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GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Ltd.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2024-25

Regd. Office: GACL P. O. Ranoli – 391 350, Dist.: Vadodara, Gujarat, INDIA.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited
CIN: U24100GJ2015PTC085247
GACL P.O. Ranoli - 391350,
Dist: Vadodara, Gujarat

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and the notes to Standalone Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025, and its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act.

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

Emphasis of matter

- Note 18 to the notes to accounts, which describes that Subsequent to the balance sheet date of 31st March 2025, the Company experienced a technical problem with its manufacturing operations from 22nd April 2025 at its production facility. As of the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company is expecting the date for resumption of production activities within 1 week from the date of approval of the financial statements. This event is classified as a non-adjusting event under Ind AS 10 – Events after the Reporting Period and does not affect the reported financial results for the year ended 31st March 2025.

- Note 02(d) to the standalone financial statements, which summarizes that the management of the company has carried out an impairment assessment of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) as at 31st March 2025 internally. The management concluded that no impairment provision is required as the Value-in-Use exceeds the carrying amount.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Accounting Principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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VADODARA
Chartered Accountants

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the **"Annexure – A"**, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

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

    d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

    e. On the basis of written representations received, none of the Directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

    f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure – B"**.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations, if any, on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

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

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year, and hence compliance under section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

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vi. No qualifications or adverse remarks were made in the audit reports of the Company by the previous auditors.

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

For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 110758W/W100377

TALATI & TALATI LLP
VADODARA
Chartered Accountants

CA. Hetang Pandya
Partner
Membership. No. 158392

UDIN: 25158392BMILPH1484
Place: Vadodara
Date: 09th May, 2025

"ANNEXURE – A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our Independent Auditor's Report, of even date, to the standalone financial statements of GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited for the year ended 31st March 2025, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment except in case of certain assets where location wise particulars and tagging of Property, Plant & Equipment is in process of updation in the Property, Plant & Equipment register.

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

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment which, in our opinion is reasonable. The assets which were to be covered as per the said program have been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the lease deed of the Company, the lease agreements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventories, except for goods-in-transit, if any, were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories, when compared with the books of account.

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(b) As disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. Five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are not in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company and the details are as follows.

Quarter 1 : April 2024 – June 2024

(Amounts in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amt as per Books	Amt as per Quarterly Statement	Difference	Reasons
Debtors	10,805.05	8,934.16	1,870.89	Note 2

Quarter 2 : July 2024 – September 2024

(Amounts in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amt as per Books	Amt as per Quarterly Statement	Difference	Reasons
Debtors	10,342.41	8,504.82	1,837.59	Note 2

Quarter 3 : October 2024 – December 2024

(Amounts in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amt as per Books	Amt as per Quarterly Statement	Difference	Reasons
Debtors	13,149.71	10,432.87	2,716.84	Note 2

Quarter 4 : January 2025 – March 2025

(Amounts in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amt as per Books	Amt as per Quarterly Statement	Difference	Reasons
Inventory	5,631.98	5,167.68	464.30	Note 1
Debtors	11,073.07	9,882.51	1,190.56	Note 2

Note 1: As explained to us, the difference in inventory is on account of Operational Spares, not considered in data submitted to bank in adherence of bank's terms and conditions for non-consideration of Spares exceeding 90 days.

Note 2: As explained to us, the difference in Trade Receivable is due to bank provide DP on receivable within cover period of 90 days.

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(iii) On the basis of examination of records of the Company, during the year the Company has not made any investments, not granted loans or any advances in the nature of loans, not provided any Corporate Guarantees and not provided any security to any Companies, Firms, LLP or any other parties. therefore, reporting under this clause was not required.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act apply and therefore, reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly reporting under clause (v) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products of the Company. However, the cost records have not yet been prepared. The management has represented that the Company is in the process of compiling the required cost records to meet the requirements of The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have deposited regularly and there is not such amount which has not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in

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the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the term loans have been applied, on an overall basis, for the purposes for which they were obtained.

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

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

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

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has issued Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) on a private placement basis. As represented to us, these CCDs are proposed to be transferred to the promoters of the Company before maturity and will be converted into equity shares. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable, in respect of the said issuance.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing

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practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor we have been informed of any such case by the Management.

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

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, the Company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year.

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

(xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements (Note: 30 of Standalone Financial Statements) as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) According to information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, there is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year of Rs. 1718.35 Lakhs (FY 2024-25) and Rs. 6,415.48 lakhs (FY 2023-24).

