

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Bhushan Steel (South) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bhushan Steel (South) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, but does not include the, financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other

information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in

internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 3 below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;

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

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

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There was no amount which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") during the year, with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") during the year, with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on such audit procedures, we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year therefore, reporting regarding compliance of Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
3. The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail facility (edit log) and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with. Further, during the course of audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
4. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
The Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year, therefore no compliance under section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is required;

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263
UDIN:

Date: June 04, 2025

Place: Noida (Delhi – NCR)

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bhushan Steel (South) Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Referred to in paragraph 1 of our report on the other legal and regulatory requirements)

- (i) The Company does not have any property, plant & equipment, right of use assets, immovable property and intangible assets. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventories and working capital limit facility from any lender. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) Based on the books of account examined by us and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, the Company has no transaction with respect to loan, investment, guarantee and security covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amount which are deemed to be deposits covered under sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended) during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Company has no operations, therefore maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Act read with companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, is not applicable to the Company. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) a. According to the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed income tax with the appropriate authority. Other statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value Added tax, Cess and other statutory dues are not applicable to the Company. There were no undisputed outstanding statutory dues as at the yearend for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
b. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, there were no transactions which have not recorded in the books of account, have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the

year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- (ix) a. The Company did not have any outstanding loan or borrowing. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b. According to information and explanations given by the management, the Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c. The Company has not obtained any term loan during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- d. The Company has not raised funds on short term basis during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- e. The Company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) a. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) a. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c. As reported to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details for the same have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them during the year and hence provision of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) a. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b. In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- c. In our opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- d. According to the representation given to us, there are five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses ₹ 8.99 Lakhs in the current financial year and ₹ 2.09 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company is not required to spent any amount under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 towards Corporate Social Responsibility. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263
UDIN:

Date: June 04, 2025
Place: Noida (Delhi – NCR)

Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bhushan Steel (South) Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of our report on the other legal and regulatory requirements)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Bhushan Steel (South) Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over the financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263
UDIN:

Date: June 04, 2025
Place: Noida (Delhi – NCR)

Bhushan Steel (South) Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

		(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	0.00	0.00
Total non-current assets		0.00	0.00
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	9.11	17.31
(b) Other Current assets	5	0.10	0.10
Total current assets		9.21	17.41
Total assets		9.21	17.41
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	6	130.00	130.00
(b) Other equity	7	(124.64)	(115.65)
Total Equity		5.36	14.35
II Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other liabilities	8	3.85	3.06
Total current liabilities		3.85	3.06
Total equity and liabilities		9.21	17.41
The accompanying notes are forming part of financial statements	1-20		

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263

Place: Noida (Delhi - NCR)
Date: June 4, 2025

Sandeep Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN : 07071894)
Place : Kolkata

Neha Harlalka
Director
(DIN : 08049901)
Place : Mumbai

Bhushan Steel (South) Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended March 2025

		(₹ in Lakhs except EPS)	
Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 2025	For the year ended March 2024
I Revenue			
(a) Other Income	9	-	-
Total income		-	-
II Expenses:			
(a) Other expenses	10	8.99	2.09
Total expenses		8.99	2.09
III Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(8.99)	(2.09)
IV Exceptional items		-	-
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III+IV)		(8.99)	(2.09)
VI Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax		-	-
(b) Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
VII Profit/ (loss) for the period (V-VI)		(8.99)	(2.09)
VIII Other comprehensive income			
(a) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(b) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the period (VII+VIII)		(8.99)	(2.09)
X Earnings per share [having face value of ₹ 10 each]			
Basic (₹)	11	(0.69)	(0.16)
Diluted (₹)	11	(0.69)	(0.16)
The accompanying notes are forming part of the financial statements	1-20		

As per our report of even date attached

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263

Sandeep Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN : 07071894)
Place : Kolkata

Neha Harlalka
Director
(DIN : 08049901)
Place : Mumbai

Place: Noida (Delhi - NCR)
Date: June 4, 2025

Bhushan Steel (South) Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 2025

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 2025	For the year ended March 2024
(A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit/(loss) after taxes	(8.99)	(2.09)
Adjustments for:		
Non-Cash Items	-	-
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	(8.99)	(2.09)
Change in Working Capital:		
Trade & Other Receivables	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	0.79	2.07
	0.79	2.07
Cash generated from operations	(8.20)	(0.02)
Direct taxes paid	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(8.20)	(0.02)
(B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
	-	-
Net cash generated in Investing Activities	-	-
(C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
	-	-
Net cash generated/(used) in Financing Activities	-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(8.20)	(0.02)
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	17.31	17.32
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer note no 3)	9.11	17.31

