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2429-2417

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Maithan Alloys Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Maithan Alloys Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and the profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 50 to the standalone financial statement which explains the uncertainties and the management's assessment of the financial impact due to the lock-downs and other restrictions and conditions related to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, for which a definitive assessment of the impact in the subsequent period is highly dependent upon circumstances as they evolve. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

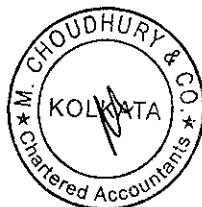
Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the



standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

S. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1	<p>Revenue Recognition (Refer note 3(1) the significant accounting policies of Standalone Financial Statements).</p> <p>Revenue is recognized when the control of the underlying products has been transferred to customer along with the satisfaction of the Company's performance obligation under a contract with customer.</p> <p>There is a significant risk of misstatement due to risk related to inappropriate recognition of the revenue and hence we considered the Revenue as a key audit matter given its relative size in the financial statements and significant judgment involved in the consideration of factors in determination of selling prices such as fluctuation of raw materials prices in the market.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures, considering the significant risk of misstatement related to revenue recognition, included amongst other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining an understanding and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Company's key internal controls over the revenue recognition process. • Examination of significant contracts entered into close to year end to ensure revenue recognition is made in correct period. • Testing a sample of contracts from various revenue streams by agreeing information back to contracts and proof of delivery as appropriate and ensure revenue recognition policy is in accordance with principles of Ind AS 115. <p>Our testing as described above showed that revenue has been recorded in accordance with the terms of underlying contracts and accounting policy in this area.</p>
2	<p>Inventories</p> <p>The carrying value of inventory as at 31 March 2021 is Rs. 348.51 crores. The inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. We considered the value of inventory as a key audit matter given the relative size of its balance in the financial statements and significant judgment involved in comparison of net realizable value with cost to arrive at valuation of inventory.</p> <p>Refer Note No. 9 to the standalone financial statements.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management in determination of net realizable value of inventory. - Assessing the appropriateness of Company's accounting policy for valuation of stock-in-trade and compliance of the policy with the requirements of the prevailing Indian accounting standards - We considered various factors including the actual selling price prevailing around and subsequent to the year-end. - Compared the cost of the finished goods with the estimated net realizable value and checked if the finished goods were recorded at net realizable value where the cost was higher than the net realizable value. - Further, for the purpose of determination of physical quantity of the inventory as at the year end, physical verification was done by the management of the Company and we have relied upon their report.



		- Based on the above procedures performed, the management's determination of the net realizable value of the inventory as at the year end and comparison with cost for valuation of inventory is considered to be reasonable.
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Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

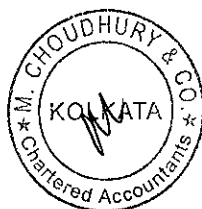
Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

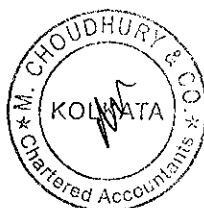
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

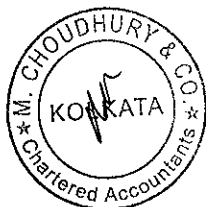


We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 'the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016', issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B";
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 45 to the Standalone Financial Statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection



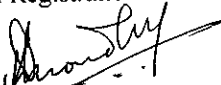
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To the Members of Maithan Alloys Limited
Report on the Standalone Financial Statements
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Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021.

3. 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:

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..

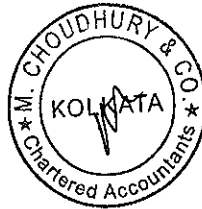
For **M Choudhury & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302186E


D Choudhury

Partner

Membership No. 052066

UDIN: 21052066AAAABT3780

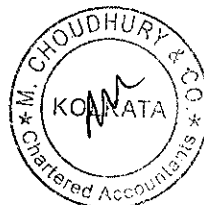


Place: Kolkata

Date: 05 May 2021

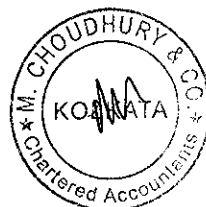
- i. (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, limited liability partnership firm, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii)[(a), (b) and (c)] of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The Company has neither granted any loan nor provided any guarantee or security hence the provisions of Section 185 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us with respect to the investments made, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable on the Company.
- vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain Cost Records as specified under Sec 148(1) of the act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Goods and Service tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. As per the records of the Company examined by us, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.
- (b) There are no dues with respect to income tax, GST, customs duty and other material statutory dues except Service tax, Excise duty, cess, etc., which have not been deposited on account of dispute. The dues outstanding as at 31st March, 2021 with respect to service tax, excise duty and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. In crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.10	2006-07	CESTAT, Kolkata
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.12	2008-09	CESTAT, Kolkata



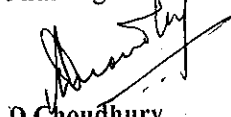
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.05	2008-09	Commissioner (Appeal), Kolkata
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.43	2009-10	CESTAT, Kolkata
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.32	2013-14	CESTAT, Kolkata
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.60	2014-15	CESTAT, Kolkata
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.51	2016-17	CESTAT, Kolkata
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.12	2017-18	Commissioner (Appeal), Siliguri
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.06	2017-18	Commissioner (Appeal), Siliguri
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.01	2017-18	Commissioner (Appeal), Siliguri
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.09	2017-18	Assistant Commissioner, Asansol
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.34	2013-14	Commissioner (Appeal), Siliguri
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.89	2016-17 & upto June '17	Addl. Commissioner, Bolpur
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty & Service Tax	0.05	2019-20	Assistant Commissioner, Asansol

- viii. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or banks as at the balance sheet date. The Company has neither issued any debentures nor has taken any loans or borrowings from the Government as at the balance sheet date.
- ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments)/term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- x. We have neither come across any instance of any frauds on or by the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- xi. The managerial remuneration has been paid/provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of section 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. No money was raised through preferential allotment/private placements of shares/fully/partly convertible debentures during the year under review, hence, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

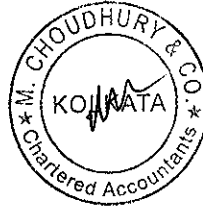


- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xvi) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

For M Choudhury & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302186E



D Choudhury
Partner
Membership No. 052066
UDIN: 21052066AAAABT3780



Place: Kolkata
Date: 05.05.2021

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report
of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Maithan Alloys Limited**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Maithan Alloys Limited ("the Company") as at 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Standalone 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 with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

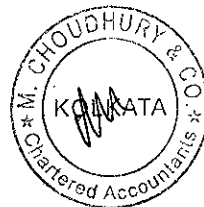
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing specified, under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report
of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Maithan Alloys Limited**

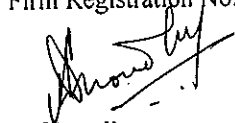
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

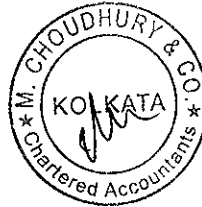
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For M Choudhury & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302186E



D Choudhury
Partner
Membership No. 052066
UDIN:21052066AAAABT3780

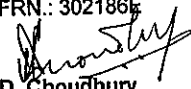


Place: Kolkata
Date: 05.05.2021

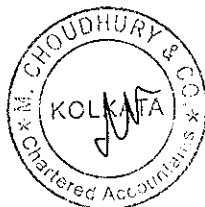
Particulars	Notes	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4(i)	172.32	185.17
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4(ii)	-	1.10
(c) Intangible Assets	4(iii)	0.46	0.54
(d) Right of Use Assets	4(iv)	20.43	21.42
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	27.31	26.35
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	32.53	32.53
(f) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	6.87	6.11
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	8	0.78	0.85
Total Non-Current Assets		260.70	274.07
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	348.51	276.93
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	10	787.82	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	11	436.28	280.59
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	18.26	625.06
(iv) Bank Balances (other than (iii) above)	13	6.51	11.10
(v) Loans	14	1.07	1.78
(vi) Other Financial Assets	15	2.57	2.38
(c) Other Current Assets	16	43.52	50.09
Total Current Assets		1,644.54	1,247.93
Total Assets		1,905.24	1,522.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	17	29.11	29.11
(b) Other Equity	18	1,501.88	1,270.30
Total Equity		1,530.99	1,299.41
Liabilities			
(1) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	19	3.48	3.57
(b) Provisions	20	2.80	2.79
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	21	31.51	29.48
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	0.89	0.98
Total Non-Current Liabilities		38.68	36.82
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	23	45.14	6.77
(ii) Trade Payable	24		
- Trade Payables (outstanding to micro and small enterprises)		-	-
- Trade Payables (outstanding to other than micro and small enterprises)		183.31	75.00
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	25	21.85	23.92
(b) Provisions	26	1.48	1.60
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	27	14.85	5.18
(d) Other Current Liabilities	28	68.94	73.30
Total Current Liabilities		335.57	185.77
Total Liabilities		374.25	222.59
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,905.24	1,522.00

The accompanying notes 1 to 51 are an integral part of the financial statements.
In terms of our report attached