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. There were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(xix) Based on the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the balance sheet date as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

We have noted that the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets as at the balance sheet date and that the production facility of the Company has been temporarily suspended, as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. However, as per the management's estimates of cash flows and its representation that the production facility is expected to resume shortly, we have not made any adverse comment in this regard. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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(xx) Applicability of Section 135 of Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the Company, accordingly, reporting under Clause (xx) (a) & (b) of the Order not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements and therefore, reporting under this clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company

For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 110758W/W100377)

CA. Hetang Pandya
(Partner)
Membership. No. 158392

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UDIN: 25158392BMILPH1484

Place: Vadodara
Date: 09th May, 2025

"ANNEXURE B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to standalone

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financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

TALATI & TALATI LLP VADODARA Chartered Accountants

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 110758W/W100377)

CA. Hetang Pandya
(Partner)
Membership. No. 158392

UDIN: 25158392BMILPH1484
Place: Vadodara
Date: 09TH May, 2025

GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24100GJ2015PTC085247

Reg. Office: GACL P.O. Ranoli - 391350, Dist: Vadodara, Gujarat

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.3.2025	As at 31.3.2024
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equpment	2	1,54,908.08	1,63,857.36
b) Right-of-use asset.	2	7,899.08	7,540.19
c) Intangible assets	2	13.64	32.12
d) Capital work-in-progress	3	11,932.48	7,498.12
e) Financial Assets: Others			
i) Trade Receivables	8	-	-
ii) Other financial assets	4	736.42	765.52
f) Income tax assets (Net)	5	-	-
g) Other non-current assets	6	1,177.68	1,519.04
Total non-current assets		**1,76,667.38**	**1,81,212.35**
2. Current assets:			
a) Inventories	7	5,631.98	5,605.18
b) Financial Assets:			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	11,073.07	8,569.42
(ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	9	1,134.35	7.56
(iii) Other Bank Balances	9	5,974.77	11,234.35
(iv) Other financial assets	4	435.00	346.95
c) Current tax assets (Net)	5	274.71	171.69
d) Other current assets	6	16,960.10	22,935.75
Total current assets		**41,483.98**	**48,870.90**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,18,151.36**	**2,30,083.25**

See accompanying notes to financial statements (1 - 39)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

(Sukanta Das)
Chief Financial Officer

(Shailendra Tiwari)
Chief Executive Officer

(Nagarajan Ravi)
Director
DIN-10693626

(G S Paliwal)
Director
DIN-06929759

As per our report of even date attached.

For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 110758W/W100377

TALATI & TALATI LLP VADODARA Chartered Accountants

(CA. Hetang Pandya)
Partner
M No.158392

Place: Vadodara
Date:9th May 2025.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 (Contd.)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.3.2025	As at 31.3.2024
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
a) Share Capital	10	69,000.00	69,000.00
b) Other equity	11	(26,704.67)	(45,972.65)
Total Equity		**42,295.33**	**23,027.35**
2. Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	12	1,22,934.40	1,45,628.48
(ii) Lease Liabilities		211.25	-
(iii) Trade Payables:	14		
- Dues to Micro and Small enterprises		-	-
- Dues to creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises		-	-
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	15	5,601.05	5,222.81
b) Provisions-Gratuity		-	32.64
Total non-current liabilities		**1,28,746.70**	**1,50,883.93**
Current liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	13	24,467.54	36,801.71
(ii) Lease Liabilities		254.92	-
(iii) Trade Payables:	14		
- Dues to Micro and Small enterprises		998.19	470.62
- Dues to creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises		12,893.98	10,409.72
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	6,940.68	7,192.52
b) Other current liabilities	16	1,551.75	1,290.85
c) Provsions-Gratuity		2.27	6.55
d) Current tax Liabilities (Net)	5	-	-
Total current liabilities		**47,109.33**	**56,171.97**
TOTAL EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES		**2,18,151.36**	**2,30,083.25**

See accompanying notes to financial statements (1 - 39)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

(Sukanta Das)	(Shailendra Tiwari)	(Nagarajan Ravi)	(G S Paliwal)
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Director	Director
		DIN-10693626	DIN-06929759

As per our report of even date attached.

For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 110758W/W100377

(CA. Hetang Pandya)
Partner
M No.158392

Place: Vadodara
Date:9th May 2025.

GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24100GJ2015PTC085247

Reg. Office: GACL P.O. Ranoli - 391350, Dist: Vadodara, Gujarat

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

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.3.2025	For the year ended 31.3.2024
INCOME				
i)	Revenue from operations	17	1,08,412.51	77,611.19
ii)	Other Income	18	584.68	1,936.54
iii)	**Total Income (i+ii)**		**1,08,997.19**	**79,547.73**
iv)	**EXPENSES**			
a)	Cost of Materials consumed	19	52,616.10	44,107.87
b)	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		577.34	-
c)	Changes in Inventories of Finished goods and work-in-progress	20	1,225.16	409.80
d)	Employee benefit expenses	21	1,314.05	1,169.53
e)	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	10,381.05	9,750.94
f)	Finance Cost	23	14,419.16	13,987.97
g)	Power & Fuel	24	5,373.64	4,473.13
h)	Other expenses	25	36,580.17	23,081.82
	Total expenses		**1,22,486.67**	**96,981.06**
v)	**Profit / (Loss) before tax (iii - iv)**		**(13,489.48)**	**(17,433.33)**
vi)	**Tax expense:**	26		
	Current Tax for the year		-	-
	Deferred Tax		-	-
vii)	**Profit / (Loss) for the period (v - vi)**		**(13,489.48)**	**(17,433.33)**
viii)	Other Comprehensive income		-	-
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	11	(6.36)	0.97
ix)	**Total comprehensive income / (Loss) for the period(Vii+Viii)**		**(13,495.84)**	**(17,432.36)**
	Earning per equity share (face value of Rs.10 each)	28		
	i) Basic & Diluted EPS(in Rs)		**(1.49)**	**(2.53)**

See accompanying notes to financial statements (1 - 39)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

(Sukanta Das)	(Shailendra Tiwari)	(Nagarajan Ravi)	(G S Paliwal)
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Director	Director
		DIN-10693626	DIN-06929759

GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

As per our report of even date attached.

For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 110758W/W100377

TALATI & TALATI LLP VADODARA Chartered Accountants

(CA. Hetang Pandya)
Partner
M No.158392

Place: Vadodara
Date:9th May 2025.

GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24100GJ2015PTC085247

Reg. Office: GACL P.O. Ranoli - 391350, Dist: Vadodara, Gujarat

Statement of change in equity for the year ended 31st March,2025

A. Equity Share Capital (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	69,000.00
Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at 1st April, 2023	69,000.00
Additions/(Reductions)	-
Balance as at 31st March,2024	69,000.00
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-
Additions/(Reductions)	-
Balance as at 31st March,2025	**69,000.00**

B. Other Equity (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus						Other Items of other comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Other Reserve (General Reserve)	Equity component of Compulsory Convertible Debenture	Deemed Equity	Retained Earnings		
Balances as at 31st March, 2023						(28,540.29)		(28,540.29)
Movement during the year:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(17,433.33)	0.97	(17,432.36)
Balances as at 31st March, 2024	-	-	-			(45,973.62)	-	(45,972.65)
Movement during the year:								
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(13,489.48)	(6.36)	(13,495.84)
Equity component of compound financial instrument	-	-	-	32,097.54	-	-	-	32,097.54
Demeed Equity	-	-	-	-	666.28	-	-	666.28
Balances as at 31st March, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,097.54**	**666.28**	**(59,463.10)**	**(6.36)**	**(26,705.64)**

*** Represents remeasurement gain/(loss) on the Defined Benefit Plans**

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

(Sukanta Das)
Chief Financial Officer

(Shailendra Tiwari)
Chief Executive Officer

GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

(Nagarajan Ravi)
Director
DIN-10693626

(G S Paliwal)
Director
DIN-06929759

As per our report of even date attached.
For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 110758W/W100377

TALATI & TALATI LLP VADODARA Chartered Accountants

(CA. Hetang Pandya)
Partner
M No.158392

Place: Vadodara
Date:9th May 2025.

