation and amortisation expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2A(i) Details of Title Deeds of Immovable Property not held in the name of the Company
The Company does not have any Immovable Property whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

2B

Capital Work-in Progress	Buildings	Plant & Equipment and Others	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	0.24	10.73	10.97
Additions	36.70	335.04	371.73
Deductions	-	-	-
Capitalisation	36.94	337.65	374.58
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	8.12	8.12
Additions	-	2,078.73	2,078.73
Deductions	-	-	-
Capitalisation	-	95.16	95.16
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	1,991.69	1,991.69

Note: No Project is temporarily suspended or has exceeded the budget.

Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule
As at 31st March 2026

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Projects in Progress	1,991.69	-	-	-	1,991.69
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,991.69**	-	-	-	**1,991.69**

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Projects in Progress	8.12	-	-	-	8.12
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**8.12**	-	-	-	**8.12**

As at 1st April 2024

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Projects in Progress	10.97	-	-	-	10.97
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**10.97**	-	-	-	**10.97**

The Company has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use as its deemed cost as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. 01.04.2024 as per the following details:

Description of Assets	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
As at 1st April, 2024									
Gross Block (at cost)	-	59.14	207.46	1,539.98	3.58	152.59	10.72	9.39	1,982.86
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(85.29)	(364.97)	(3.40)	(86.53)	(9.15)	(8.55)	(557.90)
Reclassification / Other adjustments	-	(59.14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59.14)
Net Block as per previous GAAP/ Deemed cost as per Ind AS	-	-	**122.17**	**1,175.01**	**0.18**	**66.05**	**1.57**	**0.84**	**1,365.82**
Transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Block as per Ind AS	-	-	**122.17**	**1,175.01**	**0.18**	**66.05**	**1.57**	**0.84**	**1,365.82**

Sanjib Jain & Associates
FRN-016993C
Chartered Accountants
RAIPUR (C.G.)

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2C Right of Use Assets

Particulars	ROU Assets	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	69.02	69.02
Additions	1.48	1.48
Deletions	-	-
Amortization	1.50	1.50
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**69.00**	**69.00**
Additions	355.67	355.67
Deletions	-	-
Amortization	7.43	7.43
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**417.25**	**417.25**

2D Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross Carrying Amount		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024- Deemed Cost	3.91	3.91
Additions during the year	1.50	1.50
Deductions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	5.41	5.41
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	5.41	5.41
Additions during the year	9.95	9.95
Deductions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**15.36**	**15.36**
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	-
Amortization expense for the year	1.12	1.12
Deductions for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**1.12**	**1.12**
Amortization expense for the year	1.62	1.62
Deductions for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**2.74**	**2.74**
Net Carrying amount		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	3.91	3.91
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**4.29**	**4.29**
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**12.62**	**12.62**

Notes: The amortization expense of intangible assets has been included under 'Depreciation and amortization expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Sanjib Jain & Associates Chartered Accountants

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2E Intangible Assets under Development

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Balance at the beginning of the period/year	**6.03**	-	-
Additions	1.25	6.03	-
Deductions	-	-	-
Capitalisation	6.03	-	-
Balance at the end of the period/year	**1.25**	**6.03**	-

Intangible Assets under Development Ageing Schedule
As at 31st March 2026

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Projects in Progress	1.25	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Intangible Assets under Development Ageing Schedule
As at 31 st March 2025

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Projects in Progress	6.03	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	**6.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Intangible Assets under Development Ageing Schedule
As at 1st April 2024

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)
CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
(At Amortised Cost)			
(Unsecured, considered Good)			
Balances with Banks on margin money accounts	1,055.70	595.83	329.15
Security Deposits	101.12	68.47	50.33
Total	**1,156.82**	**664.30**	**379.48**

*(*Margin money deposits are subject to first charge towards dealer/ channel finance facilities from Lenders.)*

4 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
(Unsecured, considered Good)			
Prepaid Expense	9.04	9.24	9.44
Capital Advances	12.10	12.61	9.09
Advance for Purchases	6.11	11.24	-
Less: Provision for Doubtful Loans and Advances	(6.11)	(5.00)	-
Advance Gratuity*	13.77	1.65	-
Total	**34.91**	**29.74**	**18.53**

*Refer Note No. 40 for additional details relating to Gratuity

5 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Raw Materials	3,451.86	4,563.49	3,605.14
Finished Goods	12,863.93	9,789.66	5,259.71
Waste & Scrap	292.27	168.75	262.50
Consumables Stores & Spares	665.10	478.23	292.54
Total	**17,273.17**	**15,000.13**	**9,419.90**

Refer Note No. 13 and 17 for Inventories which are hypothecated as security for borrowings
The mode of valuation of Inventories has been stated in Note No.1.4(f) of material Accounting Policies

6 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Unsecured:			
Considered good	8,076.37	4,215.67	196.48
Considered doubtful	-	-	-
Receivables with Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-
	8,076.37	**4,215.67**	**196.48**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(55.85)	(42.73)	(16.05)
Total	**8,020.52**	**4,172.94**	**180.43**

Refer Note No. 41 for Ageing of Trade Receivables
Refer Note No. 36 for Trade Receivables from Related Parties
Credit Period to Customers varies from 30 to 120 days
Trade Receivables hypothecated as Security for part of the Working Capital facilities

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)
CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Unrestricted Balances with Banks			
In Current Accounts	11.21	50.00	0.09
Cash on hand	10.98	19.92	0.18
Total	**22.18**	**69.92**	**0.27**

8 Bank Balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Balances with Banks on margin accounts	361.12	649.59	482.75
Total	**361.12**	**649.59**	**482.75**

*(*Margin money deposits, are subject to first charge towards dealer/ channel finance facilities from Lenders.)*

9 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Balances with Other Financial Institutions	-	-	225.00
Security & Business Deposits	29.01	0.01	1.01
Other Receivables	89.21	37.90	24.33
Total	**118.22**	**37.91**	**250.35**

10 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
(Unsecured, considered good)			
Balances with Government Authorities	138.24	656.50	463.38
Prepaid Expenses	293.15	72.78	9.40
Advance to Employees	41.21	33.12	14.05
Advances to Suppliers	1,661.14	454.70	90.73
Excess CSR Spent	0.39	-	0.26
Total	**2,134.14**	**1,217.10**	**577.82**

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MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

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CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Authorised :			
7,50,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each (2,50,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each as on March 31,2025, 1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each as on April 1, 2024)	7,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00
	7,500.00	**2,500.00**	**1,000.00**
Issued Capital:			
2,97,84,546 Equity Shares of 10 Each (1,48,92,273 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each as on March 31,2025. 66,18,600 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each as on April 1, 2024)	2,978.45	1,489.23	661.86
	2,978.45	**1,489.23**	**661.86**
Subscribed and Paid up Capital:			
2,97,84,546 Equity Shares of 10 Each (1,48,92,273 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each as on March 31,2025. 66,18,600 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each as on April 1, 2024)	2,978.45	1,489.23	661.86
	2,978.45	**1,489.23**	**661.86**

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

Equity Shares	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025		As at 01.04.2024	
	Number	(Rs.)	Number	(Rs.)	Number	(Rs.)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,48,92,273	1,489.23	66,18,600	661.86	58,32,100	583.21
Shares issued by way of bonus in the ratios	1,48,92,273	1,489.23	66,18,600	661.86	-	-
Shares Issued during the year by way of Private Placement	-	-	16,55,073	165.51	7,86,500	78.65
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**2,97,84,546**	**2,978.45**	**1,48,92,273**	**1,489.23**	**66,18,600**	**661.86**

Pursuant to resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors dated May 16, 2024, the Company approved allotment of 66,18,600 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each as Bonus shares in the ratio of 1:1 per share of face value ₹ 10 each.
Pursuant to resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors dated January 30, 2025, the Company approved allotment of 16,55,073 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each on private placement basis at premium of Rs. 190 per share of face value ₹ 10 each. to each of the persons who accepted the offer.