For M. Choudhury & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 302186F

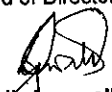

D. Choudhury
Partner
Membership No.: 052066

Place: Kolkata
Date: 05 May 2021

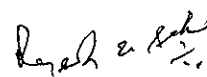


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


S. C. Agarwalla
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00088384


Subodh Agarwalla
Whole-time Director & CEO
DIN: 00339855


Sudhanshu Agarwalla
President & CFO


Rajesh K. Shah
Company Secretary

MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

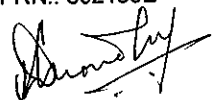
(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from Operations	29	1,619.78	1,830.88
Other Income	30	23.72	65.92
Total Income		1,643.50	1,896.80
Expenses			
Cost of Material Consumed	31	720.20	921.96
Purchases of Stock In Trade	32	123.04	135.98
Changes in Inventories of finished goods and work in progress	33	(2.53)	8.85
Employee Benefits Expenses	34	40.63	42.34
Power Cost	35	331.98	361.38
Finance Cost	36	1.20	3.71
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	37	15.62	15.81
Other Expenses	38	110.92	127.63
Total Expenses		1,341.06	1,617.66
Profit Before Tax		302.44	279.14
Tax Expenses			
(a) Current Tax	40	67.85	55.45
(b) Deferred Tax	40	1.56	1.79
Total Tax Expenses		69.41	57.24
Profit for the year (A)		233.03	221.90
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurements of the Net Defined Benefit Plans		0.50	(0.14)
- Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		0.96	(2.02)
(ii) Income tax relating to above items	40	(0.47)	0.28
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss :			
- Effective portion of gains/(losses) on designated portion of Hedging Instruments			1.63
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (B)		0.99	(0.25)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		234.02	221.65
Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each)			
(1) Basic (in Rs.)	39	80.05	76.22
(2) Diluted (in Rs.)	39	80.05	76.22


The accompanying notes 1 to 51 are an integral part of the financial statements.
 In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

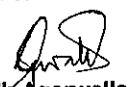
For M. Choudhury & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN.: 302186E

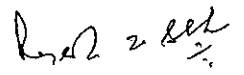


D. Choudhury
 Partner
 Membership No.: 052066

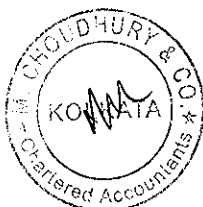

S. C. Agarwalla
 Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN: 00088384


Sudhanshu Agarwalla
 President & CFO


Subodh Agarwalla
 Whole-time Director & CEO
 DIN: 00339855


Rajesh K. Shah
 Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
 Date: 05 May 2021



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in crore)

a. Equity Share Capital


Particulars	Note	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid		
As At 31 March 2019		291,115,500
Issue of share capital	17	-
As At 31 March 2020		291,115,500
Issue of share capital		-
As At 31 March 2021		291,115,500

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	
As At 31 March 2019	1.70	31.87	1,055.97	0.40	0.82	1,090.76
Profit for the year	-	-	221.90	-	-	221.90
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(0.09)	(1.79)	1.63	(0.25)
Dividends paid including DDT	-	-	(42.11)	-	-	(42.11)
As At 31 March 2020	1.70	31.87	1,235.67	(1.39)	2.45	1,270.30
Profit for the year	-	-	233.03	-	-	233.03
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	0.33	0.67	(2.45)	(1.45)
Dividends paid including DDT	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 31 March 2021	1.70	31.87	1,469.03	(0.72)	-	1,501.88

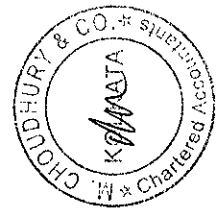
The accompanying notes 1 to 51 are an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report attached
For M. Choudhury & Co.
 Chartered Accountants


FRN.: 302186E

D. Choudhury
 Partner


Membership No.: 052066


Place: Kolkata
 Date: 05 May 2021




For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


S. C. Agarwalla
 Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN: 00088384


Subodh Agarwalla
 Whole-time Director & CEO
 DIN: 00339855


Suchanshu Agarwalla
 President & CFO


Rajesh K. Shah
 Company Secretary

MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit Before Tax	302.44	279.14
Adjusted for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation	15.62	15.81
Interest Expense	1.20	3.71
Interest Income	(8.44)	(4.97)
Irrecoverable Balances Written Off/Back	-	0.01
Gain on Investment	(14.65)	(46.09)
Unrealised Forex (Gain) / Loss	(2.45)	9.13
Deferred Revenue Grant	(0.09)	(0.09)
Dividend Received	(0.19)	(13.95)
Loss / (Profit) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.02	(0.01)
	(8.98)	(36.45)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	293.46	242.69
Adjusted for :		
Trade and Other Receivables	(154.47)	(23.07)
Inventories	(71.58)	(15.99)
Trade and Other Payables	107.84	(198.42)
	(118.21)	(237.48)
Cash Generated from Operations	175.25	5.21
Income Tax Paid	58.94	50.59
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	116.31	(45.38)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of PPE / Intangible / CWIP	(0.71)	(4.56)
Sale of PPE / Intangible / CWIP	0.09	0.02
Capital Work In progress		
Purchase of Investments	(1,026.33)	(906.10)
Sale of Investments	253.16	1,572.96
Dividend Received	0.19	13.95
Interest Income Received	8.82	4.92
Investments in bank deposits	4.59	15.54
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	(760.19)	696.73
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Paid	(1.20)	(3.71)
Dividend Paid Including Tax on Dividend	-	(42.11)
Acquisition of Interest in LLP	-	-
Acquisition of Shares in Subsidiary	-	(0.10)
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from/ of Borrowings	38.28	3.31
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	37.08	(42.61)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(606.80)	608.73
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	625.06	16.33
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	18.26	625.06

Notes:

1 Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year consist of:

Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note no. 12)	18.26	625.06
Less: Deposits held as Margin Money	-	-
	18.26	625.06

This is the Cash Flow statement referred to in our report of even date.
The accompanying notes 1 to 51 are an integral part of the financial statements.
In terms of our report attached

For M. Choudhury & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN.: 302186E

M. Choudhury
D. Choudhury

Partner

Membership No.: 052066

Place: Kolkata

Date: 05 May 2021

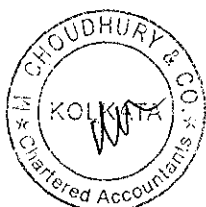
S. C. Agarwalla
S. C. Agarwalla
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00088384

Sudhanshu Agarwalla
Sudhanshu Agarwalla
President & CFO

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Subodh Agarwalla
Subodh Agarwalla
Whole-time Director & CEO
DIN: 00339855

Rajesh K. Shah
Rajesh K. Shah
Company Secretary



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

1. Corporate Information

Maithan Alloys Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India limited by shares, and it's incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India on 19 September 1985.. Its shares are listed on Calcutta Stock Exchange (CSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and are traded on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) under Permitted category. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and exporting of all three bulk Ferro alloys- Ferro Manganese, Silico Manganese and Ferro Silicon. It is also engaged in the generation and supply of Wind Power and has a Captive Power Plant.

2. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

a. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 4A of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

b. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost and on accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value/ amortised cost. (Refer note 3(j) below).

Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services at the time of their acquisition.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

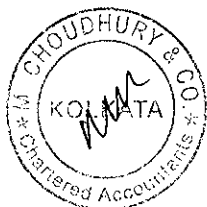
c. Use of Estimates and Judgments

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. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

d. Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees (Rs.) which is the Company's functional currency for all its operations.



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

e. Current and Non-Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1 – '*Presentation of Financial Statements*'.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current when it is expected to be realized or settled within the Company's normal operating cycle, i.e. twelve months. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Property, Plant and Equipments

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition, installation or construction (net of taxes and other recoverable, wherever applicable) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, except freehold land which is carried at cost

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including inward freight, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition and location for its intended use. Stores and spare parts are capitalised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. The corresponding old spares are decapitalised on such date with consequent impact in the statement of profit & loss.

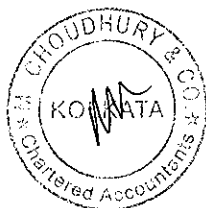
Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Likewise, expenditure towards major inspections and overhauls are identified as a separate component and depreciated over the expected period till the next overhaul expenditure.

b. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method (SLM), except on additions made after 1 April, 2006 to Building and Plant & Machineries of Ferro Alloys Unit at Byrnihat and Kalyaneshwari on which depreciation has been provided on written down value (WDV) method.

Depreciation is provided to allocate the costs of property, plant and equipment, net of their residual values, over their useful life as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, other than in case of factory building and plant & machinery in Visakhapatnam Unit where useful life has been considered by the management to be of 20 years.



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed during each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. In respect of an asset for which impairment loss is recognized, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

c. Leases

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 "Leases" with effect from 1st April 2019.

As a Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

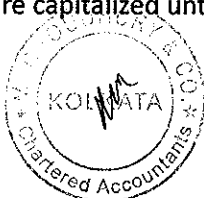
In calculating the present value of lease payments, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

As a Lessor:

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

d. Capital Work in Progress

Capital work in progress comprises expenditure for acquisition and construction of assets that are not yet ready for their intended use. Costs, net of income, associated with the commissioning of the asset are capitalized until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

its intended use. At the point when the asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Such items are classified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use. Advances given towards acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current assets".

e. Intangible Assets and Amortization

Intangible assets acquired separately are, on initial recognition, measured at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed during each reporting period.

