
Directors' Report 2024 -25

Dear Members,

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting the Thirteenth (13th) Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company along with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended on 31st March 2025.

1. Financial Results

The financial performance of the Company, for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025 is summarised below:

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	2024-25	2023-24
Total Income	6.10	65,565.98
Earnings before Interest, Depreciation & Tax	(14.60)	(735.34)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation	(10.85)	(565.84)
Profit / (Loss) After Taxation	(30.65)	(414.43)
Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	(0.11)	(1.52)

2. Review of Operations

During the financial year under review, sales for FY 2024-25 was Rs. Nil as compared to Rs 65,565.98 Lakhs in the previous year, i.e. an decrease of 100 %. In Quantitative terms, sales for FY 2024-2025 was Nil MT as compared to 22283.14 MT in the previous year, i.e. an decrease of 100%

3. Outlook for Financial Year 2025-26

We expect that the markets shall remain steady during FY 2025-26 even though there are some uncertainties due to the Ukraine War and upsurge in commodity prices and high inflation. The domestic market is expected to grow in line with the GDP growth of the country. The export market shall remain subdued due to various quota restrictions in the EU market.

4. Subsidiaries/ Associates / Joint Venture

The Company do not have any subsidiary, associate and joint ventures.

5. Dividend

In view of reduced profits and the need to conserve funds for Capital Expenditure, the Directors have decided not to declare dividend for the year.

6. Transfer to Reserves

No amount has been transferred to Reserves during the year under review.

7. Share Capital

The paid up Equity Share Capital of the Company was Rs. 2730 Lakhs as on 31st March, 2025 which is same as in the previous year as on 31st March 2025.

8. Deposits

The Company has not accepted or renewed any amount falling within the purview of provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act 2013 (“the Act”) read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014 during the year under review.

9. Material Changes and Commitments

During the year, the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, vide its order dated April 29, 2025 sanctioned the Scheme of Demerger of Stainless Steel Cold Finished Bars And Wires Undertaking of Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited (Demerged Company), on a going concern basis into Mukand Limited (Holding Company) pursuant to Sections 230 to 232 read with Section 52 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The said Scheme of Demerger was made effective on May 12, 2025 from Appointed Date i.e. April 01, 2024.

10. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees and Investments

The Company has neither given any loans/guarantees to any other entities during the financial year.

11. Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions entered into by the Company during the financial year which attracted the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 as all related party transactions that were entered into by the Company during the year were on an arm’s length basis and were in the ordinary course of the Company’s business. Hence there are no transactions which are required to be disclosed in Form AOC-2.

12. Director's Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company hereby state and confirm that:

- i. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and no material departures have been made there from;
- ii. the directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company for the financial year ended as at 31st March, 2025 and of the profit of the Company for the said period;
- iii. the directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- iv. the directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- v. the Company being an unlisted public company, is not required to lay down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company; and
- vi. the directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

13. Annual Return

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, Annual Return for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025 is prepared as per the provisions of Section 92(3) of the Act, and Rule 12 of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014. The Company is required to host a copy of annual return on the website, if any of the Company and a web link of the same to be given in the Directors' Report. Since, the company doesn't have any website hence the Company is not required to host the same.

14. Board of Directors & Key Managerial Personnel

A. Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors of the Company consisted of Four (4) directors. The composition of Board of Directors as on March 31, 2025 is as given in the table below.

Sr. No.	Name of the Director	Category
1	Mr. Arvind M. Kulkarni	Director & Chief Executive Officer
2	Mr. Vipul M. Mashruwala	Non Executive Director
3	Mr. R. Sankaran	Independent Director
4	Mrs. Meeta Khalsa	Independent Director

Mr. Vipul M. Mashruwala retire by rotation and being eligible offer himself for reappointment. The Board recommends his reappointment.

B. Key Managerial Personnel:

Mr. Arvind M. Kulkarni, Chief Executive Officer, is not drawing remuneration from the Company.

Mr. Dhanesh K Goradia is Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Rajendra Sawant is the Company Secretary of the Company.

Non executive Directors of the Company does not draw any remuneration from the Company. The sitting fees payable to the Directors for attending the meetings, is as tabled below :-

Sr. No.	Nature of Meeting	Sitting Fee per meeting (Rs.)
1	Board Meeting	40,000/-
3	Meeting of Independent Directors	10,000/-

15. Declaration of Independence

The Independent Directors of the Company have submitted their Declaration of Independence, as required under the provisions of Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 stating that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the said Act.

16. Board Meetings

The Board of Directors of the Company met 5 times during the year under review on May 14, 2024, July 19, 2024, August 2, 2024, November 07, 2024, and February 07, 2025. All the Directors attended all the meetings. The time gap between two Board Meetings was not more than the time prescribed by the law i.e. 120 days.

17. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Dissolution/Disbanding of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 135(9) of the Companies Act, 2013(the Act), inserted vide Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020 effective from 22nd January, 2021, where the amount to be spent by a Company under sub-section (5) does not exceed fifty lakh rupees, the requirement under sub-section (1) for constitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) Committee shall not be applicable and the functions of such Committee provided under aforesaid section shall, in such cases, be discharged by the Board of Directors of such Company.

Due to Losses incurred during the previous years, there was no requirement for CSR expenditure for FY2024-25.

18. Risk Management Policy

The process of identification and evaluation of various risks inherent in the business environment and the operations of the Company and initiation of appropriate measures for prevention and/or mitigation of the same are dealt with by the concerned operational heads under the overall supervision of the Board of Directors of the Company. Key business risks and their mitigation are considered in the annual/strategic business plans and in periodic management reviews, adequacy of which has periodically assessed by the Board of Directors.