On September 05,2025, the Company approved allotment of 1,48,92,273 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each (fully paid up) in the proportion of 1 bonus share for every 1 fully paid up equity shares to eligible shareholders whose names appeared in the Register of Members as on September 05,2025 being the record date fixed for this purpose, in accordance with approval received from the Members on September 05,2025. The said bonus shares rank pari passu in all respects with the existing equity shares of the Company, including dividend. As a result of the bonus issue, the paid-up capital of the Company increased to Rs.2,978.45 Lakhs from Rs. 1,489.23 Lakhs. The paid-up capital on account of bonus issue of Rs. 1,489.23 Lakhs has been appropriated from Security Premium.

On May 16, 2024, the Company had allotted 66,18,600 bonus shares of Rs. 10 each (fully paid up) in the proportion of 1 bonus share for every 1 fully paid up equity shares to eligible shareholders whose names appeared in the Register of Members as on May 16, 2024, being the record date fixed for this purpose, in accordance with approval received from the Members on May 10, 2024. The said bonus shares rank pari passu in all respects with the existing equity shares of the Company, including dividend. As a result of the bonus issue, the paid-up capital of the Company increased to Rs.1323.72 Lakhs from Rs. 661.86 Lakhs. The paid-up capital on account of bonus issue of Rs. 661.86 Lakhs has been appropriated from Free Reserves.

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares:

Name of Shareholders	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025		As at 01.04.2024	
	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held
Jayant Agrawal	73.89%	2,20,08,400	73.89%	1,10,04,200	83.13%	55,02,100

As per the records of the Company, including its registers of Shareholders/Members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

c) Details of Shareholding of Promoters:

Name of Shareholders	As at 31.03.2026			As at 31.03.2025			As at 01.04.2024		
	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% Change in Holding	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% Change in Holding	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% Change in Holding
Jayant Agrawal	73.89%	2,20,08,400	0.00%	73.89%	1,10,04,200	-9.24%	83.13%	55,02,100	59.11%

d) Rights, preferences and restrictions :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 Per Share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. the distribution will be in proportion to the no. of equity shares held by shareholder.

e) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

f) Pursuant to resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors dated September 05,2025, the Company approved allotment of 1,48,92,273 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each as Bonus shares in the ratio of 1:1 per share of face value ₹ 10 each and

Pursuant to resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors dated May 16, 2024, the Company approved allotment of 66,18,600 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each as Bonus shares in the ratio of 1:1 per share of face value ₹ 10 each.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

12 Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		OCI	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan	
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**1,006.72**	**2,607.19**	**1.34**	**3,615.26**
Profit for the year	-	1,812.25	-	1,812.25
Other Comprehensive Income (net of Income Tax)	-	-	-0.05	**-0.05**
Securities Premium	3,144.64	-	-	3,144.64
Total for the year	**4,151.36**	**4,419.45**	**1.30**	**8,572.10**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-661.86	-	-661.86
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**4,151.36**	**3,757.59**	**1.30**	**7,910.24**
Profit for the year	-	2,387.57	-	2,387.57
Other Comprehensive Income (net of Income Tax)	-	-	2.70	2.70
Securities Premium	-	-	-	-
Total for the year	**4,151.36**	**6,145.15**	**3.99**	**10,300.51**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-1,489.23	-	-	-1,489.23
Balance as on 31.03.2026	**2,662.13**	**6,145.15**	**3.99**	**8,811.28**

Retained Earnings

This reserve represents the cumulative profits of the company and the effects of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-006993C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Borrowings (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Secured:			
From Bank	947.58	110.13	155.46
From Financial Institution	83.64	100.81	-
Less: Current maturities of Long term Debt	(250.03)	(82.92)	(45.98)
Unsecured:			
From Directors	-	-	292.17
From Financial Institution	183.34	283.33	-
Less: Current maturities of Long term Debt	(100.00)	(100.00)	-
Total	**864.53**	**311.36**	**401.65**

Note:

Secured Rupee Term Loans

Name of Bank / Financial Institution	Rate of Interest	Terms of Repayment
a. ICICI Bank Ltd- Dropdown Overdraft Facility *(upto 31.03.2025)* Hypothecation of the company's entire current assets, including stocks held at the company's premises or at such other locations as may be approved by the Bank from time to time. The security also covers stock-in-transit, book debts, receivables, and other current assets, both present and future and Secured by the personal guarantees of Jayant Agrawal and his relatives	Repo Rate (6.50%) + 3.00% p.a.	51 monthly installment commencing from April 2022
b. ICICI Bank Ltd- Car Loan *(upto 31.03.2025)* Secured against Hypothication of Vehicle.	7.1% p.a.	60 monthly installment commencing from June 2022
c. Mercedes-Benz Financial Services India Pvt. Ltd- Car Loan Secured against Hypothication of Vehicle.	8.55% p.a.	60 monthly installment commencing from March 2025
d. RBL Bank Ltd- Term Loan *(for the purpose of setting up a solar power plant for captive consumption)* *(Secured against exclusive charge on Proposed Solar Power Plant.*	Repo Rate plus 3.00% p.a.	48 monthly installment plus 6 Months moratorium commencing from December 2025

The above borrowings are secured by the personal guarantees of Mr. Jayant Agrawal & Mr.Virendra Kumar Agrawal.
The Company does not have any continuing defaults in repayment of loans and interest as at the reporting date.
The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken.

Unsecured Rupee Term Loans

From Banks and Financial Institution

Name of Bank / Financial Institution	Rate of Interest	Terms of Repayment
Tata Capital Limited	11.61% p.a.	Repayable on 36 monthly installment

From Directors

The Unsecured loan taken from directors carries interest @ (12% for FY 24-25, 12% p.a. for FY 23-24)

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MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)
CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

14 Lease Liabilities (Non Current)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Lease Liabilities	44.56	27.07	27.11
Total	**44.56**	**27.07**	**27.11**

(Refer Note. No.32 for detailed disclosures)

15 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Provision for Employee Benefits			
Provision for Gratuity	-	-	10.33
Total	**-**	**-**	**10.33**

Note: Refer note no 40 for detailed disclosures

16 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Deferred tax Liabilities / (Assets) in relation to:			
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	66.29	57.80	41.68
Expected Credit losses on Trade Receivables	(15.61)	(12.03)	(4.06)
Lease Liabilities	(11.23)	(6.82)	(6.83)
Gratuity	2.59	0.42	(2.60)
Others	(12.66)	(8.04)	(0.29)
Total	**29.38**	**31.32**	**27.90**

17 Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Current maturities of Long-term borrowings	350.03	182.92	45.98
Secured			
- From Banks	9,378.72	6,433.98	3,828.89
- From Financial Instruments	2,996.84	1,498.29	1,499.21
Total	**12,725.58**	**8,115.19**	**5,374.08**

Cash Credit from ICICI Bank, Raipur is secured by way of hypothecation of entire current assets of the company including stocks at the company 's premises or at such places as may be approved by the Bank from time to time including stock-in-transit , book debts, receivables etc. both present and future. The cash credit is repayable on demand and carries interest @ Repo Rate of 6.50% + Spread 3.00%. (upto 31.03.2025)

Cash Credit from PNB , Raipur is secured by way of Passi passu charge with PNB, RBL and Bajaj Finserv on reciprocal basis , hypothecation of entire stocks of movable current assets of the company including hyphothecation of stores and stocks of raw materials, stock in process, finished goods , consumables stores whether lying in the company' plant at Raipur or wherever else in India and hypothecation of book debts (Domestic and overseas) and whole of the unit's bill outstanding , receivable claim ,book debts, monies , receivables belonging to the company for working capital facility or any other chargeable current assets of the company acceptable to the bank as security. The cash credit is repayable on demand and carries interest @ RLLR +BSP ie. 8.10 %.