Intangible assets with infinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of infinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the infinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from infinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

A Summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible assets	Amortization Method Used
Mining rights	Over the period of respective mining agreement
Software	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year end, if the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates; the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

f. Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are not depreciated and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Such assets and disposal groups are presented separately on the face of the Balance Sheet.



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

g. Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment, based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, then an impairment review is undertaken and an impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use. . In case, where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual non-financial asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount for the smallest cash generating unit to which the non-financial asset belongs.

Fair value less costs of disposal is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants and does not reflect the effect of factors that may be specific to the entity and not applicable to entities in general. Value in use is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal.

Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating unit (CGU). A cash-generating unit (CGU) is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

A cash generating unit is treated as impaired when the carrying amount of the assets or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable value. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which asset or cash generating unit is identified as impaired.

Impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period(s) is reversed when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised no longer exist or have decreased. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation, if there was no impairment. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

h. Government Grants and Subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the Government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant/subsidy will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them. When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis in profit or loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related assets and presented within other income.

In the unlikely event that a grant previously recognized is ultimately not received, it is treated as a change in estimate and the amount cumulatively recognised is expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

i. Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates that approximates the rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date, subsequently measured at historical cost and not retranslated at period end.

All exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except any exchange differences on monetary items designated as an effective hedging instrument which are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income.

j. 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. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit and loss) are added or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit and loss are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Financial Assets

The Company's financial assets comprise:

- a. Current financial assets mainly consist of trade receivables, investments in liquid mutual funds, cash and bank balances, fixed deposits with banks and financial institutions and other current receivables.
- b. Non-current financial assets mainly consist of financial investments in equity, bond and fixed deposits, non-current receivables from related party and employees and non-current deposits.

➤ *Recognition And Initial Measurement*

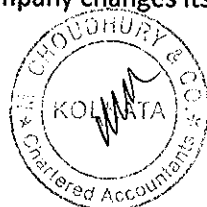
The Company recognises a financial asset when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

➤ *Subsequent Measurement*

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

- Financial assets at Amortized Cost;
- Debt Instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI);
- Debt Instruments at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
- Equity Instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

- *Financial assets at Amortized Cost:* A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
 - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
 - The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost category is the most relevant to the Company. It comprises of current financial assets such as trade receivables, cash and bank balances, fixed deposits with bank and financial institutions, other current receivables and non-current financial assets such as financial investments – fixed deposits and non-current receivables. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment, if any are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

- *Debt Instruments at FVOCI:* A debt instrument is measured at the FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:
 - The objective of the business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
 - The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. However, the interest income, losses & reversals, and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest calculated using the EIR (Effective Rate Interest) method is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as investment income.

- *Debt Instruments and Equity Instruments at FVTPL:* FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL, if such designation reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with any gains and losses arising on re-measurement are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at FVTPL with all changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instruments measured at FVOCI: For all equity instruments other than held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

In case the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income. There is no reclassification of the amounts from Other Comprehensive Income to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. Dividends on investments are credited to profit or loss.

The Company has designated its investments in equity instruments as FVTOCI category.

o *Investments in subsidiaries and associates*

A. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted at cost less impairment, if any.

B. Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted at cost less impairment, if any.

➤ *Derecognition*

The Company derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

➤ *Impairment of Financial Assets*

The Company assesses at the end of the reporting period whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS – 109 requires expected credit losses (ECL) to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind-AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", if they do not contain a significant financing component. 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 initial recognition.



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls) discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / expense in the statement of profit and loss. For financial assets measured as at amortised cost, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

➤ *Recognition And Initial Measurement*

The Company recognises a financial liability in its balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

➤ *Subsequent Measurement*

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR (Effective Rate Interest) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR (Effective Rate Interest) amortisation process. 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 profit or loss.

➤ *Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

➤ *Offsetting Financial Instruments*

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

(iii) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company enters into forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period when they arise, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges which is recognized in Other comprehensive Income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Amounts previously recognised in Other comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k. Inventories

Inventories are valued after providing for obsolescence, as follows:

1. Raw materials, stores and spare parts, fuel and packing material:

Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase price, other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, and taxes for which credit is not available. However, materials and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

2. Work-in-progress, finished goods and stock in trade:

Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of Stock-in-trade includes cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories in the present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified at the time of physical verification and where necessary, provision is made for such inventories.

I. Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from Operation

Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange of those goods or services.

- a) *Revenue from sales of goods* is recognized when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods are transferred to the customer, and when there is no longer any unfulfilled obligation which generally coincides with delivery. Revenue from sale of power is recognised when delivered and measured based on rates as per bilateral contractual agreements with buyers and at rate arrived at based on the principles laid down under the relevant Tariff Regulations as notified by the regulatory bodies, as applicable. The customer obtains control of the goods when the significant risks and reward of products sold are transferred according to the specific delivery term that has been agreed with the customer.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and discounts to customers. Revenue from the sale of goods includes duties which the Company pays as a principal but excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

- b) *Revenue from rendering of services* is recognised in the periods in which the services are rendered and there is no unfulfilled obligation.
- c) *Export entitlements* in the form of Duty Drawback and MEIS/RODTEP scheme are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account when right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of exports made and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

(ii) Other Income

- a) *Interest income* is recognized using the effective interest rate method. For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

- b) *Dividend Income* is recognised only when the right to receive payment is established, provided 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.

m. Employee Benefits

a) *Short-Term Benefits*

Short term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are treated as short term employee benefits. The Company measure the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlements that has accumulated at the reporting date.

b) *Defined Contribution Plans*

Employee benefits in the form of contribution to Superannuation Fund, Provident Fund managed by Government Authorities, Employee State Insurance Corporation and Labour Welfare Fund are considered as defined contribution plans and the same are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year in which the employee renders the related services.

c) *Defined Benefit Plans*

The Company's gratuity fund scheme and post-employment benefits scheme are considered as defined benefit plans. The Company's liability is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method as at the balance sheet date.

Past service costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

- The date of plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the company recognizes related restructuring costs

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. The Company recognizes the following changes in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Re-measurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of asset ceiling (if any), and the return on the plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

n. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax and includes any adjustments related to past periods in current and/or deferred tax adjustments that may become necessary due to certain developments or reviews during the relevant period. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in Equity or Other Comprehensive Income.

a) Current Tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and the tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current tax relating to the items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Company's financial statements except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets (including MAT credit available) is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.



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Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when the same relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in Equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax relating to such items are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in Equity respectively.

o. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project are invested temporarily and the money generated from such current investments is deducted from the total borrowing cost to be capitalised. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to profit and loss during the extended periods when the active development on the qualifying assets is interrupted. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash at banks, demand deposits from banks and short-term, highly liquid instruments.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent includes cash on hand, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, cash at bank and bank overdraft which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

q. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows are segregated into operating, investing and financing activities.

r. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle such an obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate.



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Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is more.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

s. Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing the profit after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares .

t. Dividends

Dividends paid are recognised in the period in which the interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, or in respect of the final dividend when approved by shareholders and is recognised directly in equity.

u. Segment Reporting

Operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for the Company. Inter-segment revenues have been accounted for based on prices normally negotiated between the segments with reference to the costs, market prices and business risks, within an overall optimization objective for the Company. Revenue and expenses are identified with segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, will be included under "Unallocated/ Others".

v. Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period end. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.



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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

(i) *Useful Economic Lives and Impairment of Other Assets*

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, usage of the asset and other economic factors (such as known technological advances).

The Company reviews the useful life of PPE and intangibles at the end of each reporting date and any changes could affect the depreciation rates prospectively.

The Company also reviews its property, plant and equipment for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. In assessing the property, plant and equipment for impairment, factors leading to significant reduction in profits, such as the Company's business plans and changes in regulatory environment are taken into consideration.

(ii) *Contingencies and Commitments*

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

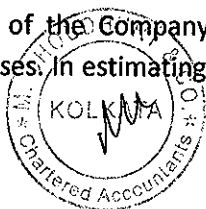
Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability.

(iii) *Actuarial Valuation*

The determination of Company's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in Other Comprehensive Income. Such valuation depend on assumptions determined after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

(iv) *Fair Value Measurements and Valuation Processes*

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party valuers, where required, to perform the valuation. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(v) *Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets For Carried Forward Tax Losses and Unused Tax Credit*

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. In addition significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.

w. Recent Accounting Developments

Effective from 1st April 2021, the Company has adopted the following new Standard and amendments to certain Ind AS relevant to the Company:

i. *Amendment to Ind AS 116 'Leases' - COVID-19 related rent concessions*

The amendment provides a practical expedient which permits a lease not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession is a lease modification. The Company had not applied the practical expedient.