19. Adequacy of Internal Financial Controls

Adequate systems for internal controls provide assurances on the efficiency of operations, security of assets, statutory compliance, appropriate authorization, reporting and recording transactions. The scope of the audit activity is broadly guided by the annual audit plan approved by the top management. The Internal Auditor prepares regular reports on the review of the systems and procedures and monitors the actions to be taken.

20. Performance Evaluation of the Board

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, a separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual directors, including the Chairman of the Board who were evaluated on parameters such as level of engagement, contribution, openness to new ideas, risk management compliances, independence of judgement, and safeguarding the interests of the Company. The performance evaluation of the Independent directors was carried out by the entire Board. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Director. The directors have expressed satisfaction with the evaluation process.

21. A. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo

Information relating to energy conservation and technology absorption and Foreign exchange, as required to be disclosed under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 8 (3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025 is as under:

a) Energy Consumption:

The major manufacturing of the company is vendored out to Mukand Ltd. Hence, there is nothing to report in this clause.

b) Technology Absorption:

Nil.

c) Foreign Exchange:

Foreign Exchange earnings for the year were Rs Nil (Rs. 14549.58 Lakhs for FY 23-24); and the Foreign exchange outgo was Rs. Nil (Rs 323.63 for FY 23-24).

B. Particulars of Employees

During the year under review provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) and rule 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 were not applicable to the Company.

22. Presentation of Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025 have been disclosed as per Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) from April 1, 2017.

23. Auditors

A. Cost Auditors:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, your Company has been carrying out audit of cost records relating to processes of Special, Alloy Steel and Stainless Steel Bars.

The Board of Directors at their meeting held on 14th May, 2024 appointed CMA Y R Doshi & Co., as Cost auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 45,000/- and reimbursement of travelling and other out of pocket expenses plus taxes as applicable.

Further, as per the provisions of Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration to the Cost Auditor, approved by the Board is required to be ratified by the shareholders. In this regard, the necessary resolution for ratification of remuneration to the Cost Auditor is included in the Notice of 13th AGM for seeking approval of the members.

B. Secretarial Auditor:

As per the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on August 2, 2024 had appointed, **M/s. Anant B. Khamankar & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries, (Membership No: FCS 3198)**, to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the **Financial Year 2024-25**. The

Secretarial Audit Report for the year under review does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by the Secretarial Auditor.

The Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 is annexed to this report as *Annexure A*.

C. Statutory Auditors:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under, the current auditors of the Company, M/s. DHC & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 103525W) were appointed by the shareholders at the 10th Annual General Meeting held on August 09, 2022 to hold office until the conclusion of the 15th AGM.

The Statutory Auditors in their Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by the Statutory Auditor.

24. Significant and Material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts:

During the year, no significant and material orders were passed by any of the Regulators or Courts except as mentioned in para 9 above.

25. Disclosure as per Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

The Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

During the year under review, no complaints were received by the Committee formed under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

26. Confirmation of Compliance of Secretarial Standards:

The Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards during the year under review.

27. Details in Respect of Frauds Reported by Auditors Pursuant to Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013

During the year under report there were no incidences of fraud against the Company reported by Auditors.

28. Details of application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

During the year under report there was no application made or any proceeding was pending against the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

29. Acknowledgement:

The Board of Directors thanks the Banks, Central and State Government Authorities, Shareholders, Customers, Suppliers, Employees and Business Associates for their continued co-operation and support to the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 15th May, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Sd/-
Arvind M. Kulkarni
Director & CEO
DIN: 01656086

Sd/-
Vipul M Mashruwala
Director
DIN: 0337914

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025.

[PURSUANT TO SECTION 204(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 & RULE 9 OF THE COMPANIES
(APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014]

To,
The Members,
MUKAND SUMI METAL PROCESSING LIMITED
Bajaj Bhavan, 3rd Floor,
Jamnalal Bajaj Marg,
226, Nariman Point,
Mumbai - 400 021
Maharashtra, India.

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of the Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2025 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2025 according to the provisions of:

- i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings, as applicable to the Company;
- v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') are not applicable to Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited as it is an unlisted public company:
 1. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 2. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 3. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 4. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;
 5. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;
 6. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993;
 7. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;
 8. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;
 9. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; and



10. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations 2018

vi. **OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS:**

- a) The Factories Act, 1948;
- b) Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951;
- c) Labour Laws applicable in the State of Maharashtra;
- d) Acts prescribed under prevention and control of pollution;
- e) Acts prescribed under environmental protection;
- f) Trade Marks Act, 1999 & Copy right Act, 1957;
- g) Acts as prescribed under Shop and Establishment Act of various local authorities

We have relied on the representations made by the Company, its Officers and Reports of the Statutory Auditor for the systems and mechanism framed by the Company for compliances under other Acts, Laws and Regulations applicable to the Company.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in accordance with the timeline stipulated under the Companies Act, 2013.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minute book, while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as a part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the period under audit, as per above referred laws, rules, regulations and standards, the following are the specific events/actions:

1. The Company had appointed Ms. Meeta Khalsa (DIN: 09087533) as a Woman Director on 20th October 2022 i.e. within 2 months 10 days, after the date of cessation of previous Woman Director, however the DIR-12 form in this regard was filed on 20th April 2023.

The Company had received an Order No. ROC/MUM/Adj/2024-25/Section 149(1)/5855, dated January 30, 2025 passed by the Registrar of Companies Mumbai, with respect to a violation of Section 149(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Company. The Registrar of Companies imposed a penalty of ₹1,19,500/- (Rupees One Lakh Twenty Nine Thousand Five Hundred) on the Company and ₹1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh) each on its officers in default.