The Dealer Finance facility funded by PNB is secured by way of exclusive hypothecation of charge on current assets financed by PNB including stock/goods procured out of bank finance & receivables related to such stock including advance remittance to SAIL.The above facility is granted on the personal guarantee of director and his relative and is repayable on demand carrying interest @ 9.75% p.a. i.e, RLLR + BSP (8.10% Presently) plus spread of 1.65% .

The cash credit facility from RBL Bank, Raipur, is secured by way of pari passu charge through hypothecation of the company's entire current assets, excluding those current assets that are exclusively funded by Tata Capital Finance, both for present and future values. Further, fixed deposits of Rs. 13.24 cr. will be exclusively lien marked with RBL Bank. The facility is repayable on demand and carries an interest rate of Repo Rate plus a spread of 3.00% per annum.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-00[illegible]93C RAIPUR Chartered Accountants

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The Dealer Finance facility funded by RBL Bank is secured by way of fixed charge on deposits and floating charge on current assets of the company including Inventory , Book debts, Receivables etc..The above facility is granted on the personal guarantee of director and his relative and is repayable on demand carrying interest @ Repo Rate + Spread 3.00% p.a. The overdraft facility of Rs 100,000 from the same bank is sanctioned on personal guarantee of directors carrying interest @ FD rate + 1% p.a.

The Channel finance facility funded by ICICI Bank is secured by way of fixed charge on deposits and floating charge on current assets of the company including Inventory , Book debts, Receivables etc..The above facility is granted on the personal guarantee of Jayant Agrawal and his relative and is repayable on demand carrying interest @ Repo Rate + Spread 3.00% p.a. (upto 31.03.2025)

The Channel Finance facility funded by TCSFL (Tata Capital Finance Services Ltd.) repayable on demand , is secured by way of floating charge on current assets of the company and collateral amounting to FDs to the extent of 15% of Loan Amount .The above facility is based on the personal guarantee of director and his relative and is repayable on demand carrying interest @ 10.95 % p.a. ROI equal to STLR (Short Term lending Rate) plus 1.35% . (Presently Short Term lending Rate (STLR) as on date is 9.60%).

The STRL facility funded by Bajaj Finance repayable on demand , is secured by way of Pari Passu charge on current assets of the company boht present and future with existing leders with minimum security coverage of 1.33X. The above facility is based on the personal guarantee of director and his relative and is repayable on demand carrying interest @ 8.76% p.a. floating rate linked BFL FRR (Currently 8.60%) and spread of 0.16% with quarterly rests.

The STRL facility funded by TCSFL (Tata Captial Finance Services Ltd.) repayable on demand , is secured by way of floating charge on current assets of the company and collateral amounting to FDs to the extent of 15% of Loan Amount .The above facility is based on the personal guarantee of director and his relative and is repayable on demand carrying interest @ 10.5 % p.a. ROI equal to STLR (Short Term lending Rate) less 9.85 % . (Presently Short Term lending Rate (STLR) as on date is 20.35%).

The above borrowings are secured by the personal guarantees of Mr. Jayant Agrawal & Mr.Virendra Kumar Agrawal.

The Company does not have any continuing defaults in repayment of loans and interest as at the reporting date.

The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken.
As on March 31, 2026 the Company has obtained various borrowings from banks on basis of security of current assets wherein the quarterly returns/ statements as filed with the banks in agreement with the books.

18 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
(a) Dues to MSME	315.38	1,782.03	-
(b) Dues to Other than MSME	6,589.26	3,491.40	2,146.35
Total	**6,904.64**	**5,273.43**	**2,146.35**

Refer Note No. 36 for Trade Payables to Related Parties
Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act based on the information available with the Company:
Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED') which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises('MSME'). On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 except as set out in the following disclosures.

The disclosure in respect of the amount payable to enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made in the financial statement as at 31.03.2026, 31.03.2025 and 01.04.2024 based on the information received and available with the Company.

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:			
Principal	315.38	1,782.03	-
Interest	-	-	-
Total	315.38	1,782.03	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-	
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.			

Sanjib Jain & Associates
FRN-004993C
Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)
CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Ageing schedule for MSME Creditors as at	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
MSME Disputed Dues	-	-	-
MSME Undisputed Dues	-	-	-
Not Due	-	-	-
Less than 1 year	315.38	1,782.03	-
1-2 Years	-	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	**315.38**	**1,782.03**	**-**

Ageing schedule for other than MSME Creditors as at	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Disputed Dues	-	-	-
Others Undisputed Dues	-	-	-
Not due	-	-	-
Less than 1 year	6,589.26	3,491.40	2,146.35
1-2 Years	-	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	**6,589.26**	**3,491.40**	**2,146.35**

19 Lease Liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Lease Liabilities	0.05	0.04	0.04
Total	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.04**

(Refer Note. No.32 for detailed disclosures)

20 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Payable to Employees*	80.77	29.69	19.46
Interest accrued but not due	44.08	59.17	46.71
Payable towards other expenses	30.47	55.85	27.49
Capital Creditors	27.20	41.58	21.24
Total	**182.51**	**186.29**	**114.89**

*Payable to Employees includes balances payable to related parties Refer Note No. 36.

21 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Statutory Liabilities	90.37	30.12	24.59
Advance from Customers	309.60	2.20	112.35
Total	**399.97**	**32.32**	**136.94**

Advances from Customers are Contract Liability in accordance with Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

22 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Provision for Gratuity	3.48	-	-
Provision for Corporate Social Responsibility (Net)	-	0.10	-
Total	**3.48**	**0.10**	**-**

23 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Provision for Income tax (Net of Advance Taxes and TDS)	478.27	248.71	242.82
(Advance Tax and TDS agreegating of Rs 423.05 as at 31.03.2026, Rs 417.67 as at 31.03.2025 and Rs 227.28 at on 01.04.2024 adjusted against provisions of Income Tax)			
Total	**478.27**	**248.71**	**242.82**

(Refer Note. No.33 for detailed disclosures)

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-[illegible]993C RAIPUR Chartered Accountants

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
(i) Revenue from Contracts with Customers recognised at a point in time		
Sales of manufactured products	29,221.70	24,020.63
Sales of traded products	15,179.88	9,935.73
Total	**44,401.58**	**33,956.36**

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Revenue as per contracted price	44,744.19	34,135.80
Less: Discounts/Sales Return	(342.61)	(179.44)
Revenue from contract with customers	44,401.58	33,956.36

25 Other Income

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Profit on Sale of Assets	-	4.33
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest Income	95.03	106.13
Other Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total	**95.03**	**110.46**

26 Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Opening Stock	4,563.49	3,605.14
Add : Purchases	20,085.42	20,315.06
Less: Closing stock	3,451.86	4,563.49
TOTAL	**21,197.06**	**19,356.71**

27 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	18,161.02	13,557.65
TOTAL	**18,161.02**	**13,557.65**