Note : The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared in accordance with 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The accompanying notes are forming part of the interim financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263

Sandeep Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN : 07071894)
Place : Kolkata

Neha Harlalka
Director
(DIN : 08049901)
Place : Mumbai

Place: Noida (Delhi - NCR)
Date: June 4, 2025

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes during the Year	(₹ in Lakhs) Balance as at March 31, 2025
Equity Share Capital	130.00	-	130.00
For detail of changes, Refer Note - 5			

	Balance as at April 01, 2023	Changes during the Year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Equity Share Capital	130.00	-	130.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Reserves and Surplus - Retained Earnings	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	(₹ in Lakhs) Total Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2023	(113.56)	-	(113.56)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(2.09)	-	(2.09)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(115.65)	-	(115.65)

Balance as at April 01, 2024	(115.65)	-	(115.65)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(8.99)	-	(8.99)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(124.64)	-	(124.64)

Retained earnings - Retained earnings are profits earned by the Company after transfer to general reserve and payment of dividend to shareholders including tax thereon, if any.

The accompanying notes are forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263

Place: Noida (Delhi - NCR)
Date: June 4, 2025

Sandeep Bhattacharya Director (DIN : 07071894) Place : Kolkata	Neha Harialka Director (DIN : 08049901) Place : Mumbai
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BHUSHAN STEEL (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES

forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Company Information

Bhushan Steel (South) Ltd ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated in India under the provisions of Companies Act. The address of registered office is The Mire Corporate Suites, Ground Floor, Block A & O, Old Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi - 110065 India. The company is a subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended time to time.

Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Ind AS is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard required a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 and authorized for issue on June 4, 2025.

Material Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except certain items that are measured at fair value as explained in accounting policies.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability, if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

These financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('₹'), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Lakhs (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

In the preparation of financial statements, the Company makes judgements in the application of accounting policies; and estimates and assumptions which affects carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of financial statements, which may cause material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of provisions and contingent liabilities:

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements.

2. Summary of Material accounting policies

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

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All the other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities respectively.

NOTES**forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****b) Income Taxes****Current tax**

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

Current tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised 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 is offset against current tax liabilities if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement

of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

c) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises when there is a presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when inflow of economic benefits is probable, related asset is disclosed.

NOTES**forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****d) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares during the year.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

f) Fair value measurement

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability, if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices /net asset value (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

g) Financial instruments**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial instrument (except trade receivables) are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a significant financing component in accordance with Ind AS 115 for pricing adjustments embedded in the contract. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below:

Non-derivative financial assets

Subsequent measurement**Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

A financial asset is measured at the amortised 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
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Other financial assets: In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and

NOTES

forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

De-recognition of financial assets: A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement: Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities: A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition 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 or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments: Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

3. INVESTMENTS

NON-CURRENT	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
a. Investments in ordinary shares (unquoted)		
Tata Steel Support Services Limited (Formerly known as Bhushan Steel (Orissa) Limited) - 10 equity shares (March 31, 2025) of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (March 31, 2024: 10 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each) ^	0.00	0.00
Tata Steel Technical Services Limited (Formerly known as Bhushan Steel Madhya Bharat Limited) - 10 equity shares (March 31, 2025) of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (March 31, 2024: 10 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each) ^	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00
Other disclosures		
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	0.00	0.00
Aggregate value of impairment in value of unquoted investments	0.00	0.00

^ value less than a thousand.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CURRENT	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Cash in hand	-	-
(b) Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	9.11	17.31
	9.11	17.31

5. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

CURRENT	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good)		
(a) Advance Recoverable		
Unsecured, considered doubtful*	75.00	75.00
Less:- Provision on doubtful Advances	(75.00)	(75.00)
(b) Others	0.10	0.10
	0.10	0.10

* A sum of ₹ 75 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 75 Lakhs) was advance given in earlier years, the repayment due thereafter could not be realised and consequently full amount was provided for as doubtful of recovery. Refer note no. 19.

6. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	(₹ in Lakhs)			
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024		
a) Authorised:				
20,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (March 31, 2024: 20,00,000 shares of ₹ 10/- each)	200.00	200.00		
10,00,000 pereference shares of ₹ 10/- each (March 31, 2024: 10,00,000 shares of ₹ 10/- each)	100.00	100.00		
	300.00	300.00		
b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:				
13,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (March 31, 2024: 13,00,000 shares of ₹ 10/- each)	130.00	130.00		
	130.00	130.00		
c) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period/year.				
	As at March 31, 2025			
	As at March 31, 2024			
Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	13,00,000	130.00	13,00,000	130.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back / cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	13,00,000	130.00	13,00,000	130.00

d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of ₹ 10/- each per share (March 31, 2024: ₹ 10/- each). Each shareholder is eligible for one vote for every share held and are entitled to dividend declared from time to time. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

e) Details of the Shareholders holding more than 5% share in the Company

Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Particulars	Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
Tata Steel Limited ("Holding company")*	13,00,000	100.00%	13,00,000	100.00%
Total	13,00,000	100.00%	13,00,000	100.00%

*Including Nominees Shares

f) Details of the Promoters Equity Shareholding

Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Particulars	Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
Tata Steel Limited ("Holding company")	13,00,000	100.00%	13,00,000	100.00%

Note: There is no change in % of shareholding of promoters during the current year and previous year.

7. OTHER EQUITY

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(115.65)	(113.56)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(8.99)	(2.09)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the period/year	(124.64)	(115.65)

(i) **Retained earnings** - Retained earnings are profits earned by the Company after transfer to general reserve and payment of dividend to shareholders including tax thereon, if any.

8. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

CURRENT

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) TDS Payable	0.45	0.14
(b) Expenses & Other Payable	3.40	2.92
	3.85	3.06

Bhushan Steel (South) Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. OTHER INCOME

		(₹ in Lakhs)
	For the year ended March 2025	For the year ended March 2024
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
	-	-

10. OTHER EXPENSES

		(₹ in Lakhs)
	For the year ended March 2025	For the year ended March 2024
(a) Rates and taxes	0.38	0.18
(b) Legal and professional charges	7.58	0.90
(c) Payment to Auditors:		
- Statutory Audit fees	0.89	0.89
(d) Miscellaneous Expenses	0.10	0.10
(e) Bank Charges	0.04	0.02
	8.99	2.09

11. EARNING PER SHARE

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 2025	For the year ended March 2024
(a) Profit/ (loss) for the year (₹ in Lakhs)	(8.99)	(2.09)
(b) Face value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00
(c) Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year (No.)	13,00,000	13,00,000
Less: Cancelled during the year (No.)	-	-
Add: Issued during the year (No.)	-	-
Number of equity shares at the end of the year (No.)	13,00,000	13,00,000
(d) Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted) *	13,00,000	13,00,000
(e) Effect of dilution	-	-
(f) Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	13,00,000	13,00,000
Z Earning Per Share:		
Basic (₹ / share) [(a)/(c)]	(0.69)	(0.16)
Diluted (₹/ share) [(a)/(c)]	(0.69)	(0.16)

12. Employee benefits

There is no employee, hence no provision recognised for retirement benefits.

13. Segment Reporting

According to AS 108, identification of operating segments is based on Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) approach for making decision about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. The company is yet to initiate its operations and therefore disclosure requirement of Ind AS 108 is not applicable.

14. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and description of relationship

A Relationship

i) Entity having significant influence over the holding company

Tata Sons Private Limited

ii) Holding Company

Tata Steel Limited

iii) Fellow Subsidiary ^

Tata Steel Technical Services Limited (Formerly known as Bhushan Steel Madhya Bharat Ltd)

^ where transactions has taken placed during the year.

iv) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Sandeep Bhattacharya appointed as Additional Director (w.e.f. January 2, 2025)

Mr. Sanjib Nanda (ceased from September 1, 2024)

Mr. Pratik Chatterjee

Ms. Neha Harlalka

B Transaction carried out with related parties referred in 'A' above in ordinary course of business.

Transactions	Period Ended	Tata Steel Technical Services Limited	Tata Steel Limited	Tata Sons Private Limited
Expenses	March 31, 2025	-	0.97	0.10
	March 31, 2024	-	-	0.10
Balances	March 31, 2025	-	0.45	0.20
	March 31, 2024	0.17	-	0.10

15. Financial Instruments - Fair value and Risk management

i. Fair value Measurement

A Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

		(₹ in Lakhs)			
		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Measured at	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized Cost	9.11	9.11	17.31	17.31
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings					
Other Financial liabilities	Amortized Cost	3.85	3.85	3.06	3.06

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

B) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note (A) above has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities [Level 1 measurements] and lowest priority to unobservable inputs [Level 3 measurements]. The Company has not valued any financial instrument at fair value in current year and in previous year.