The Company filed an appeal on 12th March 2025, challenging the penalty imposed under Section 454(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, for non-compliance with the requirement of appointing a women director within three months of the resignation of the previous women director. While the company did appoint Ms. Meeta Khalsa (DIN: 09087533) as the new women director within the prescribed timeframe, the filing of the requisite DIR-12 form was delayed due to technical issues with the digital signature registration. Despite repeated attempts, the form could not be uploaded until the DSC was successfully registered. The company had initiated the filing process well before receiving the show-cause notice, and all necessary actions were taken to comply with statutory requirements. This appeal seeks to challenge the penalty imposed, with supporting documentation provided as evidence of the Company's efforts to comply with the legal provisions and to set aside or reduce the penalty imposed by the Adjudicating Officer.

As on date, the Company is awaiting a reply from the Regional Director Mumbai.

FOR ANANT B KHAMANKAR & CO.
COMPANY SECRETARIES



ANANT B KHAMANKAR
PROPRIETOR
FCS No. - 3198 | CP No. - 1860



ICSI UNIQUE CODE: S1991MH009400
UDIN: F003198G000200692
PEER REVIEW NO: 1283/2021

DATE: APRIL 25, 2025
PLACE: MUMBAI

Annexure to Secretarial Auditors' Report

MUKAND SUMI METAL PROCESSING LIMITED

Bajaj Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg,
226, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021
Maharashtra, India.

Our Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025, of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility:

1. It is the responsibility of the management of the Company to maintain secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

Auditor's Responsibility:

2. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to the secretarial compliances.
3. We believe that audit evidence and information obtained from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management's representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

Disclaimer:

5. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.
6. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.

FOR ANANT B KHAMANKAR & CO.
COMPANY SECRETARIES



ANANT B KHAMANKAR
PROPRIETOR
FCS No. - 3198 | CP No. - 1860



ICSI UNIQUE CODE: S1991MH009400

UDIN: F003198G000200692
PEER REVIEW NO: 1283/2021

DATE: APRIL 25, 2025

PLACE: MUMBAI

Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
(CIN - U27300MH2012PLC294090)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	1.61	1.94
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(c) Other Non-Current Assets	3	8.95	195.00
		10.56	200.94
2 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	4	119.77	-
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	51.00
iii) Bank Balance other than (i) above	5	5.77	5.72
(b) Other current assets	6	92.73	1.07
		218.27	57.79
3 Assets to be transferred under the Scheme			
	31	-	16,923.35
Total Assets		228.83	17,182.08
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	7	2,730.00	2,730.00
(b) Other equity	8	(2,306.43)	4,933.79
		223.57	7,663.79
2 LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long Term Provisions	9	2.74	1.55
		2.74	1.55
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Trade payables due to	10		
- Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	1.25
- Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
ii) Other financial liabilities	11	0.82	0.61
(b) Other current liabilities	12	0.46	0.17
(c) Short term Provisions	9	1.72	0.95
		2.52	2.98
3 Liabilities to be transferred under the Scheme			
	31	-	9,493.76
Total Equity and Liabilities		228.83	17,182.08
Statement of material accounting policies adopted by the company and notes forming a part of financial statements	1 to 32		

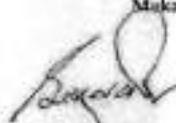
As per our attached report of even date

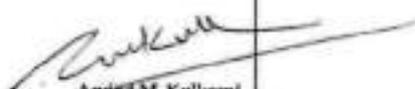
for DHC & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103520W


Pradhyas
Partner
Membership No. 219945
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 15, 2025

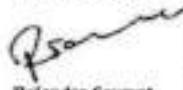


For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited


R Sankaran
Director
DIN: 00381139
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Arvind M. Kulkarni
Director & CFO
DIN: 01654086
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Dhanesh K Goradia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Rajendra Sawant
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
(CIN - U27300MH2012PLC234000)

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
I. Revenue from operations	13	-	65,523.22
II. Other income	14	6.10	42.76
III. Total Revenue (I + II)		6.10	65,566.98
IV. Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	15	-	62,352.76
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade	16	-	(410.61)
Employee benefits expense	17	12.24	25.36
Finance costs	18	-	0.08
Depreciation and amortization expense	19	0.45	154.30
Other Expenses	20	4.25	4,009.90
Total expenses		16.95	66,131.81
V. Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(10.85)	(565.84)
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-
VII. Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		(10.85)	(565.84)
VIII. Tax expense:	21		
Current tax		-	0.25
Tax Expenses of earlier year		19.80	-
Deferred tax expense / (income)		-	(151.65)
Total		19.80	(151.40)
IX. Profit/(loss) for the period (VII - VIII)		(30.65)	(414.43)
X. Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of Defined Benefit scheme		-	-
(b) Deferred Tax on above		-	-
Total		-	-
XI. Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		(30.65)	(414.43)
XII. Earnings per equity share	22		
(i) Basic		(0.11)	(1.52)
(ii) Diluted		(0.11)	(1.52)
Statement of Material Accounting Policies adopted by the Company and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements	1 to 32		

As per our attached report of even date

For DHC & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 303525W

Pradhan Dass
Partner
Membership No: 219962
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 15, 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited

R Sankaran
Director
DIN: 00381139
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

Arvind M. Kulkarni
Director & CEO
DIN: 01656086
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

Dhanesh X Goradia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

Rajendra Sawant
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
(CIN - U27308MH2012PLC234060)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before income tax	(10.83)	(565.94)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.43	134.33
Interest Income	(3.32)	(13.19)
Other Non-cash Expenditure / (Income) - (net)	-	40.69
Net gains on Fair value changes/Disposal of Mutual Funds	(2.78)	-
Actuarial (Loss) / Gain on defined benefit obligation	1.46	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(15.04)	(386.01)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	-	(117.36)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	-	1,145.14
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	70.28	(5.23)
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(89.02)	251.36
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(1.25)	1,388.12
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	0.21	(2,464.68)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	0.29	(230.33)
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	-	(1.32)
Cash generated from operations	(34.53)	(220.32)
Income taxes (paid) / refund - net	(19.80)	67.44
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(54.33)	(152.87)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)	0.00	(118.53)
Movement in Capital Advance	-	64.29
Interest income on fixed deposit	3.32	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	3.32	(74.23)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds / (repayment) of borrowings (net)	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(51.00)	(227.12)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	51.00	278.11
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer Note 5)	(0.00)	51.00

Note:

- All figures in bracket are outflow.
- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.