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN 024993C Raipur (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)
CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars		For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Inventories at the beginning of the year			
Finished Goods		9,789.66	5,259.71
Work in Progress		-	-
Waste & Scrap		168.75	262.50
	(a)	**9,958.41**	**5,522.22**
Inventories at the end of the year			
Finished goods		12,863.93	9,789.66
Work in Progress		-	-
Waste & Scrap		292.27	168.75
	(b)	**13,156.21**	**9,958.41**
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(a) - (b)	**(3,197.80)**	**(4,436.19)**

29 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Salaries, wages and benefits	637.67	279.17
Contribution to provident and other funds	32.80	14.20
Staff welfare expenses	-	0.36
Total	**670.47**	**293.73**

Refer Note No. 40 on Gratuity
Refer Note No. 36 for Director Remunerations

30 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Interest Expense towards:		
- Working Capital Loans	869.17	645.24
- Term Loans	46.89	45.25
- Lease Liabilities	4.16	2.62
- Other Interest	62.42	28.93
Other Borrowing Costs		
- L.C. Charges & Commission Charges	776.13	452.81
- Other Misc Borrowing Cost	88.53	47.63
Total	**1,847.29**	**1,222.48**

2 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	211.85	176.59
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	1.62	1.12
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7.43	1.50
Total	**220.90**	**179.21**

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

CIN: U35105CT2012PLC000189

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Consumption of Stores, Spares and Consumables	800.06	689.05
Power and Fuel	350.93	329.48
Repairs & Maintenance:		
- Building	-	-
- Machinery	70.41	53.29
- Others	10.99	8.94
Legal and Professional Expenses	128.38	66.84
Payment to auditors#	7.50	6.00
Travelling & Conveyance	10.18	-
Rates, Fees & Taxes	35.30	45.29
Job Work Charges	532.85	8.15
Freight and Handling Charges	319.20	135.65
Pollution Control Expenses	4.64	-
Insurance	26.47	5.83
Corporate Social Responsibility	34.87	21.36
Bad Debts	-	0.08
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	14.23	31.67
Miscellaneous Expenses	12.66	11.43
Total	**2,358.65**	**1,413.07**

#: **Payment to Auditors**

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
As Auditors		
-Statutory Audit	4.00	4.00
-Tax Audit	2.00	2.00
In other capacity	1.50	-
TOTAL	**7.50**	**6.00**

*Note : Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
A. Gross Amount Required to be spent by the Company :	34.97	21.36
B. Amount Of Expenditure Incurred		-
i Construction / Acquisition of any assets	-	-
ii Purpose other than above	35.46	21.00
C. Excess Amount spent towards CSR set off	-	0.26
D. Short Fall at the end of the year/period	(0.49)	0.10
E. Total Of Previous Years Shortfall	0.10	-
F. Total Shortfall / (Excess)	(0.39)	0.10
G. Reaon For Shortfall - Projects in Progress	-	-
H. Nature Of CSR Activities - Health and Education	-	-
I. Related party transactions in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility:	-	-
J. CSR Provision movement during the year:		-
Opening provision	0.10	-
Addition during the year/period	34.97	21.36
Excess amount spent towards CSR set off	-	0.26
Utilised during the year/period	35.46	21.00
Closing provision	-	0.10
Excess amount spent towards CSR carried forward	0.39	-

K. *Nature of CSR activities includes Contribution for Education and Contribution for Rural Health Care.*

Sanjay Jain & Associates FRN-024930C RAIPUR Chartered Accountants

32 Leases

The Company has recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, and right-of-use (ROU) asset at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for any related prepayments). Management has exercised judgement in determining whether extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. The Company has measured its lease liability at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Total Lease Expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss is Rs 4.16 Lakhs, Rs 2.62 Lakhs for the year ended 31.03.2026, 31.03.2025 respectively. Lease liability on short-term leases and low-value assets is not created.

The aggregate maturities of lease liabilities, based on contractual undiscounted cash flows are as follows :

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Not later than one year	0.05	0.04	0.04
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.33	0.26	0.23
Later than 5 years	44.23	26.81	26.87
	44.61	**27.11**	**27.14**

Movement of Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Opening Balance	27.11	27.14	27.14
Addition	16.00	-	-
Interest on Lease Liabilities	4.16	2.62	
Payment towards lease Liabilities	-2.65	-2.65	
	44.61	**27.11**	**27.14**

Amounts with respect to leases recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Statement of Cash Flows

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Interest on lease liabilities (net) (Refer note30)	4.16	2.62
Depreciation of Right-of-Use Assets (net) (Refer note2)	1.62	1.12
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	-	-
Variable lease payments	-	-
Net (gain) on modification or termination of leases	-	-
Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows		
In Financing activity		
Repayment of lease liabilities	0.04	0.04
Interest paid on lease liabilities	4.16	2.62
In Operating activity		
Variable lease payments	-	-

Note - For additions and movement in right-of-use assets, Refer note2C.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due. The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities include the options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Income Taxes

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
(i) Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	854.30	664.47
Current taxes relating to earlier years	-	-
Total Current Tax Expense	**854.30**	**664.47**
Deferred Tax charge/ (credit) P&L	(2.85)	3.44
Total Deferred Tax Expense	**(2.85)**	**3.44**
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**851.45**	**667.91**
(ii) Tax expense recognised in OCI		
Deferred Tax:		
Deferred Tax Expense on Remeasurement of defined benefit plans through OCI	**0.91**	**(0.02)**
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**0.91**	**(0.02)**

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax		
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company **(in %)**	25.17%	25.17%
Profit/ (Loss) before income tax expense	3,239.02	2,480.16
Current tax expense on Profit/ (loss) before tax expenses at enacted income tax	**815.20**	**624.21**
Tax effects of :		
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	39.08	38.75
Effect of Income which is taxed at special rates	-	-
Others	(2.82)	4.96
Total	**851.45**	**667.91**
Short Provision for Tax for earlier years	-	-
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**851.45**	**667.91**
Consequent to reconciliation items shown above, the effective tax rate is	**26.29%**	**26.93%**

The major components of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) arising on account of timing differences are as follows:

As at 31.03.2026

Particulars	Balance sheet 01.04.2025	Profit and Loss for the year	OCI for the year	Balance Sheet 31.03.2026
Deferred tax Liabilities / (Assets) in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	57.80	8.49	-	66.29
Expected Credit losses on Trade Receivables	(12.03)	(3.58)	-	(15.61)
Lease Liabilities	(6.82)	(4.41)	-	(11.23)
Gratuity	0.42	1.27	0.91	2.59
Others	(8.04)	(4.62)	-	(12.66)
Total	**31.32**	**(2.85)**	**0.91**	**29.38**

As at 31.03.2025

Particulars	Balance sheet 01.04.2024	Profit and Loss for the year	OCI for the year	Balance Sheet 31.03.2025
Deferred tax Liabilities / (Assets) in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	41.68	16.12	-	57.80
Expected Credit losses on Trade Receivables	(4.06)	(7.97)	-	(12.03)
Lease Liabilities	(6.83)	0.01	-	(6.82)
Gratuity	(2.60)	3.03	(0.02)	0.42
Others	(0.29)	(7.75)	-	(8.04)
Total	**27.90**	**3.44**	**(0.02)**	**31.32**

As at 01.04.2024

Particulars	Balance sheet 01.04.2023	Profit and Loss for the year	OCI for the year	Balance Sheet 01.04.2024
Deferred tax Liabilities / (Assets) in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	29.80	11.88	-	41.68
Expected Credit losses on Trade Receivables	(0.54)	(3.52)	-	(4.06)
Lease Liabilities	(7.01)	0.18	-	(6.83)
Gratuity	(1.81)	(0.73)	(0.06)	(2.60)
Others	(0.24)	(0.05)	-	(0.29)
Total	**20.20**	**7.76**	**(0.06)**	**27.90**