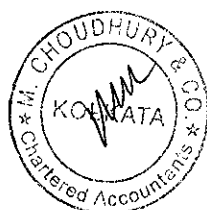
ii. *Amendment to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 – definition of 'material'*

The amendment is not intended to change the underlying 'materiality' concept rather it provides broader guidance and make it easy to understand the meaning of 'material'.

iii. *Amendment to Ind AS 10 and Ind AS 37 – material non adjusting event*

The amendment requires an entity to disclose the nature and estimate of financial effect of a material non-adjusting event after the reporting period. Ind AS 37 specifically requires such disclosure of a non-adjusting material restructuring plan.

The above amendments do not have material impact on the Company.



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(4) (i) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	(Rs. in crore)									
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Factory Building	Administrative and Other Building	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixture	Equipment	Vehicle	Computers	Total
Gross Carrying Value										
As At 31 March 2019	1.78	25.49	13.08	25.43	202.89	0.82	0.35	4.64	0.52	275.00
Additions	-	-	-	-	2.12	-	0.03	0.75	0.06	2.96
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	25.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.49
Sale/Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 31 March 2020	1.78	-	13.08	25.43	205.01	0.82	0.38	0.09	-	275.00
Additions	-	-	-	-	1.40	0.01	0.03	5.30	0.58	252.38
Sale/Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.81	0.04	1.81
As At 31 March 2021	1.78	-	13.08	25.43	206.41	0.83	0.41	5.33	0.62	253.89
Accumulated Depreciation										
As At 31 March 2019	-	2.97	3.01	3.29	44.36	0.41	0.21	1.20	0.18	55.63
For the year	-	-	0.80	1.19	11.68	0.13	0.03	0.67	0.14	14.64
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.97
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 31 March 2020	-	-	3.81	4.48	56.04	0.54	0.24	0.09	-	67.21
For the year	-	-	0.79	1.14	11.73	0.07	0.03	1.78	0.32	14.55
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.11	0.68
As At 31 March 2021	-	-	4.60	5.62	67.77	0.61	0.27	2.27	0.43	81.57
Net Book Value										
As At 31 March 2021	1.78	-	8.48	19.81	138.64	0.22	0.14	3.06	0.19	172.32
As At 31 March 2020	1.78	-	9.27	20.95	148.97	0.28	0.14	3.52	0.26	185.17

(4) (ii) Capital work in progress

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2019	-
Additions	1.10
Transfers	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.10
Additions	-
Transfers	1.10
As 31 March 2021	-

(4) (iii) Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software			Mining Rights	Total
	Software	Mining Rights	Total		
Gross Carrying Value					
As At 31 March 2019	0.37	-	0.37	-	0.37
Additions	0.07	0.42	0.49	-	0.49
As At 31 March 2020	0.44	0.42	0.86	-	0.86
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
As At 31 March 2021	0.44	0.42	0.86	-	0.86
Amortisation and Impairment					
As At 31 March 2019	0.26	-	0.26	-	0.26
Amortisation	0.06	-	0.06	-	0.06
As At 31 March 2020	0.32	-	0.32	-	0.32
Amortisation	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.08
As At 31 March 2021	0.38	0.02	0.40	0.02	0.40
Net Book Value					
As At 31 March 2021	0.06	0.40	0.46	0.40	0.46
As At 31 March 2020	0.12	0.42	0.54	0.42	0.54



Note:- Entire Property, Plant and Equipment are given as security against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note 23 on "Borrowings".

4 (iv) Right of Use Asset

The Company has adopted IND AS 116, Leases, and had applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial applications.

The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended 31 March 2021 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	ROU_Land
<i>Gross Carrying Value</i>	
As At 31 March 2019	-
Additions	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	22.41
Sale/Deduction	-
As At 31 March 2020	22.41
Additions	-
Sale/Deduction	-
As At 31 March 2021	22.41
<i>Accumulated Depreciation</i>	
As At 31 March 2019	-
For the year	0.99
As At 31 March 2020	0.99
For the year	0.99
As At 31 March 2021	1.98
<i>Net Book Value</i>	
As At 31 March 2021	20.43
As At 31 March 2020	21.42

(Refer Note 3c for accounting policy on leases)

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(5) Non-Current Investments	Face Value (Rs.)	No. of Shares		As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
		31st March 2021	31st March 2020		
Investments in Subsidiaries measured at Cost					
<i>Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares (fully paid up)</i>					
AXL Exploration (P) Ltd.	100.00	242,625	242,625	5.49	5.49
Anjaney Minerals Ltd.	10.00	11,000,000	11,000,000	10.62	10.62
Salanpur Sinters (P) Ltd.	10.00	6,040,000	6,040,000	6.03	6.03
Maithan Ferrous (P) Ltd.	10.00	100,000	100,000	0.10	0.10
Investments measured through OCI (FVOCI)					
<i>Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares (fully paid up)</i>					
Ideal Centre Services (P) Ltd.	10.00	1,500	1,500	-	-
<i>Investment in Quoted Equity Shares (fully paid up)</i>					
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	10.00	216,000	216,000	5.07	4.11
<i>Share in Partnership Firm LLP</i>					
Belved Property LLP (Share 18.15%)				-	-
				27.31	26.35
5.1 Aggregate Cost of Quoted Investments				5.88	5.88
Market Value of Quoted Investments				5.07	4.11
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments				22.24	22.24

(Refer Note 44 for information about fair value measurement and Note 42 for credit risk and market risk of investments)



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in crore)

(6) Other Non-Current Financial Assets	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
<i>Unsecured, Considered Good</i> Security Deposits Balance with banks held as margin money deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	32.53	32.53
	32.53	32.53

(7) Non-Current Tax Asset (Net)	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Advance Tax (Net of Provisions)	6.87	6.11
	6.87	6.11

(8) Other Non-Current Assets	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
<i>Unsecured, Considered Good</i> Capital Advances	0.78	0.85
	0.78	0.85

(9) Inventories	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Raw Materials		
- Ferro Alloys	220.62	157.66
- Power Plant	0.05	0.05
-Raw Materials in Transit	58.44	70.70
Work - In - Progress	1.52	1.34
Finished Goods	32.56	30.74
Stock-in-Trade	20.09	2.38
Slag and Waste	6.08	5.55
Stores and Spares Parts	9.15	8.51
	348.51	276.93

9.1 Inventories have been hypothecated as security against certain bank borrowings of the Company (Refer note 23).
(At lower of cost and net realisable value (Refer Note 3k for accounting policy on inventories))

(10) Current Investments	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
	No. of Units	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<i>Investments in Units of Mutual Funds - FVTPL</i>		
Aditya Birla Sunlife Arbitrage Fund	28,544,533.47	-
Axis Arbitrage Fund	16,656,074.00	-
BNP Paribas Arbitrage Fund	31,626,108.26	-
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	9,184,148.50	-
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund Dividend	8,519,994.95	-
L & T Arbitrage Fund	44,923,543.67	-
Nippon Arbitrage Fund	69,328,171.17	-
Tata Arbitrage Fund	75,509,315.95	-
	Face Value (Rs.)	No. of Debentures
Manappuram Finance Limited SR 01 NCD	1,000,000	535.00
Manappuram Finance Limited SR PPMLNCD	1,000,000	450.00
Muthoot Finance Limited	1,000,000	1,000.00
IIFL Wealth Finance Ltd - NCD	100,000	8,695.00
	787.82	-

10.1 Aggregate Cost of Quoted Investments	773.70	-
Market Value of Quoted Investments	787.82	-
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	-	-

(11) Trade Receivables	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
<i>Unsecured, Considered Good</i> Trade Receivables	436.28	280.59
	436.28	280.59

11.1 Trade Receivables have been hypothecated as security against bank borrowings of the Company (Refer note 23).
Refer Note 42 for about credit risk of trade receivables.



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in crore)

(12) Cash and Cash Equivalents	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Cash on Hand	0.15	0.14
Cheques on Hand	0.03	-
Balance with Banks	-	-
- In Current Accounts	-	-
- Debit Balances in Cash Credit Accounts	16.02	32.71
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	2.06	7.21
	-	585.00
	18.26	625.06

(Refer Note 3p for accounting policy on cash and cash equivalents)

Notes: a) Cheques on hand are cleared subsequent to the year end.

(13) Other Bank Balances (other than note 12 above)	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Bank Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and up to 12 months	6.34	0.91
Bank Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months (as margin money)	0.07	10.04
Earmarked Unpaid Dividend Accounts	0.10	0.15
	6.51	11.10

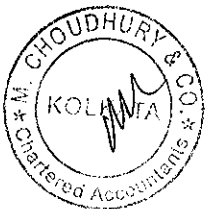
(14) Loans - Current	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
<i>Unsecured, Considered Good</i>		
Advances to Subsidiary Company	1.07	1.78
	1.07	1.78

(15) Other Current Financial Assets	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Insurance Claim Receivable	-	-
Financial Asset on Forward Contract	0.59	-
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	1.75	2.13
Staff Advance	0.23	0.25
Others	-	-
	2.57	2.38

(16) Other Current Assets	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
<i>Unsecured, Considered Good</i>		
Advance for Raw Materials & Stores	18.07	27.23
Balances with Statutory/Government Authorities	11.71	5.01
Export Incentives Receivable	10.82	10.60
Income Tax Refundable	0.09	0.09
Prepaid Expenses	0.51	1.05
Others	2.32	6.11
	43.52	50.09

Notes:

a) No advances are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no advances are due by firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or member.