Statement of material Accounting Policies adopted by the Company and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1 to 32

As per our attached report of even date

For DHC & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 303525W

Pradham Dass
Partner
Membership No: 219962
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 15, 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited

R. Sanjiv
Director
DIN: 00381139
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

Amit M. Kulkarni
Director & CEO
DIN: 01656086
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

Dhanesh K. Goudia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

Rajendra Sawant
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
(CIN - U27300MH2012PLC234000)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

As at March 31, 2025

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
2,730.00	-	2,730.00	-	2,730.00

As at March 31, 2024

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
2,730.00	-	2,730.00	-	2,730.00

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Remeasurement of Defined Benefit	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	8,469.07	(3,115.78)	14.94	5,368.23
(Loss) for the year	-	(414.43)	-	(414.43)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	8,469.07	(3,530.21)	14.94	4,953.79
Balance as at March 31, 2024	8,469.07	(3,530.21)	14.94	4,953.79
(Loss) for the year	-	(30.63)	-	(30.63)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Movement during the year (Merger Effect)	(7,429.59)	-	-	(7,429.59)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,039.48	(3,560.85)	14.94	(2,506.43)

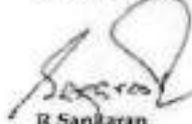
As per our attached report of even date

For DHC & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103525W


Pradhan Dass
Partner
Membership No: 219962
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 15, 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited


R Sanjayan
Director
DIN: 00381139
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Dhanesh Goradia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Arvind M. Kulkarni
Director & CFO
DIN: 01656086
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Rajendra Sawant
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025



Background of the Company

Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited ('MSMPL' or the 'Company') was incorporated in Mumbai, India on August 01, 2012 as a Private Limited Company having name as Technosys Metal Processing Limited, later on August 23, 2012 it was converted in to Public Limited Company. On December 13, 2012, its name was changed to Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited. The registered office of the Company is at Bajaj Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg, 226 Nariman Point, Mumbai.

Mukand Ltd. and Sumitomo Corporation (Japan) have formed a joint venture for the manufacture of bright bars and wires in India. Mukand Ltd and Sumitomo Corporation were carrying out the business through MSMPL, a JV Company. One of the business divisions of Mukand Ltd which manufactured Bright Bars and Wires was transferred to the JV Company. The consideration for such transfer was paid partly by cash and partly through the issuance of shares of the JV Company. However, Mukand Limited has acquired remaining 50% stake from Sumitomo Corporation (Japan) on September 30, 2022 and accordingly the Company has become Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) of Mukand Limited.

The Company is engaged in manufacturing, purchase, refine, prepare, import, export, sell and generally to deal in iron and steel in all forms, and/or by-products thereof; to carry on the trades or business of iron masters, steel makers, steel converters, rolled steel makers, miners, smelters, engineers, tinplate makers and iron founders in all their respective branches and manufacturers of all sorts of bars & wires of Stainless Steel & Non Stainless Steel; to carry on the business of processing stainless steel hot rolled, annealed and pickled (HRAP), and manufacturing and sales of special and alloy steel wires/cold finished bars and stainless steel cold finished bars (CF) and involve all downstream operations for the processing of HRAPs and manufacturing of CFs and inter alia cover processes of normalizing, annealing (soft/ spheroidized/ solution), drawing, peeling, grinding, pickling, coating and/or any other process in connection therewith.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 15, 2025.

Note 1: Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Material Accounting Policies followed by the Company

(a) Basis of preparation and measurement

(i) Basis of preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) (as amended from time to time).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025 and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information ('together hereinafter referred to as 'financial statements').

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 15, 2025. The revision to these financial statements, if any, is permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Act. Based on



the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Current versus Non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle i.e., 12 months;
- Held primarily for purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle i.e., 12 months;
- It is held primarily for 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0" in the relevant notes in these financial statements.

(ii) Basis of measurement:

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- (a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment: Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life specified in Schedule II of the Act and also as per management estimate for certain category of assets. Assumptions also need to be made, when Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.



- (b) **Defined benefit plan:** The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.
- (c) **Allowances for uncollected accounts receivable:** Trade receivables do are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected credit loss model, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.
- (d) **Impairment of non-financial assets:** The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

- (e) **Contingencies:** The litigations and claims to which the Company is exposed to are assessed by management with assistance of the legal department and in certain cases with the support of external specialised lawyers. Determination of the outcome of these matters into "Probable, Possible and Remote" require judgement and estimation on case-to-case basis.
- (f) **Exceptional Items:** Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to the significance of their nature or amount.
- (g) **Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets:** The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.



(c) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

(d) Material Accounting Policies

i) Property, plant and Equipment (PPE)

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost includes its purchase price including non-refundable taxes and duties, directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its present location and condition and initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a 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.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Machinery spares, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on property, plant & equipment has been provided on straight line method based on the useful life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except where management estimate of useful life is different. Depreciation on additions / deletion is provided on pro rata basis from the date of acquisition / upto the date of deletion. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are initially measured at cost. The Cost comprises its purchase price including duties and taxes and any costs directly attributable to making the asset ready for their intended use. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.



Amortisation

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Finite-life intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful lives.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for finite-life intangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Computer software is amortised over a period of three years and customer relationship on acquisition of the business is amortized over a period of 10 years.

Intangible Assets are also tested for impairment annually.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of lease for land and buildings. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term. ROU assets are revaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liability measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.



Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease Liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the balance sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

(iv) Impairment of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation/amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(v) Inventories

Inventories comprise all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials, finished goods and traded goods are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of the First in first out method.