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C RAIPUR Chartered Accountants

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

34 Contingent Liabilities

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Liability in respect of Gurantee given by company 's bankers	7.21	7.21	13.11
Bills discounted with the Company's bankers under letters of Credit	445.46	537.84	26.62
Total	**452.67**	**545.05**	**39.73**

35 Capital and other Commitments

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Capital Commitments	-	-	-
Other Material Commitments	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

36 Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24

1 Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year and its relationship:

Name of the related parties	Designation / Relationship
a. Key Management Personnel	
Jayant Agrawal	Managing Director
Jayant Agrawal	Chief Financial Officer (upto September 07, 2025)
Virendra Kumar Agrawal	Director (upto August 25, 2023) and relative of director
Umang Agrawal	Director (upto March 28, 2023) and relative of director
Rajesh Modha	Director (Whole Time Director from August 16, 2025)
Gopal Krishna Agrawal	Non-executive Director (From 10/10/2024 to 25/12/2025)
Shikha Jain	Independent Director (w.e.f. October 21, 2024)
Roopa Garg	Independent Director (w.e.f. May 31, 2024)
Prateek Sethi	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f September 07, 2025)
Ketan Kumar Gupta	Company Secretary (w.e.f. July 6, 2024)
Prashant Samantrai	Independent Director (w.e.f. August 16, 2025)
b. Relatives of key management personnel	
Sangeeta Agrawal	Relative of Director
c. Enterprises over which key management personnel and their relatives have significant influence	
Shri Ashutosh Structure Private Limited	Entity in which KMP/ Director has significant influence
B.S.L. Rail Track Engineers Private Limited	Entity in which KMP/ Director has significant influence
Vimal Prakash Road Carriers	Proprietorship of Virendra Kumar Agarwal
Khyati Steels	Proprietorship of Virendra Kumar Agarwal

2 Transactions during the year

	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Remuneration		
Jayant Agrawal	54.35	51.50
Ketan Kumar Gupta	14.40	8.55
Prateek Sethi	10.50	
Rajesh Modha	12.00	12.00
Capital Goods Purchase		
Shri Ashutosh Structure Private Limited	0.18	4.43
B.S.L. Rail Track Engineers Private Limited	1,061.38	
Khyati Steels	-	94.06
Capital Goods Sales		
Shri Ashutosh Structure Private Limited	-	8.85
Raw Material & Trading Purchsaes		
Shri Ashutosh Structure Private Limited	396.10	513.59
B.S.L. Rail Track Engineers Private Limited	51.80	323.01
Khyati Steels	-	430.65
Sitting Fees		
Roopa Garg	1.80	0.83
Shikha Jain	2.10	0.36
Prashant Samatrai	0.90	-
Gopal Krishna Agrawal	2.25	1.50
Job Charges Paid		
Shri Ashutosh Structure Private Limited	517.97	9.62
B.S.L. Rail Track Engineers Private Limited	4.22	-
Transportation Expenses		
Vimal Prakash Road Carriers	104.31	135.35

Sanjay Jain & Associates FRN 024993C RAIPUR Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

36 Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24

Interest Expense		
Jayant Agrawal	-	29.82
Virendra Kumar Agrawal	-	-
Sales		
B.S.L. Rail Track Engineers Private Limited	686.03	2,703.65
Shri Ashutosh Structure Private Limited	2,727.34	1,448.64
Loan Repayment Paid		
Jayant Agrawal	-	292.17
TOTAL	**5,647.63**	**6,068.57**

Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel include

i. Short-term employee benefits	91.25	72.05
ii. Post-employment benefits	-	-
iii. Other long-term employee benefits	-	-
iv. Share-based payment	-	-
v. Termination benefits	-	-

3 Outstanding balances as at the year end

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Borrowings			
Jayant Agrawal	-	-	292.16
Payable to KMP			
Jayant Agrawal	11.53	-	-

4 Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. No balances in respect of the related parties has been provided for written off / written back, except what is stated above.

Related party relationship is as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Segment Reporting

The Company has only Primary segment i.e. Manufacturing of Re-rolled iron & steel products, Fabrication of metal products and Manufacturing of components used for construction of towers for tranmission line etc. These, in the context of Ind - AS 108 is considered as one single reportable segment. Accordingly, disclosures under Ind AS 108, Operating Segments are not required to be made.

Thus the segment revenue, interest revenue, interest expense, depreciation and amortisation, segment assets and segment liabilities are all in respect of aforesaid Business.

Geographical Information

a. Revenue from external customers	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Attributed to the Company's country of domicile, India	44,401.58	33,956.36
Attributed to all foreign countries	-	-
Total	**44,401.58**	**33,956.36**

b. Revenues from transactions with a customers exceeding 10% of the Company's sales	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Revenues from transactions with major customers exceeding 10% of the Company's sales from each such customer	9,731.30	6,107.68
Total	**9,731.30**	**6,107.68**

Revenue from one customer which have contributed in more than 10 percent of the total revenue of financial year 2025-26 is Rs. 9731.30 lakhs

Revenue from one customer which have contributed in more than 10 percent of the total revenue of financial year 2024-25 is Rs. 6107.68 lakhs

c. Non-current assets (excluding Deferred/ Current Tax and Financial Assets)	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Located in the Company's country of domicile, India	4,300.36	1,777.63	1,439.83
Located in all foreign countries	-	-	-
Total	**4,300.36**	**1,777.63**	**1,439.83**

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MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

38 Earnings per share (EPS)

		For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
A	Net Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders of the Company for basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs. In Lakhs)	2,387.57	1,812.25
B	Weighted average number of equity shares considered after bonus issue of shares (Refer Note 11)	2,97,84,546	2,70,18,534
C	Nominal Value of Equity Share	10	10
	Basic earnings per share	**8.02**	**6.71**
	Diluted earnings per share	**8.02**	**6.71**

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

39 Fair Value Measurement

The details of Material Accounting policies, including criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenditure are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 1.

A Calculation of fair values

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of financial instruments:

i The fair value of the long-term borrowings carrying floating-rate of interest is not impacted due to interest rate changes and will not be significantly different from their carrying amounts as there is no significant change in the under-lying credit risk of the Company (since the date of inception of the loans).

ii Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments in term deposits, other financial assets, trade payables, and other financial liabilities have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature.

Financial Assets and Liabilities
The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts are set out as below:

a. Financial Assets

	Instruments carried at fair value			
	FVOCI (Other instruments)	FVTPL	Instruments carried at amortised cost*	Total Carrying Value
As at 01.04.2024				
(i) Other financial assets	-	-	629.83	**629.83**
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	180.43	**180.43**
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.27	**0.27**
(iv) Other Balances with Banks	-	-	482.75	**482.75**
Total	-	-	**1,293.28**	**1,293.28**
As at 31.03.2025				
(i) Other financial assets	-	-	702.21	**702.21**
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	4,172.94	**4,172.94**
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	69.92	**69.92**
(iv) Other Balances with Banks	-	-	649.59	**649.59**
Total	-	-	**5,594.66**	**5,594.66**
As at 31.03.2026				
(i) Other financial assets	-	-	1,275.04	**1,275.04**
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	8,020.52	**8,020.52**
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	22.18	**22.18**
(iv) Other Balances with Banks	-	-	361.12	**361.12**
Total	-	-	**9,678.86**	**9,678.86**

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial Liabilities

		Fair value through profit & loss	At amortised cost*	Total carrying amount
As at 01.04.2024				
(i) Borrowings		-	5,775.73	5,775.73
(ii) Lease Liability			27.15	27.15
(iii) Trade Payables		-	2,146.35	2,146.35
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities			113.00	113.00
Total		-	**8,062.23**	**8,062.23**
As at 31.03.2025				
(i) Borrowings		-	8,426.55	8,426.55
(ii) Lease Liability			27.11	27.11
(iii) Trade Payables		-	5,273.43	5,273.43
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities			186.29	186.29
Total		-	**13,913.37**	**13,913.38**
As at 31.03.2026				
(i) Borrowings		-	13,590.11	13,590.11
(ii) Lease Liability			44.61	44.61
(iii) Trade Payables		-	6,904.64	6,904.64
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities			182.51	182.51
Total		-	**20,721.87**	**20,721.87**

c. Fair value hierarchy

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

The categories used are as follows:

• Level 1: It includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices and the mutual funds are measured using the closing Net Asset Value (NAV).

• Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

• Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 in the periods.

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

40 Assets and liabilities relating to Employee Benefits

See accounting policy in Note 1(n)
For details about the related employee benefit expenses, see Note No.29

A. Defined Contribution Plan:

The Company's defined contribution plans are superannuation, employees state insurance scheme and provident fund administered by Government since the Company has no further obligation beyond making the contributions.

The expenses recognised during the year towards defined contribution plans are as detailed below:

Particulars	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Provident Fund and other Funds	32.80	14.20
Total included in Note 29 - 'Contribution to provident and other funds'	**32.80**	**14.20**

B. Defined Benefit Obligation:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972/ Company policy. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years or more are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employee's last drawn salary per month computed proportionately as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972/ Company policy multiplied for the number of years of service.

The results of the actuarial study for the obligation for employee benefits as computed by the actuary are shown below:

Actuarial study analysis	Gratuity	
	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Principal actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.59%	6.82%
Range of Salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	3.00%	3.00%

Actuarial study analysis	Gratuity	
	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Components of income statement charge		
Interest cost	1.09	0.75
Current service cost	8.85	4.89
Recognition of past service cost	-	-
Immediate recognition of (gain)/losses	-	-
Settlement/curtailment/termination loss	-	-
Total charged to statement of profit or loss	**9.94**	**5.63**
Movements in net liability/(asset)		
Net liability at the beginning of the year	16.03	10.33
Employer contributions	-	-
Total expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	9.94	5.63
Total expense recognised in the Retained Earnings	-	-
Total amount recognised in OCI	(3.61)	0.07
Net liability at the end of the year	**22.37**	**16.03**

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Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of benefit obligations		
Obligation at start of the year	(1.65)	10.33
Current service cost	8.85	4.89
Interest cost	1.09	0.75
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the Period	-1.21	-17.68
Extra payments or expenses/(income)	-	-
Obligation of past service cost	-	-
Actuarial loss	(3.61)	0.07
Defined benefits obligations at the end of the year	**3.48**	**-**
Defined benefits Assets at the end of the year	**-**	**1.65**

Re-measurements of defined benefit plans		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts includedin net interest expense)	-0.08	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to changes in financial assumptions	-2.05	0.66
Actuarial (gain)/loss on account of experience adjustments	-1.48	-0.59
Total actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI	(3.61)	0.07
Total actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in Statement of profit or loss	-	-

Sensitivity analysis of significant assumptions

C. Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below. Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Sensitivity Analysis	Gratuity	
	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumption	22.45	16.03
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(2.26)	(1.56)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	2.72	1.88
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	2.77	1.89
Delta Effect of - 1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(2.33)	(1.60)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.38	0.22
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.49)	(0.27)

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

	Gratuity	
	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
1st Year	2.79	2.72
2nd Year	0.62	0.49
3rd Year	0.64	0.50
4th Year	0.79	0.52
5th Year	1.46	0.63
Sum of Years 6 to 10	8.32	5.16
Sum of Years 11 and above	54.18	31.33

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41 Financial risk management

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

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board has taken all necessary actions to mitigate the risks identified basis the information and situation present.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising

a. Credit risk;
b. Liquidity risk;
c. Market risk; and
d. Interest rate risk

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the value of receivables or other financial assets of the Company may be impaired because counterparties cannot meet their payment or other performance obligations.
To manage credit risks from trade receivables other than Related Party, the credit managers from Order to Cash department of the Company regularly analyse customer's receivables, overdue and payment behaviours. Some of these receivables are collateralised and the same is used according to conditions. These could include advance payments, security deposits, post-dated cheques etc. Credit limits for this trade receivables are evaluated and set in line with Company's internal guidelines. There is no significant concentration of default risk.

Credit risks from financial transactions are managed independently by Finance department. For banks and financial institutions, the Company has policies and operating guidelines in place to ensure that financial instrument transactions are only entered into with high quality banks and financial institutions. The Company had no other financial instrument that represents a significant concentration of credit risk.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through out each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of default occurring on asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as:

i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
iv) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of the third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectations of recovery. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in statement of profit & loss.

Credit risk is managed at Company level.
For other financial assets, the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal control and credit management system. The finance function consists of a separate team who assess and maintain an internal credit management system. Internal credit control and management is performed on a Company basis for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics.

The Company considers whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

Macroeconomic information (such as regulatory changes, market interest rate or growth rates) are also considered as part of the internal credit management system.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make payments as per contract. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C Chartered Accountants RAIPUR (C.G.)

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Ageing of account receivables at Gross Level: Trade receivables

As on 31.03.2026

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	8,058.28	3.54	-	-	-	8,061.82
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-		-		-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	14.55	14.55
	-	**8,058.28**	**3.54**	**-**	**-**	**14.55**	**8,076.37**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(55.85)
Total							**8,020.52**

As on 31.03.2025

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	4,201.12	-	-	-	-	4,201.12
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-		-		-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	14.55	14.55
	-	**4,201.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.55**	**4,215.67**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(42.73)
Total							**4,172.94**

As on 01.04.2024

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	180.27	1.66	-	-	-	181.93
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	14.55	-	14.55
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-		-		-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**180.27**	**1.66**	**-**	**14.55**	**-**	**196.48**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(16.05)
Total							**180.43**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, investments, and other financial assets. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Management of the Company. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company believes that the current value of trade receivables reflects the fair value/ recoverable values.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Due to the dynamic nature of underlying businesses, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.
Management monitors rolling forecast of Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

all non-derivative financial liabilities, and the amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Maturity analysis of significant financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026			As at 31.03.2025			As at 01.04.2024		
	Carrying amount	Upto 1 year	More than 1 year	Carrying amount	Upto 1 year	More than 1 year	Carrying amount	Upto 1 year	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities									
Term Loans from Banks and Financial Institution	1,214.56	350.03	864.53	494.28	182.92	311.36	155.46	45.98	109.48
Short Term Borrowings	12,375.55	12,375.55	-	7,932.27	7,932.27	-	5,328.10	5,328.10	-
Trade and Other Payables	6,904.64	6,904.64	-	5,273.43	5,273.43	-	2,146.35	2,146.35	-
Other Financial Liabilities	182.51	182.51	-	186.29	186.29	-	113.00	113.00	-
Other Current Liabilities	399.97	399.97	-	32.32	32.32	-	138.84	138.84	-

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.
The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to interest rate risk and market value of its investments. Thus the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency opportunities and risks for the Company result from changes in exchange rates and the related changes in the value of financial instruments (including receivables and payables) in the functional currency (INR). The Company do not have any exposure to currency risk since the entire business of the Company is locally sourced and sold to.

(D) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- Interest rate risk management:

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

The Company is also exposed to interest rate risk on its financial assets which is long term fixed interest bearing deposits, the Company believes it has manageable risk and achieving satisfactory returns. The Company believes it has in place an effective system to manage risk and maximise return.