(17) Share Capital

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	80,000,000	80.00	80,000,000	80.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	29,111,550	29.11	29,111,550	29.11

a) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having a face value of Rs. 10/- per share with one vote per equity share. The dividend proposed by board of directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after settling off all outside liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) Shares held by Holding Company

Name of shareholders	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
	Nos.	% of holding	Nos.	% of holding
Equity Shares				
Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd. (Formerly known as Bhagwati Syndicate (P) Ltd.)	16,186,576	55.60%	16,186,576	55.60%

Note:- Pursuant to merger of 19 companies with Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd.(Formerly known as Bhagwati Syndicate (P) Ltd.) merger order dated 3 December 2019, it has accumulated 55.60% shares of the Company. Consequently, Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd.(Formerly known as Bhagwati Syndicate (P) Ltd.) has become Holding Company with effect from the appointed date, i.e. 30 January 2018.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholders	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
	Nos.	% of holding	Nos.	% of holding
Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd. (Formerly known as Bhagwati Syndicate (P) Ltd.)	16,186,576	55.60%	16,186,576	55.60%

(18) Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Capital Reserve	1.70	1.70
Securities Premium	31.87	31.87
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	1,235.67	1,055.97
Add: Profit for the year	233.03	221.90
Add/Less: Other Comprehensive Income for the year	0.33	(0.09)
Less: Dividends paid including DDT	-	(42.11)
Closing Balance	1,469.03	1,235.67
Equity Instruments Through OCI	1,502.60	1,269.24
Opening Balance	(1.39)	0.40
Add/Less: Other Comprehensive Income for the year	0.67	(1.79)
Closing Balance	(0.72)	(1.39)
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Opening Balance	2.45	0.82
Less: Other Comprehensive Income for the year	(2.45)	1.63
Closing Balance	-	2.45
TOTAL	1,501.88	1,270.30

Capital Reserve

This reserve represents the difference between value of the net assets transferred and consideration paid for such assets in the course of amalgamation and also relates to forfeiture of shares.

Securities Premium

This reserve represents the premium on issue of shares and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained Earnings

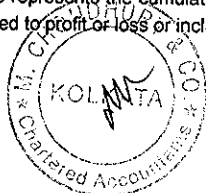
This reserve represents the cumulative profits of the Company and effects of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations. This reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income

This reserve represents the cumulative gains (net of losses) arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax. The same shall be transferred to retained earnings when those instruments are disposed off.

Cash Flow Hedge Reserve

This reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated as Cash Flow Hedges. It may be reclassified to profit or loss or included in the carrying amount of the non-financial asset in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in crore)

(19) Lease Liabilities - Non-Current	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Lease Liabilities	3.48	3.57
	3.48	3.57

The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Balance at the beginning	3.63	3.69
Adjustments	-	0.01
Interest expense during the period	0.33	0.36
Payment of lease liabilities	0.41	0.43
Balance at the year end	3.55	3.63
Current	0.07	0.07
Non-Current	3.48	3.57

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.

(20) Non-Current Provisions	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Provisions for Employee Benefits	2.80	2.79
	2.80	2.79

20.1 Movement in Provisions

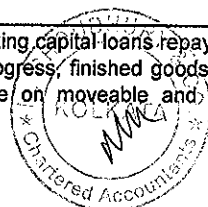
As At 31 March 2019	2.34
Provision utilised	0.19
Provision created	0.64
As At 31 March 2020	2.79
Provision utilised	0.05
Provision reversed	0.06
Provision created	0.12
As At 31 March 2021	2.80

(21) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
<i>Deferred Tax Liabilities</i>		
- Property, Plant and Equipment	30.24	30.97
- Fair Value Gain on Mutual Fund	2.47	-
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	32.71	30.97
<i>Deferred Tax Assets</i>		
- Employee Benefits	1.10	1.10
- Fair Value Gain/Loss on Investment	0.10	0.39
Gross Deferred Tax Asset	1.20	1.49
Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets) (Net)	31.51	29.48

(22) Other Non-Current Liabilities	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Deferred Government Grant	0.89	0.98
	0.89	0.98

(23) Borrowings - Current	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
<i>Working Capital Loan from Banks (Secured)</i>		
- Rupee Loan	30.44	6.77
- Foreign Currency Loan	14.70	-
	45.14	6.77

23.1 Working capital loans repayable on demand are secured by first charge and hypothecation of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods, stores and consumables, receivables, bills, etc. These are further secured by first charge on moveable and immoveable property, plant and equipment both present and future of the



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
 Company.

(Rs. in crore)

(24) Trade Payables	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Creditors	183.31	75.00
	183.31	75.00

24.1 Trade payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of two to three months.

24.2 There are no dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as at 31 March 2021. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(25) Other Current Financial Liabilities	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Current Maturities of Lease Liabilities	0.07	0.07
Financial Liability on Forward Contract	-	5.57
Creditors for Capital Goods	0.03	-
Unclaimed Dividend*	0.10	0.15
Other Liabilities		
- Employee Dues	4.89	2.60
- Liability for Expenses	16.76	15.53
	21.85	23.92

* There are no amount due for transfer to the Investors Education and Protection Fund at the year end.

(26) Provisions - Current	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Provisions for Employee Benefits	1.48	1.60
	1.48	1.60

(Refer Note 3m for accounting policy on retirement and other employee benefits)

26.1 Movement in Provisions:	
As At 31 March 2019	1.42
Provision utilised	1.31
Provision reversed	0.01
Provision created	1.50
As At 31 March 2020	1.60
Provision utilised	1.45
Provision reversed	0.01
Provision created	1.34
As At 31 March 2021	1.48

(27) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Provision for Tax (Net of Advance Tax)	14.85	5.18
	14.85	5.18

(28) Other Current Liabilities	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Current portion of Deferred Government Grant	0.09	0.09
Other Liabilities	-	-
- Statutory Dues	6.13	11.57
- Advance from Customer	11.03	3.39
- Others	51.69	58.25
	68.94	73.30



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in crore)

(29) Revenue from Operations	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
<i>Sale of Products</i>		
- Manufactured Goods		
- Ferro Alloys	1,447.99	1,579.24
- Wind Power	1.17	1.59
- Traded Goods		
- Ferro Alloys	60.49	49.72
- Manganese Ore	50.00	76.75
- Others	18.17	21.25
<i>Other Operating Revenue</i>		
- Realisation of Slag and Waste	17.68	42.62
- Forex Fluctuation Gain	10.71	33.45
- Tax Refund / Remission	4.08	3.82
- Export Incentives	9.49	22.44
	1,619.78	1,830.88

(Refer Note 3I for accounting policy on revenue recognition)

(30) Other Income	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Interest Income	8.44	4.97
Deferred Revenue Grant	0.09	0.09
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.01
Gain on Investments	14.65	46.09
Dividend Received	0.19	13.95
Insurance Claim Received	0.33	0.79
Miscellaneous Receipts	0.02	0.02
	23.72	65.92

(31) Cost of Material Consumed	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Opening Stock	157.66	121.41
Add: Purchases	783.16	958.21
	940.82	1,079.62
Less: Closing Stock	220.62	157.66
Raw Material Consumed	720.20	921.96

31.1 Raw material purchases are net of sale of unusable raw materials.

(32) Purchases of Stock In Trade	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Ferro Alloys	57.16	40.92
Manganese Ore	49.28	73.20
Others	16.60	21.86
	123.04	135.98

(33) Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work in Progress	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
<i>Stock at the end of the year</i>		
Finished Goods	32.56	30.74
Work-In-Progress	1.52	1.34
Slag and Waste	6.08	5.55
	40.16	37.63
<i>Stock at the beginning of the year</i>		
Finished Goods	30.74	37.86
Work-In-Progress	1.34	1.76
Slag and Waste	5.55	6.86
	37.63	46.48
<i>(Increase) / Decrease in stock of</i>		
Finished Goods	(1.82)	7.12
Work-In-Progress	(0.18)	0.42
Slag and Waste	(0.53)	1.31
Total (Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(2.53)	8.85



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(Rs. in crore)

(34)	Employee Benefits Expens	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
	Salaries and Wages	24.63	25.45
	Directors' Remuneration	14.76	15.28
	Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	0.90	1.00
	Staff Welfare Expenses	0.34	0.61
		40.63	42.34

(35)	Power Cost	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
	Raw Material Consumed in Power Plant	-	-
	Electricity Charges	326.16	355.46
	Electricity Duty	5.82	5.85
	Operation & Maintenance of Power Plant	-	0.07
		331.98	361.38

(36)	Finance Cost	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
	Unwinding of Interest on Lease Liabilities	0.33	0.37
	Interest on Borrowings	0.84	3.34
	Interest on Statutory Dues	0.03	-
		1.20	3.71

Note: On adoption of Ind AS 116 'Leases', the Company has recognised Right of use of assets and created lease obligation representing present value of future minimum lease payments. The unwinding of such obligation is recognised as interest expense.