(vi) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



(vii) Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as "held for sale" if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Such non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any expected loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The criteria for "held for sale" classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable i.e. an active program to locate a buyer to complete the plan has been initiated and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition and the assets must have actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to that plan to sell these assets will be made. 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.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the balance sheet.

(viii) Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual terms of the cash flows.

Initial Recognition & Measurement

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. However, trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent Measurement

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

- Debt instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- /Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Equity Instruments (either through profit and loss or through other comprehensive income, if designated)

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income). For investment in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investment in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for equity instruments at FVTOCI.



Derecognition of financial assets

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

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

The Company recognises life time expected credit losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

(ii) Equity & Financial Liabilities

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

(i) Equity Instruments:

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

(ii) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement:

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- At amortised cost
- At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

The Company is classifying the following under amortised cost;

- Borrowings from banks
- Borrowings from others
- Finance lease liabilities
- Trade payables

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.



Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement, recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

De-recognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or is cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(III) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments such as forward contracts are taken by the Company to hedge its foreign currency risks, are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period when they arise (other than in case of hedge accounting).

(IV) 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 realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(ix) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.



(x) Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental cost directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(xi) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at net of transaction costs incurred and measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using effective interest method.

(xii) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as other liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(xiii) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amounts recognised as provisions are determined based on best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. If the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities & contingent assets

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

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. If the inflow of economic benefits is probable, then it is disclosed in the financial statements.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



(xiv) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, the risks of loss has been transferred, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Sale of products include related ancillary services, if any.

For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government.

Revenue from sale of products and services are recognised at a time when the performance obligation is satisfied. The period over which revenue is recognised is based on entity's right to payment for performance completed.

In determining whether Company has right to payment, the Company shall consider whether it would have an enforceable right to demand or retain payment for performance completed to date if the contract were to be terminated before completion for reasons other than company's failure to perform as per the terms of the contract.

Export Incentives

Revenue from export benefits arising under various schemes are recognised on export of goods in accordance with their respective underlying scheme a fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Interest Income

Interest income accrues on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive the payment has been established and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and that the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(xv) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary 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 recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.



(ii) **Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

The liabilities for compensated absences that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months are measured as the present value of 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. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have any unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) **Post-employment obligations**

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- (a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity
- (b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity Obligations

The gratuity liability as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 for Permanent Employees is not funded.

Provident fund

Contribution towards provident fund is being done as per the Statutory Rules and Regulation. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

(xvi) **Borrowing cost**

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(xvii) **Foreign currencies**

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the prevailing exchange rates on the transaction dates. Realised gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(xviii) **Taxes**

Current income tax:

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



Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside 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.

The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the Indian tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the reporting date. The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretations and provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the 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 profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(xix) **Cash flow statement**

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

(xx) **Segment Reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decision about the resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on the profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products / services.



(xxi) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year, if any.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xxii) Dividend distribution to equity shareholders

The Company recognises a liability to make the payment of dividend to owners of equity, when the distribution is appropriately authorised and is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders.

Dividend distributed to Equity shareholders is recognised as distribution to owners of capital in the Statement of Changes in Equity, in the period in which it is paid.

(xxiii) Business Combination:

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method as at the date of the acquisition, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at fair values on their acquisition date. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The Company recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. Consideration transferred does not include amounts related to settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, other than those incurred in relation to the issue of debt or equity securities. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(xxiv) Events after the reporting date

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue.

Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted but disclosed.



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Factory Building	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Carrying Value				
Cost as at April 01, 2024	-	-	2.07	2.07
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2025	-	-	2.07	2.07
Accumulated Depreciation				
Accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2024	-	-	0.13	0.13
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	0.33	0.33
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Less- Assets to be Transferred under Scheme (Refer note 31(1))	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	-	-	0.46	0.46
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025	-	-	1.61	1.61

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Factory Building	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Carrying Value				
Cost as at April 01, 2023	125.72	3,159.11	49.06	3,333.89
Additions	-	116.93	2.07	119.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Less- Assets to be Transferred under Scheme (Refer note 31(1))	125.72	3,276.04	49.06	3,450.82
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2024	-	-	2.07	2.07
Accumulated Depreciation				
Accumulated depeccation as at April 01, 2023	119.43	2,059.16	47.47	2,226.06
Depreciation charge during the year	0.00	154.21	0.13	154.34
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Less- Assets to be Transferred under Scheme (Refer note 31(1))	119.44	2,213.36	47.47	2,380.27
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	-	-	0.13	0.13
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	-	-	1.94	1.94

B. Capital work-in-progress

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance as at beginning of the year	-	1.48
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletion / Adjustments during the year	-	(1.48)
Balance as at end of the year	-	-

Note 2(c): Property, Plant and Equipment are free from any encumbrances.

Note 2(d): The Company do not have any Benami property and there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

Note 2(e): There are no immovable properties which are not held in the name of the Company.

Note 2(f): The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended March 31, 2025.



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 3: Other Non-Current Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance tax (net of provision)	8.95	199.00
Total	8.95	199.00

Note 4: Current Investments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in Mutual Funds (2351.43 Units in HDFC Liquid DP - Growth Mutual Funds)*	119.77	-
Total	119.77	-

*Cost of the Investments in Mutual Funds

114.00

Note 5: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Balances with banks in current accounts	-	51.00
Fixed Deposits with crigarl maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	5.77	5.72
Total	5.77	56.72

Note 6: Other current assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid Expenses	1.01	-
Others #	91.72	1.07
Total	92.73	1.07

represents consideration receivable from Mukand Limited, the holding company, on account of Business transfer.