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(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- Interest rate risk exposure:

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Fixed Interest Rate Financial Assets	1,416.82	1,245.42	1,036.90
Variable Rate Instruments:			
Financial Liabilities	13,590.11	8,426.55	5,775.73
Financial Assets	-	-	-

- Interest rate sensitivity

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

Particulars	Increase/decrease in basis points	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25
Interest rate fluctuation	+100	-135.90	-84.27
Interest rate fluctuation	-100	135.90	84.27

- Equity Price Risk

The Company does not have any investment in Equity or linked assets and accordingly there is no exposure to Equity Price risk.

42 Capital Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

1. safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
2. Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure,

the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, reduce debt or sell assets.

The gearing ratios were as follows:

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Net debt (Total Debt - Cash & cash equivalent - Other Bank Balances - Current Investment)	13,567.92	8,356.63	5,775.46
Total equity	11,789.73	9,399.47	4,277.12
Net debt to equity ratio	**1.15**	**0.89**	**1.35**

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004893C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

43 First-time adoption of Ind AS

Refer basis of preparation and presentation in Note 1.2 in relation to the transitition date for the purpose of first time adoption of Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in Note 1 have been applied in preparing the Financial Statements.
Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

A. Optional Exemptions

(i) Deemed Cost

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets recognised as of 01.04.2024 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(ii) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. According to Ind AS 116, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. However the Company has used Ind AS 101 exemption and assessed all arrangements based on conditions in place as the date of transition.

B. Applicable Mandatory Exceptions

(i) Estimates:

On assessment of the estimates made under the previous GAAP financial statements, the Company has concluded that there is no necessity to revise the estimates under Ind AS, as there is no objective evidence of an error in those estimates. However, estimates that were required under Ind AS but not required under Previous GAAP are made by the Company for the relevant reporting dates reflecting conditions existing as at that date.

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities as required by Ind AS 109 is applied prospectively i.e. after the transition date.

(iii) Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets:

The Company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied exception related to impairment of financial assets given in Ind AS 101. It has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without under cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial assets were initially recognised and compared that to the credit risk at 01.04.2024.

C. Transition to Ind AS - Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

I Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at 01.04.2024 (Transition Date)

II A. Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at 31.03.2025
B. Reconciliation of Statement of total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2026.

III Reconciliation of Equity as at 01.04.2024 and 31.03.2025

IV Adjustments to Statement of Cash Flows

The presentation requirements under Previous GAAP differs from Ind AS and hence Previous GAAP information has been regrouped for ease of reconciliation with Ind AS. The Regrouped Previous GAAP information is derived from the Financial Statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Previous GAAP.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004933C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

I. Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at 01.04.2024

	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Prior Period Adjustments*	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,365.82	-	-	1,365.82
Capital work-in-progress	10.97	-	-	10.97
Right of Use Assets	59.14	-	9.88	69.02
Intangible Assets	3.91	-	-	3.91
Intangible Assets under Development	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	390.29	-	-10.82	379.48
Other Non-Current Assets	9.09	-	9.44	18.53
Total Non Current Assets	**1,839.21**	**-**	**8.51**	**1,847.72**
Current Assets				
Inventories	9,419.90	-	-	9,419.90
Financial Assets		-	-	
Trade Receivables	181.93	-	-1.50	180.43
Cash and cash equivalents	0.27	-	-	0.27
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	482.75	-	-	482.75
Other Financial Assets	250.33	-	0.01	250.35
Other Current Assets	577.36	-	0.46	577.82
Total Current Assets	**10,912.54**	**-**	**-1.03**	**10,911.51**
Total Assets	**12,751.75**	**-**	**7.48**	**12,759.23**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity Share Capital	661.86	-	-	661.86
Other Equity	3,629.31	8.31	-22.36	3,615.26
Total Equity	**4,291.17**	**8.31**	**-22.36**	**4,277.12**
LIABILITIES				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	401.65	-	-	401.65
Lease Liabilities	-	-	27.11	27.11
Provisions	-	-	10.33	10.33
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	35.54	-	-7.64	27.90
Total Non Current Liabilities	**437.18**	**-**	**29.80**	**466.99**
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	5,374.08	-	-	5,374.08
Trade Payables	-	-	-	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,146.35	-	-	2,146.35
Lease Liabilities	-	-	0.04	0.04
Other Financial Liabilities	113.00	-	-	113.00
Other Current Liabilities	136.94	1.90	-	138.84
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	253.03	-10.21	-	242.82
Total Current Liabilities	**8,023.40**	**-8.31**	**0.04**	**8,015.13**
Total Liabilities	**8,460.58**	**-8.31**	**29.84**	**8,482.11**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**12,751.75**	**-**	**7.48**	**12,759.23**

Sanjiv Jain & Associates
FRN-004993C
JAIPUR
Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

II. A Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at 31.03.2025

	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Prior Period Adjustments*	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,696.22	-	-	1,696.22
Capital work-in-progress	8.12	-	-	8.12
Right of Use Assets	60.62	-	8.38	69.00
Intangible Assets	4.29	-	-	4.29
Intangible Assets under Development	6.03	-	-	6.03
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assets	675.11	-	-10.80	664.30
Other Non-Current Assets	18.85	-	10.89	29.74
Total Non Current Assets	**2,469.23**	**-**	**8.47**	**2,477.70**
Current Assets				
Inventories	15,000.13	-	-	15,000.13
Financial Assets		-	-	
Trade Receivables	4,194.54	-	-21.60	4,172.94
Cash and cash equivalents	69.92	-	-	69.92
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	649.59	-	-	649.59
Other Financial Assets	37.90	-	0.01	37.91
Other Current Assets	1,216.90	-	0.20	1,217.10
Total Current Assets	**21,168.98**	**-**	**-21.38**	**21,147.60**
Total Assets	**23,638.21**	**-**	**-12.92**	**23,625.29**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity Share Capital	1,489.23	-	-	1,489.23
Other Equity	7,963.38	-23.22	-29.92	7,910.24
Total Equity	**9,452.61**	**-23.22**	**-29.92**	**9,399.47**
LIABILITIES				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	311.36	-	-	311.36
Lease Liabilities	-	-	27.07	27.07
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	41.42	-	-10.09	31.32
Total Non Current Liabilities	352.77	-	16.97	**369.74**
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	8,115.19	-	-	8,115.19
Trade Payables	-	-	-	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1,782.03	-	-	1,782.03
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3,491.40	-	-	3,491.40
Lease Liabilities	-	-	0.04	0.04
Other Financial Liabilities	163.18	23.12	-0.01	186.29
Other Current Liabilities	32.32	-	-	32.32
Provisions	-	0.10	-	0.10
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	248.71	-	-	248.71
Total Current Liabilities	**13,832.83**	**23.22**	**0.03**	**13,856.08**
Total Liabilities	**14,185.60**	**23.22**	**17.00**	**14,225.82**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**23,638.21**	**-**	**-12.92**	**23,625.29**

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-... RAIPUR Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