(37)	Depreciation and Amortisa	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
	Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer Note 4(i))	14.55	14.64
	Depreciation on Right of Use Asset (Refer Note 4(iv))	0.99	1.11
	Amortisation on Intangible Assets (Refer Note 4(iii))	0.08	0.06
		15.62	15.81

(Refer Note 3b,3c,3e for accounting policy on depreciation and amortisations)



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(Rs. in crore)

(38) Other Expenses	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Export Expenses	38.16	33.94
Stores and Packing Materials	9.89	12.58
Packing and Forwarding Expenses	8.95	9.98
Carriage Outward	5.02	8.07
Rebate and Discounts	4.46	7.08
Other Manufacturing Expenses	8.62	5.85
Brokerage and Commission	3.05	4.47
Bank Commission and Charges	1.99	2.18
Pollution Control Expenses	4.29	3.81
Service Tax and GST Expenses	-	7.54
Repairs to Machinery	6.83	12.50
Repairs to Building	1.00	0.92
Repairs to Others	0.57	0.65
Rates and Taxes	1.12	0.82
Loss on Sale of Property Plant and Equipment	0.02	-
Professional Charges	1.11	1.33
CSR Expenses (Refer note 38.1)	6.53	6.67
Irrecoverable Balances and Debts Written Off	-	0.01
Insurance Premium	1.14	0.77
Directors' Sitting Fees	0.04	0.05
Rent *	0.30	0.23
Demurrage Charges	-	1.43
Auditors Remuneration		
- Statutory Audit Fee	0.12	0.12
- Tax Audit Fee	0.02	0.01
- Other Services	0.04	0.03
- Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Loss due to Flood	0.09	-
Forex Fluctuation Loss	1.41	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	6.15	6.59
	110.92	127.63

* Rental expense recorded for short-term leases and low value lease for the year ended 31 March 2021.



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

38.1 Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities

(i) Details of CSR expenditure:

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	6.53	6.42
(b) Amount spent during the year:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	0.07	0.21
(ii) On purposes - in cash	6.46	6.46

(ii) The various heads under which the CSR expenditure were incurred in cash is detailed as follows:

Relevant Clause of Schedule VII to the Act	Description of CSR activities	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
Clause (i) & (ii)	Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare and promoting education	0.15	0.25
Clause (i)	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare	1.85	1.13
Clause (ii)	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational training and livelihood enhancement projects*	4.03	4.56
Clause (iii)	Empowering Woman	-	0.05
Clause (iv)	Ensuring animal welfare and Environment Sustain	0.42	0.66
Clause (iii)	Measures for Reducing Inequalities faced by Socially and Economically Backward Groups.	0.03	0.02
Clause (v)	Promoting Cultural Activities	0.05	-
		6.53	6.67

* Contribution to related trust (BMA Foundation) amounting to Rs. 3.82 crore (31 March 2020 - Rs. 4.43 crore)

(39) Earnings Per Share (EPS)	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
i) Profit attributable to ordinary Equity Holder	233	222
ii) Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	29,111,550	29,111,550
iii) Weighted average potential equity shares	-	-
iv) Total weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	29,111,550	29,111,550
v) Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	80.05	76.22
vi) Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	80.05	76.22
vii) Face value Per Equity Share (Rs.)	10	10

(Refer Note 3s for accounting policy on earnings per share)



MAITHAN ALLOYS LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(40) Tax Expenses

(Rs. in crore)

40.1 Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
<i>Current Tax:</i>		
Income Tax for the year	67.85	55.45
Total Current Tax	67.85	55.45
<i>Deferred Tax:</i>		
Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	1.56	1.79
Total Deferred Tax	1.56	1.79
Total Tax Expenses	69.41	57.24

40.2 Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
The Tax (Charge) / Credit arising on Income and Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is as follows:		
Deferred Tax		
<i>On Items that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss</i>		
Remeasurement Gains/(Losses) on Defined Benefit Plans	(0.18)	0.05
Equity Instruments through OCI	(0.29)	0.24
Total	(0.47)	0.29

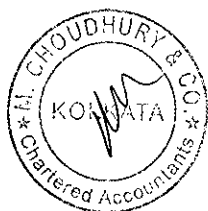
40.3 Reconciliation of effective tax rate	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Profit before tax	302.44	279.14
Income tax expense calculated @ 34.944% (2019-20: 34.944%)	105.69	97.54
Expenses disallowed	0.01	-
Effect of tax relating to expenses allowed on payment basis	0.17	(15.79)
Effect of income not taxable	(38.05)	(32.52)
Tax at differential rate	(0.07)	5.79
Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	1.56	1.79
Other differences	0.10	0.43
Tax expenses	69.41	57.24

40.4 The tax rate used for the year 2020-21 and 2019-20 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 34.944% (30% + surcharge @ 12% and education cess @ 4%) payable on taxable profits under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The effective tax rate is 22.95% (2019-20: 20.51%).

40.5 Movements in Deferred Tax (Liabilities) / Assets

The Company has accrued significant amounts of deferred tax. Significant components of Deferred tax assets & (liabilities) recognized in the Balance Sheet are as follows:

Particulars	PPE	Fair Value of Financial Instrument	Employee Benefits and Others	Total
As At 31 March 2019	(28.74)	(0.13)	0.90	(27.97)
(Charged) / credited to :				
- Profit or Loss	(2.23)	0.28	0.16	(1.79)
- Other Comprehensive Income	-	0.24	0.05	0.29
As At 31 March 2020	(30.97)	0.39	1.11	(29.48)
(Charged) / credited to :				
- Profit or Loss	0.73	(2.47)	0.17	(1.56)
- Other Comprehensive Income	-	(0.29)	(0.18)	(0.47)
As At 31 March 2021	(30.24)	(2.37)	1.10	(31.51)



41. Employee Benefit Obligations

a) Defined Contributory Plans

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
The followings recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	0.66	0.77

b) Defined Benefit Plans

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Leave Encashment	0.09	0.30	0.10	0.36
Gratuity	0.26	2.49	0.27	2.43

(Refer Note 3m for accounting policy on retirement and other employee benefits)

I. Leave Encashment

The liabilities for leave encashment are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of the expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

A. Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Present Value of the Plan Liabilities	0.39	0.46
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Net Liabilities / (Assets)	0.39	0.46

B. Expenses recognized during the year

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
As At 1 April	0.46	0.41
Current Service Cost	0.14	0.15
Net Interest	0.03	0.03
Net Impact on Profit Before Tax	0.17	0.18
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss arising from changes in-		
- Financial Assumptions	(0.01)	0.05
- Experience Adjustments	(0.18)	(0.08)
Net Gain recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(0.19)	(0.03)
Curtailment Cost	-	-
Benefits Paid	(0.05)	(0.10)
As At 31 March	0.39	0.46

C. Assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions as at the Balance Sheet date:

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Discount Rate (%)	6.95%	7.65%
Attrition Rate (%)	1.00%	1.00%
Salary Escalation Rate	6.00%	6.00%

D. Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021			Year Ended 31 March 2020		
	Change in assumption	Impact on DBO if rate increases	Impact on DBO if rate decreases	Change in assumption	Impact on DBO if rate increases	Impact on DBO if rate decreases
Discount Rate	0.50%	0.53	0.60	0.50%	0.51	0.58
Salary Escalation Rate	0.50%	0.60	0.53	0.50%	0.58	0.51

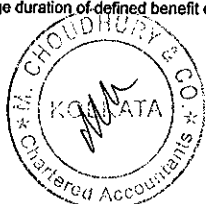
The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligations as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

E. Maturity

The defined benefit obligations shall mature as follows:

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Year 1	0.09	0.10
Year 2	0.01	-
Year 3	0.01	0.01
Year 4	0.03	0.02
Year 5	0.02	0.04
Next 5 years	0.89	0.99

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 11 years.



41. Employee Benefit Obligations (Cont..)

II. Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

A. Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Present Value of the Plan Liabilities	2.75	2.70
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Net Liabilities	2.75	2.70

(Refer Note 3m for accounting policy on retirement and other employee benefits)

B. Expenses recognized during the year

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
As At 1 April	2.70	2.15
Current Service Cost	0.41	0.44
Plan Amendments : Vested portion at the end of period(past services)	-	-
Interest Expense/ Income	0.18	0.14
Net impact on Profit Before Tax	0.59	0.58
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss arising from changes in-		
- Financial Assumptions	(0.10)	0.29
- Experience Adjustments	(0.22)	(0.11)
Net Gain recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(0.32)	0.18
Benefits Paid	(0.22)	(0.21)
As At 31 March	2.75	2.70

C. Assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions as at the Balance Sheet date:

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Discount Rate (%)	6.95%	7.70%
Attrition Rate (%)	1.00%	1.00%
Salary Escalation Rate	6.00%	6.00%

D. Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2021			Year Ended 31 March 2020		
	Change in assumption	Impact on DBO if rate increases	Impact on DBO if rate decreases	Change in assumption	Impact on DBO if rate increases	Impact on DBO if rate decreases
Discount Rate	1.00%	2.60	2.92	1.00%	2.52	2.85
Salary Escalation Rate	1.00%	2.91	2.61	1.00%	2.86	2.55

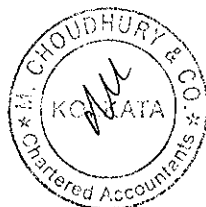
The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligations as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

E. Maturity

The defined benefit obligations shall mature as follows:

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Year 1	0.27	0.28
Year 2	0.05	0.04
Year 3	0.12	0.07
Year 4	0.18	0.12
Year 5	0.27	0.21
Next 5 years	6.18	6.08

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 11 years.