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 7: Equity Share Capital

(a) Share capital:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital 3,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,000.00	3,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up capital 2,73,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	2,730.00	2,730.00
Total	2,730.00	2,730.00

(b) Reconciliation of numbers of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount (in Lakhs)	No. of shares	Amount (in Lakhs)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,73,00,000	2,730.00	2,73,00,000	2,730.00
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	2,73,00,000	2,730.00	2,73,00,000	2,730.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Total Shares	No. of shares	% of Total Shares
Mukand Limited	2,73,00,000	100.00%	2,73,00,000	100.00%
Total	2,73,00,000	100.00%	2,73,00,000	100.00%

(d) Number of shares held by the holding company:

Name of the company	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mukand Limited	2,73,00,000	2,73,00,000

(e) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters is as follows:

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
Mukand Limited (along with its Nominees)	2,73,00,000	100.00%	2,73,00,000	100.00%	0.00%
Total	2,73,00,000	100.00%	2,73,00,000	100.00%	0.00%

(f) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per equity share. They are entitled to receive dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by shareholders in General Meeting and right to get new shares proportionately in case of issuance of additional shares by the Company.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(g) There are no bonus shares issued and shares bought back since inception.

(h) There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment.

(i) There are no unpaid calls from any Director and officer.

(j) No Dividend has been declared for the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Nil).



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 8: Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Securities Premium	1,039.48	8,469.07
Retained Earnings	(3,560.85)	(3,530.22)
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation through OCI	14.94	14.94
Total	(2,506.43)	4,953.79

Movement in Reserves

(i) Securities Premium

Securities Premium is used to record premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,469.07	8,469.07
Movement during the year - Demerger Effect (Refer Note 31(1))	(7,429.59)	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,039.48	8,469.07

(ii) Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3,530.22)	(3,115.78)
Loss during the year	(30.63)	(414.43)
Balance at the end of the year	(3,560.85)	(3,530.22)

(iii) Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation through OCI

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	14.94	14.94
For the Year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	14.94	14.94



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 9: Provisions

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	Provision for Employee Benefits - Gratuity (Refer Note 25)	0.26	1.11	0.20
Provision for Employee Benefits - Leave	0.96	1.35	0.75	0.65
Total	1.22	2.74	0.95	1.55

Note 10: Trade Payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Payables		
Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	22.41
Total Outstanding dues of Creditors Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	9,441.56
Less:-Liabilities to be Transferred under Scheme (Refer note 31(i))	-	(9,462.72)
Total	-	1.25

Note (a): For payables due to related parties, refer Note 26

Note (b): Aging of Trade Payables is as given below:
As at March 31, 2025:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2024:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Dues - MSME	22.41	-	-	-	-	22.41
(ii) Undisputed Dues - Others	6,070.90	3,371.06	-	-	-	9,441.96
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:-Liabilities to be Transferred under Scheme (Refer note 31(i))	(6,091.66)	(3,371.06)	-	-	-	(9,462.72)
Total	1.25	-	-	-	-	1.25

Note (c): Disclosure in respect of creditors registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMEDA) is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers		
(a) (i) Principal	-	1.25
(ii) Interest due thereon	-	-
(b) (i) Interest actually paid under section 19 of the MSMED Act	-	-
(ii) Amount of payment made to suppliers beyond the appointed day	-	-
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid and beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding interest under MSMED Act	-	-
(d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under MSMED Act	-	-

The disclosure above is based on the information available with Company regarding the status of the suppliers under the MSME.



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 11: Other current financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Employee related liabilities	0.82	0.61
Total	0.82	0.61

Note 12: Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues payables	0.46	0.17
Total	0.46	0.17

Note 13: Revenue from Operation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Products	-	59,667.77
Other Operating Income		
Scrap Sales	-	5,088.21
Plant and Machinery Hire Charges	-	542.72
Export Incentive Income	-	224.52
Total	-	65,523.22

For transactions with related parties, refer Note 26

Note 14: Other Income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest Income:		
- On Income tax Refund	2.46	14.83
- On Fixed Deposit & others	0.86	0.36
Gain on Fair Value of Investments in Mutual Funds	2.78	-
Others	-	27.57
Total	6.10	42.76



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 15: Cost of materials Consumed

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening Stock		8,600.16
Add: Purchases (Refer Note 26)		60,797.00
Less: Closing Stock		(7,044.41)
Total	-	62,352.76

Note 16: Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening Stock of Finished Goods		2,576.82
Closing Stock of Finished Goods		(2,987.43)
Total	-	(410.61)

Note 17: Employee benefits expense

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages including bonus	11.25	19.51
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 25)	0.26	3.39
Leave expenses (Refer Note 25)	0.72	2.32
Staff welfare expenses	-	0.14
Total	12.24	25.36

Note 18: Finance Costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A. Interest expense:		
On financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-	0.08
Total	-	0.08



Note 19: Depreciation and amortization expense		
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.45	154.33
Total	0.45	154.33
Note 20: Other Expenses		
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
CSR expenditure [Refer Note 20(b)]	-	-
Manufacturing expenses	-	2,912.64
Export Commission	-	290.52
Freight and forwarding expenses	-	473.99
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and Machinery	-	23.77
Repairs and maintenance - Premises	-	0.03
Foreign Exchange Loss (net)	-	40.71
Insurance	-	7.53
Marketing expenses (Refer Note 26)	-	122.70
Auditors remuneration [Refer Note 20(a)]	4.25	12.90
Legal and professional Fees	-	57.98
Communication	-	3.10
Travelling and conveyance	-	0.30
Printing and stationery	-	1.04
Expected Credit Loss	-	34.14
Miscellaneous expenses	-	28.56
Total	4.25	4,009.90
Note 20(a): Auditor's remuneration (excluding taxes)		
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Payment made:		
for Statutory audit fee	4.25	6.25
for Tax audit	-	1.50
for Other services	-	5.15
for Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	4.25	12.90
Note 20(b): CSR Expenditure		
The average net profit for the last three financial years is negative calculated in accordance with the provisions of Section 198 of the Act. Therefore, the Company is not required to spend any amount towards CSR activities for the financial year 2024-25.		