II.B Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31.03.2025

Particulars	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Prior Period Adjustments*	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue from Operations	33,956.36	-	-	33,956.36
Other Income	110.45		0.01	110.46
Total Income (I)	**34,066.81**	**-**	**0.01**	**34,066.82**
Cost of Materials Consumed	19,349.84	6.86	-	19,356.71
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	13,557.65	-	-	13,557.65
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	-4,436.19	-	-	-4,436.19
Employee Benefits Expense	305.78	-	-12.05	293.73
Finance Costs	1,218.56	1.31	2.62	1,222.48
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	177.71	-	1.50	179.21
Other Expenses	1,380.13	14.94	18.01	1,413.07
Total Expenses (II)	**31,553.48**	**23.11**	**10.07**	**31,586.66**
Profit Before Tax (I-II) Before Exceptional Item (III)	**2,513.33**	**-23.11**	**-10.06**	**2,480.16**
Exceptional Item (IV)	1.90	-1.90	-	-
Profit Before Tax (III-IV)	**2,511.44**	**-21.21**	**-10.06**	**2,480.16**
Tax Expense				
(1) Current Tax	664.47	-	-	664.47
(2) Deferred Tax	5.88	-	-2.44	3.44
(3) Current taxes relating to earlier years	-10.21	10.21	-	-
Profit for the year	**1,851.29**	**-31.42**	**-7.62**	**1,812.25**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	-0.07	-0.07
- Fair value of Investments at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-
- Gain /(Loss) on Investments designated through OCI	-	-	-	-
- Income tax expense / (benefit) related to items that will not be reclassified to	-	-	-0.02	-0.02
Total Other comprehensive income (Net of Tax)	-	-	-0.05	-0.05
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	**1,851.29**	**-31.42**	**-7.67**	**1,812.20**

Sanjib Jain & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN 004993C RAIPUR (C.G.)

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)
(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

III Reconciliation of Equity

Particulars	Note	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024
Total equity under local GAAP		**9,452.61**	**4,291.17**
Prior Period Adjustments		**-23.22**	8.31
Total equity under local GAAP (adjusted)		**9,429.39**	**4,299.48**
Adjustments impact: Gain/ (Loss)			
Provision for expected credit loss	A	-21.60	-1.50
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	B	0.00	-10.33
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment on immovable propert	E	-1.50	-1.47
Recognition of Rights to Use Assets	E	9.88	11.35
Lease Liability	E	-27.11	-27.14
Unwinding of Security Deposit	E	-10.79	-10.80
Amortisation of Rent	E	11.10	9.91
Deferred tax Impact	C	10.09	7.64
Total IND AS adjustment		**-29.93**	**-22.36**
Total equity under Ind AS		**9,399.46**	**4,277.12**

III B Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Note	ended 2024-25
Profit after tax under local GAAP		1,851.29
Prior Period Adjustments		-31.42
Profit after tax under local GAAP (adjusted)		**1,819.87**
Adjustments Gain/ (Loss)		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment on immovable propert	E	-1.50
Provision for Gratuity & Provision for Compensated Absence	B	12.00
Interest Income on Deposit	E	0.01
Amortisation of Rent Expenses	E	2.65
Interest expenses on Account of Lease Liability	E	-2.62
Other Expenses	A	-20.66
Deferred tax Impact	C	2.44
Total Adjustments		-7.67
Profit after tax as per Ind-AS		**1,812.20**
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	D	-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**1,812.20**

IV On account of transition to Ind AS, there is no material adjustment to the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31.03.2025 .

V Notes to reconciliations:

A Trade receivables

Under Previous GAAP, the Company had recognised provision on trade receivables based on the expectations of the Company. Under Ind AS, the Company provides loss allowance on receivables based on the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model which is measured following the "simplified approach" at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL at each reporting date.

B Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities

Under previous GAAP, the Company recognised remeasurement of defined benefit plans under Statement of Profit or Loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurement of defined benefit plans are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

C Deferred Tax

Under Previous GAAP, deferred tax accounting was done using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Under Ind AS, accounting of deferred taxes is done using the Balance Sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base.

Pursuant to Ind AS requirements, credit for Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is reclassified as deferred tax assets. Under I-GAAP the same was presented as part of taxes paid.

D Other Comprehensive Income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in the year should be included in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income or expense that are not recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss but are shown in statement of profit and loss as "Other Comprehensive Income" includes remeasurement of defined benefit plans and fair value through OCI. The concept of Other Comprehensive Income did not exist under previous GAAP.

E Lease Accounting

Assets taken on lease:

The Company only has lease arrangement for land.

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The assessment involves the exercise of judgement about whether (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset, (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The ROU asset is depreciated using the straightline method from the commencement date to the earlier of, the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the ROU asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related ROU asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The estimated useful lives of ROU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses an incremental borrowing rate specific to the Company, term and currency of the contract. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options payment which the Company is reasonable certain to exercise.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the ROU asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "other expenses" in the statement of profit or loss.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made and remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset) when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, changes of an index or rate or in case of reassessment of options.

Under previous GAAP, interest free security deposits (that are refundable in cash on completion of the term) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognised initially at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:

The Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for short term leases as well as low value assets and recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

F The previous year I-GAAP figures have been reclassified/regrouped to make them comparable with Ind AS presentation.

Sanjib Jain & Associates
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RAIPUR (C.G.)
Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

Note 44 : Key Financial Ratios

Ratios for the year ended March 31, 2026

Sr. No.	Particulars	Refer Note	Numerator	Denominator	For the Year ended 2025-26	For the Year ended 2024-25	% variance
1	Current Ratio (times)		Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.35	1.53	-11.57%
2	Debt – Equity Ratio (times)	a	Total Debt including Lease Liabilities	Total Equity	1.16	0.90	28.59%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)		Earnings available for debt service	Debt Services	4.18	4.16	0.64%
4	Return on Equity (ROE) (%)		Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	22.54%	26.50%	-14.96%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (times)		Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	2.37	2.45	-3.46%
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	b	Sales	Average Trade receivables	7.28	15.60	-53.32%
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	c	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	6.41	9.32	-31.17%
8	Net capital turnover ratio (times)	d	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	6.14	4.66	31.78%
9	Net profit margin (%)		Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations	5.38%	5.34%	0.75%
10	Return on capital employed (ROCE) (%)		Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed (Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Total Lease Liability Deferred Tax Liability)	16.32%	17.73%	-7.92%

Notes:

a The ratio witnessed an increase during the year, mainly driven by higher bank borrowings, including financing for the establishment of a solar power plant and the sanction of new STRL limits from financial institutions.

b & d Decline in trade receivables turnover ratio and Increase in Net Capital Turnover ratio is primarily due to timing effects from year-end sales that have increased receivables which are not yet due.

c The decline in the Trade Payables Turnover Ratio is mainly attributable to higher average trade payables, reflecting an extension in the credit period taken from suppliers.

Sanjib Jain & Associates FRN-004993C RAIPUR (C.G.) Chartered Accountants

MADHUR IRON & STEEL (INDIA) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

Note 45 : Relationship with Struck off Companies

Details of struck off companies with whom the Company has transaction during the year or outstanding balance:
The Company does not have any transactions and balances with companies which are struck off.

Note 46 : Additional Regulatory Information required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

i The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

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

iii The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

iv Utilisation of borrowed funds and Securities Premium.

I The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

II The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

v There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in the books of account.

vi The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.

vii The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

viii There has been no amount which is required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

ix There is no scheme of arragement formulated by the Company which is pending with competent authority.

x The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right To Use Assets) during the year.

xi The Company has not revalued any of its Intangible assets during the year.

xii The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013).

Note 47 : Events after the reporting period:

There have been no events after the reporting date that require adjustment/disclosures in these financial statements.

For Sanjib Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004993C

Sanjib Jain
Partner
Membership No. 073779
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026
UDIN- 26073779HVTZUI6344

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Madhur Iron & Steel (India) Ltd.

Jayant Agrawal
Managing Director
DIN: 08679557
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Rajesh Modha
Whole Time Director
DIN: 09419073
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026

Prateek Sethi
Chief Financial Officer
Date: August 07, 2026
Place: Bhilai

Ketan Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
M. No.-A42729
Place: Bhilai
Date: August 07, 2026