(42) Financial Risk Management

The Company has a system-based approach to risk management, anchored to policies & procedures and internal financial controls aimed at ensuring early identification, evaluation and management of key financial risks (such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk) that may arise as a consequence of its business operations as well as its investing and financing activities.

Accordingly, the Company's risk management framework has the objective of ensuring that such risks are managed within acceptable and approved risk parameters in a disciplined and consistent manner and in compliance with applicable regulations. It also seeks to drive accountability in this regard.

The Company's financial liabilities includes Borrowings, Trade Payables and Other Financial Liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Financial Assets that are derived directly from its operations.

It is the Company's policy that derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not for trading or speculative purposes.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Market Risk – Price Risk	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Continuous monitoring of performance of investments
Market Risk – Foreign Exchange	Future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets & liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Projecting cash flows and considering the forecast of fluctuation in exchange rates
Market Risk – Interest Rate	Borrowings at floating interest rates	Sensitivity analysis	Exposure to floating interest rate debt is only to the extent of Working Capital requirement.
Credit Risk	Trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Diversification of customer base
Liquidity Risk	Financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	Cash flow forecasts	Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the liabilities

The Board of Directors reviewed policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:-

(a) Market Risk**(i) Commodity Price Risk**

Alloy industry being cyclical in nature, realisations gets adversely affected during downturn. Higher input prices or higher production than the demand ultimately affects the profitability. The Company has mitigated this risk by well integrated business model.

(ii) Price Risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is not an active investor in equity markets; it continues to hold certain investments in equity for long term value accretion which are accordingly measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. Accordingly, fair value fluctuations arising from market volatility is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

The Company also invests in mutual fund schemes of leading fund houses. Such investments are susceptible to market price risk of the underlying assets, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Sensitivity

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/decreases of the market prices of the Company's investment:

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Increase by 5% (2020: 5%)*	39.64	0.21
Decrease by 5% (2020: 5%)*	(39.64)	(0.21)

* Holding all other variables constant

(iii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in the market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings obligations with floating interest rates. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in Indian Rupees linked to MCLR with floating rates of interest.

The Company invests surplus funds in Short-Term Deposits and Mutual Funds, some of which generate a tax-free return, to achieve the Company's goal of maintaining liquidity, carrying manageable risk and achieving satisfactory returns.

The exposure of the Company's Financial Liabilities to interest rate risk is as follows:

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Rupee Borrowings (Floating Rate)	30.44	6.77
Foreign Currency Loan (Fixed Rate)	14.70	-
Total	45.14	6.77



(42) Financial Risk Management (Cont...)

Sensitivity

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

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Impact on Profit Before Tax	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest expense rates – increase by 50 basis points (2020: 50 bps)*	(0.15)	(0.03)
Interest expense rates – decrease by 50 basis points (2020: 50 bps)*	0.15	0.03

* Holding all other variables constant

(iv) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's foreign currency denominated Borrowings, Creditors and Debtors. This foreign currency risk is covered by using foreign exchange forward contracts.

Since the Company has both imports as well as exports (exports are more than imports) the currency fluctuation risk is largely mitigated by matching the export inflows with import outflows. Surplus exports are hedged using simple forward exchange contracts depending on the market conditions.

The hedge mechanisms are reviewed periodically to ensure that the risk from fluctuating currency rates is appropriately managed. The following analysis is based on the gross exposure as at the reporting date which could affect the Profit or Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. The exposure summarised below is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Company as disclosed under the section on "Derivative financial instruments".

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows:-

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
	USD	Euro	USD	Euro
Trade Receivables (in INR)	324.22	0.02	96.27	47.38
Trade Payables (in INR)	114.92	-	33.50	-
Foreign currency borrowings (in INR)	14.70	-	-	-
Net Exposure (in INR)	194.60	0.02	62.77	47.38

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have no material impact on profit.

(v) Derivative Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company has entered into variety of foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. These financial exposures are managed in accordance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures.

The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its exposures in foreign currency arising from firm commitments and highly probable forecast transactions. Forward exchange contracts that were outstanding on respective reporting dates, expressed in INR:

Currency	Cross Currency	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
		Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
US Dollar	INR	-	355.99	-	205.97
Euro	INR	-	35.07	-	102.10

The aforesaid hedges have a maturity of less than 1 year from the year end.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit risk on receivables is limited as almost all domestic sales are against advance payment or letters of credit (except sale made to PSU's) and export sales are on the basis of documents against payment or letters of credit.

i) Financial Instruments and Deposits

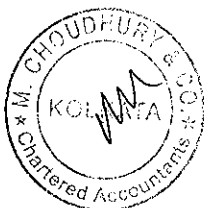
For current investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. This, therefore, results in diversification of credit risk for the Company's mutual fund investments.

With respect to the Company's investing activities, counter parties are shortlisted and exposure limits determined on the basis of their credit rating (by independent agencies), financial statements and other relevant information. Taking into account the experience of the Company over time, the counter party risk attached to such assets is considered to be insignificant.

None of the Company's Cash and Cash Equivalents, including Time Deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding Trade Receivables, Loans and Other Financial Assets (both current and non-current), there were no indications as at 31 March 2020, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

ii) Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally carrying 30 days credit terms. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically. The ageing of trade receivables as of Balance Sheet date is given below. The age analysis have been considered from the due date:



Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Neither past due nor impaired	280.61	179.55
Past due but not impaired		
Due less than 6 months	150.08	91.67
Due between 6–12 months	1.05	8.36
Due greater than 12 months	4.54	1.01
Total	436.28	280.59

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' in the above tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer. The Company based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables and hence no allowance is deemed necessary on account of Expected Credit Loss.

The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Company uses simplified approach for impairment of financial assets. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the underlying business, the Company maintains sufficient cash and liquid investments available to meet its obligation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The management also considers the cash flow projections and level of liquid assets necessary to meet these on a regular basis.

(f) Financing Arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn funding facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	44.86	83.23
	44.86	83.23

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities in INR may be drawn at any time.

The Company remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening the financial position. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of Balance Sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the Company.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Above 1 year and less than 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As At 31 March 2021				
Borrowings	45.14	-	-	45.14
Lease Liabilities	0.41	2.05	5.49	7.95
Trade Payables	183.31	-	-	183.31
Other Financial Liabilities **	21.78	-	-	21.78
Total	250.64	2.05	5.49	258.18
As At 31 March 2020				
Borrowings	6.77	-	-	6.77
Derivative Financial Liabilities	5.57	-	-	5.57
Lease Liabilities	0.41	1.23	6.55	8.19
Trade Payables	75.00	-	-	75.00
Other Financial Liabilities **	18.28	-	-	18.28
Total	106.03	1.23	6.55	113.81

** Includes other non-current and current financial liabilities but excludes current maturities of non-current borrowings and derivatives and committed interest payments on borrowings.



Maithan Alloys Ltd.
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(43) Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Company. The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and borrowings. The Company's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Gearing Ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Long-Term Borrowings including Lease Liabilities	3.48	3.57
Short-Term Borrowings and Current Maturities of Lease Liabilities	45.21	6.84
Total Borrowings (a)	48.69	10.41
Less:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	18.26	625.06
Current Investments	787.82	-
Total Cash (b)	806.08	625.06
Net Debt (c = a-b)	(757.39)	(614.65)
Total Equity (as per Balance Sheet) (d)	1,530.99	1,299.41
Total Capital (e = c + d)	773.60	684.76
Gearing Ratio (c/e)	(0.98)	(0.90)

(b) Dividends Paid and Proposed

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
(i) Final dividend (including DDT) paid for the year ended 31 March 2020 of Rs. Nil (31 March 2019 – Rs. 6.00) per fully paid share	-	21.06
(ii) Interim dividend (including DDT) paid for the year ended 31 March 2021 of Rs. Nil (31 March 2020 – Rs. 6.00) per fully paid share	-	21.06
(iii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period	17.47	-
The Board of directors have recommended dividend of Rs. 6.00 (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) per fully paid up equity shares of Rs. 10.00 each. This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.		

Notes:

a) Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability.

b) In Union Budget 2020, taxability of dividend has been changed from Corporates to recipient of dividend therefore no disclosure is made for the dividend distribution tax in respect of dividend proposed for the current year.



(44) Disclosures on Financial Instruments

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

Categories of Financial Instruments

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Note	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Financial Assets			
a) Measured at Amortised Cost *			
i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	18.26	625.06
ii) Other Bank Balances	13	6.51	11.10
iii) Trade Receivables	11	436.28	280.59
iv) Other Financial Assets	6 & 15	34.51	34.91
Sub-Total		495.56	951.66
b) Measured at Fair Value through OCI (FVOCI)			
i) Investment in Quoted Equity Shares	5	5.07	4.11
ii) Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares	5	-	-
Sub-Total		5.07	4.11
c) Measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)			
i) Investment in Mutual Fund	10	787.82	-
ii) Investment in LLP Firm	5	-	-
Sub-Total		787.82	-
d) Derivatives Measured at Fair Value			
i) Derivative Instruments	15	0.59	-
Sub-Total		0.59	-
Total Financial Assets		1,289.04	955.77
Financial Liabilities			
a) Measured at Amortised Cost			
i) Borrowings	23	45.14	6.77
ii) Lease Liabilities	19 & 25	3.55	3.64
iii) Trade Payables	24	183.31	75.00
iv) Other Financial Liabilities	25	21.78	18.28
Sub-Total		253.78	103.69
b) Derivatives Measured at Fair Value			
i) Derivative Instruments designated as Hedging Instruments	25	-	5.57
Sub-Total		-	5.57
Total Financial Liabilities		253.78	109.26

* Excludes Group Company investments Rs. 22.24 crore (P.Y. Rs. 22.24 crore) measured at cost (Refer note 5).