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 21: Income tax expense

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Current Tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	0.25
Short (excess) provision of tax for earlier years	19.80	-
Total current tax expense	19.80	0.25
(b) Deferred tax expense / (income)		
(Increase) / Decrease in deferred tax assets	-	(151.65)
	-	(151.65)
Total Tax Expense / (Income) (a+b)	19.80	(151.40)

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit / (Loss) before income tax expense		
Tax using enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company 26.00%	-	-
Tax effect of:		
Tax on OCI	-	-
Others	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-

Current Tax

The Company does not envisage any liability for income tax for the current year in absence of any taxable income.

Amounts recognised directly in equity:

No aggregate amounts of current and deferred tax have arisen in the reporting period which have been recognised in equity and not in Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income.



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 22: Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A. Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company (Rs. in Lakhs)	(30.63)	(414.43)
B. Weighted average number of shares for Basic EPS (Nos. in Lakhs)	273.00	273.00
C. Adjustments for calculation of Diluted EPS (Nos. in Lakhs)	-	-
D. Weighted average number of shares for Diluted EPS (B+C) (Nos. in Lakhs)	273.00	273.00
(a) Basic EPS (in Rs.) (A / B)	(0.11)	(1.52)
(b) Diluted EPS (in Rs.) (A / D)	(0.11)	(1.52)

The Company does not have any outstanding dilutive potential equity shares. Consequently, the basic and diluted earning per share of the Company remain the same.

Note 23: Capital Management

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 ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to equity. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio are as follows -

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Long term and Short term borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Net debt	-	-
Total Equity	223.57	7,683.79
Net Debt to Equity ratio	0.00%	0.00%



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 24: Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of stainless steel bright bars and wires, which is the only reportable segment.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its stainless steel bright bars and wires as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Information about geographical areas

a) Revenue from external customers:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
India	-	45,118.19
Rest of the world	-	14,549.58
Total	-	59,667.77

b) Non current assets (other than financial instruments and tax assets):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
India	-	1.94
Rest of the world	-	-
Total	-	1.94

c) Information about major customer:

Revenue of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024: Rs. 28,336.12 from two external customer) which amounts to more than 10% of total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. These revenue are attributable to stainless steel bright bars and wires, which is the only reportable segment.

Note 25: Employee Benefits

(a) Long term employee benefit obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for sick and earned leave.

The compensated absences credit for the year ended March 31, 2025, based on Companies policy, is Rs. 0.60 (PY: Rs. 2.31 has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss).



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 26: Related Party Disclosures

a. Details of related parties:

Name of the related party	Description of Relationship
Mukand Limited	Parent Company
Mukand Heavy Engineering Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Mukand Sumi Special Steel Limited	Other related parties
Bombay Forging Limited	Other related parties
Mr. Arvind M. Kulkarni	Director & CEO
Mr. Vipul M. Mashruwala	Director
Mr. R. Sankaran	Independent Director
Mr. Dhanesh Goradia	Chief Financial Officer

b. Details of related party transactions:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the related party	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Mukand Limited	Purchase of Goods	-	60,796.80
	Services Received	-	3,103.20
	Sale of Goods	-	5,091.57
	Services Rendered	-	542.72
Non-executive Directors	Directors Sitting Fees	-	3.60

c. Details of balances outstanding for related party transactions:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the related party	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mukand Limited	Trade Payable*	-	9,303.70
	Trade Receivable*	91.72	298.98

* Balances for current year has been transferred under the scheme refer note 31(1).

d. Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free, and the settlement occurs in cash. Further, all transactions and closing balances with related parties are reconciled by management.

e. There are no commitments with related parties.

Note 27: Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Contingent liabilities not provided for		
- Show Cause Notice cum demand issued on wrong availment of Service Tax	-	18.46
- Duty paid under Protest - GST	-	9.83
(b) Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-

Contingent liability as on March 31, 2024 is transferred under scheme refer note 31(1).



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 28: Fair Value Measurements

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets: Current								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5.77	5.77	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	119.77	-	-	119.77	119.77	-	-	119.77
Total	119.77	-	5.77	125.54	119.77	-	-	119.77
Financial Liabilities: Current								
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.82	0.82	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	0.82	0.82	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets: Current								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	51.00	51.00	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	51.00	51.00	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities: Current								
Trade Payables	-	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.61	0.61	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1.86	1.86	-	-	-	-

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are 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.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

2. Forward pricing - The fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rate at the reporting date and respective present value calculations based on high quality credit yield curves in the respective currency.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to above have 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).

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

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.



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 29: Financial Risk Management

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's approach to addressing risks is comprehensive and includes periodic review of such risks and a framework for mitigating and reporting mechanism of such risks. The risk management framework is reviewed periodically by the Board. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

(A) Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's trade and other receivables. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

i. Trade and Other receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The expected credit loss (ECL) over lifetime of the asset are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix.

The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company management considers that all the Financial Assets are of good credit quality, including those that are past due. Majority of Customer have been transacting with the company for a quiet long period and none of these customers balance have been written-off or credit impaired at the reporting date.

ii. Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balance of Rs. 5.77 Lakhs at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs.56.72 Lakhs). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating. Also, company invests its short term surplus funds, if any, in bank fixed deposit which carry no market risks for short duration, therefore does not expose the company to credit risk.

iii. Derivatives

The forward cover has been entered into with banks and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating.

iv. Others

Other than trade receivables reported above, the Company has no other financial assets which carries any significant credit risk.

(B) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.