The categories used are as follows:-

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;

Level 2: Directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a net asset value or valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

ii. Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents which it derives directly from its operations.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analyzing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, investments, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

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

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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

As at March 31, 2025						(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	3.85	-	-	-	3.85

As at March 31, 2024						
Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	3.06	-	-	-	3.06

C. Market Risk

a. Interest rate risk

The Company has not borrowed or advanced any funds. Therefore exposure to interest rate risk is insignificant.

b. Foreign currency risk

The Company has no outstanding exposure in foreign currency at the end of the reporting period. Therefore exposure to foreign currency risk is insignificant.

c. Price risk

The Company does not have any risk from changes in commodities prices or equity prices.

16. Disclosure of Ratios

				As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	(₹ Lakhs) Reason for variation more than 25%
Current ratio	(Current Assets / Current Liability)	in times	2.39		5.69	Due to repayment of liabilities
Debt / Equity ratio	(Total debt / Shareholder's Equity)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Debt service coverage ratio	(Earning available for debt service / Debt service)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Return on equity ratio	(Net profit after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity)	in times	Negative		Negative	
Inventory Turnover ratio	(Sales / Average Inventory)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Trade receivable turnover ratio	(Net credit sales / Average accounts receivable)	in %	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Trade payable turnover ratio	(Net credit Purchases / Average Trade Payable)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Net capital turnover ratio	(Net Sales / Average working capital) (in times)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Net profit ratio	(Net Profit / Net Sales)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	No revenue during the year
Return on capital employed	(Earning before interest & taxes / Capital employed)		Negative		Negative	
Return on investment	(Income generated from invested funds / Average invested funds)	in %	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable

17. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company is not required to spend any amount under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

18. Capital Management

(₹ in Lakhs)

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity as given below:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	-	-
Total debts	-	-
Equity	130.00	130.00
Other Equity	(124.64)	(115.65)
Total Capital	5.36	14.35
Net debt to total equity	-	-

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. However, the company does not have any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

19. Contingent Liabilities, Capital Commitments and Other Matter

There are no contingent liabilities, contingent assets or capital commitments as identified or assessed by the management of the company in the current year and in the previous year.

An Advance of ₹ 75 lakhs was given by Bhushan Steel (South) Limited (BSSL) to BNR Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. ('BNR') by way of issuance of a cheque. The said cheque was encashed by BNR on January 15, 2015. In 2018, after the Acquisition of Bhushan Steel Limited (erstwhile holding company of BSSL), the new Board of Directors and the new management was constituted. The new management of BSSL in the course of regularizing the affairs of the Company, ascertained that the said Loan had been advanced without any security, and in the absence of any appropriate approvals and compliances/documentation, as required under the law. Pursuant to the approval of the Board, a Recall Notice dated August 20, 2018, calling upon BNR and its current directors to repay the said Loan amount along with an interest at the rate of 18% per annum. However, in response issued by BNR, the contents of the Notice were denied.

The BNR has till date failed to repay the Loan and that BSSL had filed a civil suit to recover the said amount of ₹ 75 lakhs along with interest. BNR had filed a counter claim of ₹ 115 Lakhs in the Case, wherein they have erroneously stated that the money of ₹ 75 lakhs as was advanced by BSSL to BNR was towards purchase of 95,000 number of shares of Bhushan Infrastructure Private Limited from BNR at the rate of Rs. 200 per share, being preference shares with 20% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares for a total cost of ₹ 190 Lakhs. The matter is presently pending adjudication before Patiala House Courts, New Delhi.

It has been decided by the management based on the best estimates that there will be no outflow and therefore it has not been show as contingent liability. Advance of ₹ 75 lakhs given to BNR has already been provided in the books of accounts.

20. Others

- (a) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.
- (b) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current year and the previous year.
- (c) The Company does not have any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961). Also, there are nil previously unrecorded income and related assets.
- (d) During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, other than the transactions undertaken in the normal course of business and in accordance with extant regulatory guidelines as applicable.
- (i) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (e) The Company has no subsidiary, therefore clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable on the Company.
- (f) During the current year and previous year, the Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (g) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other Lender.
- (h) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Properties Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (i) During the current year and previous year, no Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (j) The company does not have any charges or satisfactions yet to be registered with the registrar of the companies beyond the statutory period.

As per our report of even date attached

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Chanderkant Choraria
Partner
Membership No. 521263

Place: Noida (Delhi - NCR)
Date: June 4, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandeep Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN : 07071894)
Place : Kolkata

Neha Harlalka
Director
(DIN : 08049901)
Place : Mumbai