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

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: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(ii) Valuation Methodology

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the fair value of investment in quoted equity shares and mutual funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.
- the fair value of level 3 instruments is valued using inputs based on information about market participants assumptions and other data that are available.
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
- All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investment in Equity Instruments	5.07	-	4.11	-
Investment in LLP	-	-	-	-
Financial Asset on Forward Contract	0.59	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	5.66	-	4.11	-

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	-	3.55	-	3.64
Financial Liability on Forward Contract	-	-	5.57	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	3.55	5.57	3.64

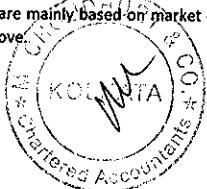
(iv) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021		As At 31 March 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	45.14	45.14	6.77	6.77
Total Financial Liabilities	45.14	45.14	6.77	6.77

The carrying amounts of all other financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

(v) Significant Estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see (ii) above.



Maithan Alloys Ltd.
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(45) Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis, with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flow.

(a) Contingent Liabilities:

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
a) Claims against the Company/ disputed liabilities not acknowledged as debt		
- Excise duty and service tax demand	3.69	3.49
b) Letters of credit issued by banks and outstanding	-	59.70
c) Bank Guarantees issued by banks and outstanding	-	57.39
d) Bill discounted backed by LC's	-	13.66

The amounts shown above represent the possible estimates arrived at on the basis of available information. The uncertainties and timing of the cash flows are dependent on the outcome of different legal processes which have been invoked by the Company or the claimants, as the case may be and, therefore, cannot be estimated accurately. The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of above contingent liabilities.

In the opinion of the management, no provision is considered necessary for the disputes mentioned above on the ground that there are fair chances of successful outcome of the appeals.

(Refer Note 3r for accounting policy on contingent liability)

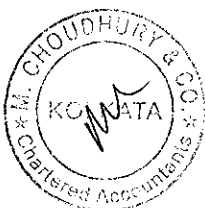
(b) Commitments:

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital commitments	-	-

(45) B. The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 5 May 2021 have approved a Composite Scheme of Arrangement ("Scheme") amongst Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings Private Limited ("MKH" or "Demerged Company" or "Transferor Company") and Anjaney Land Assets Private Limited ("ALAPL" or "Resulting Company") and Maithan Alloys Limited ("MAL" or "Transferee Company" or "Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under the provisions of Section 230 to 232 read with Section 66 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Scheme provides for the demerger of the Real Estate and Ancillary Business of MKH into ALAPL ("Part II of the Scheme") and upon effectiveness of Part II of the Scheme, amalgamation of MKH into MAL with the Appointed Date being same as the Effective Date.

The Scheme is conditional upon and subject to necessary statutory and regulatory approvals under applicable laws, including the approval of concerned stock exchange(s), Securities and Exchange Board of India and the jurisdictional National Company Law Tribunal.



Maithan Alloys Ltd.
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(46) Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacturing of " Ferro Alloys ". Revenue from other activities is not material. Accordingly, there are no reportable business segments as per Ind AS 108.

Additional information:

46.1 Geographical Information

(Rs. in crore)

1	Revenue from External Customers	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
	- Within India	653.57	795.04
	- Outside India	941.93	976.13
	Total	1,595.50	1,771.17
2	Non-Current Assets	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
	- Within India	200.86	215.19
	- Outside India	-	-
	Total	200.86	215.19

46.2 For product wise information refer note 29.

46.3 The Company is not reliant on revenue from transactions with any single external customer.

(47) Assets Pledged as Security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for borrowings are:

Particulars	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
First Charge		
<i>Current</i>		
Trade Receivables	436.28	280.59
Inventories	348.51	276.93
	784.79	557.52
<i>Non-Current</i>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	172.32	185.17
	172.32	185.17
Total Assets Pledged as Security	957.11	742.69

(48) Related Party Disclosures

a) Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

- I **Holding Company**
 - 1 Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd. (Formerly known as Bhagwati Syndicate (P) Ltd.)
- II **Subsidiary Companies**
 - 1 AXL Exploration (P) Ltd.
 - 2 Anjaney Minerals Ltd.
 - 3 Salanpur Sinters (P) Ltd.
 - 4 Maithan Ferrous (P) Ltd.
- III **Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)**

In accordance with "Ind AS 24- "Related Party disclosures" and The Companies Act, 2013 following personnel are considered as

KMP

- 1 Mr. S. C. Agarwalla Chairman and Managing Director
- 2 Mr. Subodh Agarwalla Whole-time Director and Chief Executive Officer
- 3 Mr. Parasanta Chattopadhyay Non-executive Director

IV Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel

- 1 Mr. Sudhanshu Agarwalla

V Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence

- 1 BMA Foundation



(48) Related Party Disclosures (Cont...)

b) Transactions during the year with Related Parties

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Types of Transactions	Subsidiaries		Enterprises Influenced by KMP		Key Management Personnel and their Relatives	
		2020 - 21	2019 - 20	2020 - 21	2019 - 20	2020 - 21	2019 - 20
1	Services Received Mr. Sudhanshu Agarwalla	-	-	-	-	5.17	5.49
2	Remuneration Paid Mr. S. C. Agarwalla Mr. Subodh Agarwalla	-	-	-	-	8.20 6.56	8.49 6.79
3	Sitting Fees Mr. Parasanta Chattopadhyay	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.01
4	Purchase of Shares Maithan Ferrous Pvt. Ltd.	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
5	CSR Expenses BMA Foundation	-	-	3.82	4.43	-	-
6	Loans / Advances given / (refund) BMA Foundation Anjaney Minerals Ltd. AXL Exploration (P) Ltd.	- (0.75) 0.04	- 0.75 0.04	-	-	-	-
7	Rent Paid Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd.	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
8	Reimbursement of Expenses BMA Foundation	0.00	-	-	-	-	-

Balance Outstanding :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Subsidiaries		Enterprises Influenced by KMP		Key Management Personnel and their relatives	
		As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
1	Remuneration Payable Mr. S. C. Agarwalla Mr. Subodh Agarwalla	-	-	-	-	1.69 1.21	0.50 0.48
2	Other Payables Mr. Sudhanshu Agarwalla	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.36
3	Loans and Advances - Current AXL Exploration (P) Ltd. Anjaney Minerals Ltd.	1.07 -	1.03 0.75	-	-	-	-

d) Compensation to Key Management Personnel

Sl. No.	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1	Short Term Employee Benefits	-	-
2	Post Employment Benefits*	14.76	15.29
3	Other Long Term Benefits*	-	-
		14.76	15.29

* Post employment benefits and long term employee benefits are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation for the company as a whole and hence segregation is not available.

(49) Entitles in Promoter/Promoter Group Holding 10% or More Shareholding

Name of the Parties:

- Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd. (Formerly known as Bhagwati Syndicate (P) Ltd.)
- Maithan Smelters (P) Ltd. (Merged with Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd. during the year 19-20)
- H. S. Consultancy (P) Ltd. (Merged with Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd. during the year 19-20)

b) Transactions during the year with the Parties

Sl. No.	Types of Transactions	Transactions		Balances	
		2020 - 21	2019 - 20	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1	Dividend Paid Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd. (Formerly known as Bhagwati Syndicate (P) Ltd.) Maithan Smelters (P) Ltd. H. S. Consultancy (P) Ltd.	-	9.97 3.24 1.96	-	-
2	Rent Paid Ma Kalyaneshwari Holdings (P) Ltd. (Formerly known as Bhagwati Syndicate (P) Ltd.)	0.06	-	-	-

(50) Due to outbreak of COVID 19 globally and in India, the Company's management has made business and financial risks assessments, and believes that the impact is likely to be short term in nature. The management does not see any medium to long term risks in the company's ability to continue as going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future period.

(51) The previous year figures have been reclassified and regrouped where considered necessary to confirm to this year's presentations.

The accompanying notes 1 to 51 are an integral part of the financial statements.


In terms of our report attached

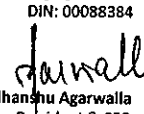
For M. Choudhury & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 3021887

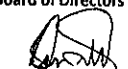
D. Choudhury
Partner
Membership No.: 052066
Place: Kolkata
Date: 05 May 2021

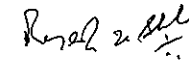


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


S. C. Agarwalla
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00088384


Sudhanshu Agarwalla
President & CFO


Subodh Agarwalla
Whole-time Director & CEO
DIN: 00339855


Rajesh K. Shah
Company Secretary