(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-Derivative				
Working Capital Facility from bank	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.82	-	-	0.82
Total non-derivative liabilities	0.82	-	-	0.82
Derivative				
Forward Contracts	-	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-Derivative				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.61	-	-	0.61
Total non-derivative liabilities	0.61	-	-	0.61
Derivative				
Forward Contracts	-	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-

(C) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates (currency risk) and interest rates (interest rate risk), will affect the company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge against its foreign currency exposures relating to the underlying transactions. The Company does not enter into any derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The forward exchange contracts used for hedging foreign currency exposure and outstanding as at reporting date are as under:

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

As at March 31, 2025	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	USD	Euro
Financial Assets		
Trade Receivables	-	-
Less: Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	-	-
Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	-	-
Less: Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	-	-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2024	USD	Euro
Financial Assets*		
Trade Receivables	689.00	357.77
Less: Foreign exchange forward contract	(689.00)	(357.77)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	-	-
Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	-	-
Less: Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	-	-

* transferred under the Demerger Scheme.



(b) Sensitivity if the Exchange rate moves upward / downward:				
(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
USD				
Increase by 2%	-	-	-	-
Decrease by 2%	-	-	-	-
EURO				
Increase by 2%	-	-	-	-
Decrease by 2%	-	-	-	-
(c) Derivative instruments outstanding:				
(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Amount in Foreign Currency	Equivalent (in Rs.)	Amount in Foreign Currency	Equivalent (in Rs.)
For Exports				
USD	-	-	19.37	1,617.44
EURO	-	-	16.93	1,528.25
(ii) Interest rate risk				
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligation at floating interest rates. The company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.				
(a) Interest rate risk exposure				
The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:				
(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024		
Variable rate borrowings	-	-		
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-		
Total borrowings	-	-		
% of Borrowings out of above bearing variable rate of interest	0.00%	0.00%		
(b) Sensitivity:				
A change of 50 basis points in Interest rates would have following impact on profit after tax and equity:				
(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024		
Interest rates - increase by 50 basis points *	-	-		
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis points *	-	-		
* Holding all other variables constant				



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 10: Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024	% Change in Ratio	Remarks
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	86.62	1.54	5533.80%	Refer note (a) below
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings	Total Equity	-	-	-	Not Applicable as there is no debt
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non Cash Operating Expenses + Interest + Other Non Cash Adjustments	Debt Service = Interest and lease payments + Principal Repayments	-	-	-	Not Applicable as there is no debt
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less preference dividend (if any)	Average Total Equity	13.70%	-5.25%	-361.07%	Refer note (a) below
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	-	5.84	-100.00%	Refer note (a) below
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	-	22.60	-100.00%	Refer note (a) below
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	-	7.01	-100.00%	Refer note (a) below
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Working Capital i.e. Total Current Assets less Total Current Liabilities	-0.01	12.28	-100.10%	Refer note (a) below
9	Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from Operations	-	-0.63%	-100.00%	Refer note (a) below
10	Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance cost	Capital Employed = Tangible Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-7.36%	-100.00%	Refer note (a) below

Notes:

- (a) Since there has been transfer of business (Refer Note 32(1)) from the Company to Mukand Limited, the Parent Company, during the FY 2024-25, the ratio's for the two years are not comparable.



Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 21:

1. Demerger Scheme

The Board of Directors of the Company and Mukand Limited ("ML"), the holding company, had approved demerger of Stainless Steel Cold Finished Bars and Wires division of the Company into ML as a going concern pursuant to a proposed Scheme of Arrangement amongst the Company, ML and their respective shareholders and creditors under Sections 230 to 232 read with Section 92 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Scheme has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on February 07, 2024, with appointed date of the scheme being 01.04.2024.

According to the arrangement prescribed in the Scheme, all the assets and liabilities as listed below of the Stainless Steel Cold Finished Bars and Wires division of the Company will be transferred to and vested in ML.

The Scheme has been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") vide its order dated April 29, 2025 and a certified copy of the order has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai Maharashtra, on May 12, 2025. Pursuant to the arrangement prescribed by the Scheme, all the related assets and liabilities of the Company as listed below were transferred to and vested in the ML with effect from April 01, 2024 ("the Appointed Date").

Since Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Mukand Limited, no additional shares are issued pursuant to the Scheme.

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Amount
A. Non-Current Assets	
Property, plant and Equipment	1,076.10
Goodwill	277.55
Financial Assets	-
- Other Financial Assets	10.44
Non-Current Tax Assets	-
Deferred Tax Assets	1,025.03
Total [A]	2,389.12
B. Current Assets	
Inventories	10,031.84
Trade Receivables	2,929.42
Cash and cash Equivalents	112.97
Other Financial Assets	5.23
Other Current Assets	1,456.77
Total [B]	14,536.23
Total Assets [A+B]	16,925.35
C. Non Current Liabilities	
Other Financial Liabilities	-
Long-term provisions	1.39
Total [C]	1.39
D. Current Liabilities	
Trade payables	9,462.72
Other financial liabilities	9.91
Other current liabilities	19.05
Provisions	6.49
Total [D]	9,498.17
Total Liabilities [C+D]	9,499.56

The difference between book value of the assets and liabilities transferred under this scheme has been adjusted from Securities Premium.

2. Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck-off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 360 of Companies Act, 1956.

3. Loans & Advances in which Directors/ Promoters/ KMPs are interested

No Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.



4. Utilization of Borrowed funds

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 or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

5. Undisclosed Income

The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

6. Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current year or previous year.

7. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company does not have any subsidiary and hence the provisions of Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 are not applicable to the Company.

32. Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year presentation.

As per our attached report of even date.

For DHC & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103525W


Pradip Das
Partner
Membership No: 219962
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 15, 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Mukand Sumi Metal Processing Limited


R. Sanjivan
Director
DIN: 00381139
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Dhaneesh K. Goradia
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Arvind M. Kulkarni
Director & CEO
DIN: 01656086
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025


Rajendra Sawant
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025