GACL - NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited
CIN: U24100GJ2015PTC085247
Reg. Office: GACL P.O. Ranoli - 391350, Dist: Vadodara, Gujarat

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2025	For the year ended 31.3.2024
A. Cashflow from Operating activities:		
Net profit / (Loss) before tax	(13,489.48)	(17,433.33)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	10,381.06	9,750.94
Unrealized foreign Exchange (gain)/loss	926.86	514.72
Finance cost recognised in profit & loss	14,419.16	13,987.97
Loss/(Gain) on sale of Property Plant & Equipments	113.14	34.11
Duty exemption income	-	(760.63)
Interest income recognised in profit & loss	(351.26)	(1,168.16)
Operating profit/ (Loss) before changes on working capital	11,999.48	4,925.62
Adjustments for Increase/ (Decrease) in operating assets		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(2,503.65)	(555.94)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(26.80)	(751.53)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	(58.96)	(155.02)
Other assets	5,980.64	2,316.60
Adjustments for Increase/ (Decrease) in operating liabilities		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payable	3,011.84	(144.28)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	126.38	(990.29)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liabilities	260.89	703.73
Cash generated / ((Used in) before tax	**18,789.82**	**5,348.89**
Income tax (paid) / refunded	(103.02)	95.75
Net Cash flow from operating activities after tax	**18,686.80**	**5,444.64**
B. Cashflow from Investing activities:		
Payments for property plant & equipments & CWIP including capital advances	(5,619.51)	(6,813.14)
Proceeds from disposal of property plant & equipments	2.85	1.17
Interest Income	351.26	1,076.05
Bank balance not considered as Cash & cash equivalent	5,259.58	9,262.81
Net Cashflow from / (used in) Investing activities	**(5.82)**	**3,526.89**
C. Cashflow from Financing activities:		
Proceeds from long term borrowings (Net of transaction cost)	155.81	5,747.09
Proceeds from short term borrowings	(3,086.52)	(1,305.09)
Finance Cost	(14,368.56)	(13,987.97)
Rent Paid	(254.92)	-
Net Cashflow from / (used in) Financing activities	**(17,554.19)**	**(9,545.97)**
D. Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents:	**1,126.79**	**(574.44)**
E. Cash & Cash Equivalents - At beginning of the period	**7.56**	582.00
F. Cash & Cash Equivalents - At end of the period	**1,134.35**	**7.56**

Notes:

1 Cash and cash equivalents comprises of :		
Balance with Banks	1,139.32	7.56
Cash and Cash equivalents	1,139.32	7.56
Foreign Exchange and non-cash movement (net off)	(4.97)	-
Cash and Cash equivalents as restated	**1,134.35**	**7.56**

2 The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Ind As-7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

(Sukanta Das)
Chief Financial Officer

(Shailendra Tiwari)
Chief Executive Officer

(Nagarajan Ravi)
Director
DIN-10693626

(G S Paliwal)
Director
DIN-06929759

As per our report of even date attached.
For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 110758W/W100377

(CA. Hetang Pandya)
Partner
M No.158392

Place: Vadodara
Date:9th May 2025.

TALATI & TALATI LLP VADODARA Chartered Accountants

GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

Notes to the Financial Statements
Note No. 1:

I. General Information:

1. GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Private Limited (the Company), having CIN U24100GJ2015PTC085247 is a Private Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has registered office at GACL Corporate Building, PO: Ranoli – 391350 District - Vadodara, Gujarat, India. The equity shares of the company are held by Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited (GACL), a Company promoted by Government of Gujarat and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), a Government of India company, at 60:40 ratio respectively. The Company is a joint venture between GACL and NALCO and both the equity owners are listed on the stock exchanges.

2. **Statement of Compliance:**
   The Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and in accordance with Ind AS notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

3. **Recent 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 31st March 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company

II. Material Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis of preparation and presentation:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act to be read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. The Company's Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2025 comprises of the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Notes to Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

All values are rounded off to the nearest two decimal lakh except otherwise stated. The Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

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GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

1.2 Functional currency and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the Company's functional currency and all values presented in (₹) are rounded to the nearest lakhs (up to two decimals), except when indicated otherwise.

1.3 Current and non-current classification:

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is classified as current when-

- It is expected to be realized or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- It is holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or a cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other asset are classified as non-current.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

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

All the other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Based upon the nature of business, the company has ascertained a 12 months operating cycle for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.4 Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in notes below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and if material, then effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

1.5 Fair value measurement

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 under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

Material Accounting Policies-

2. Property, Plant and Equipment:

2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and are expected to be used during more than one period.

Items of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially stated at cost. The initial cost comprises of purchase price, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, other expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

In case of self-constructed assets, cost include cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads and directly attributable borrowing costs, if any.

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, except for freehold land which is carried at historical costs.

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GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

2.2 Subsequent expenditure:

Subsequent expenditure is recognised in the carrying amount of asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure on major inspection/maintenance or repairs including cost of replacing the parts of assets where it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will be available to the company over a period of more than one year, are capitalised and the carrying amount of the identifiable parts so replaced is derecognised.

2.3 Capital Work in Progress:

Assets in the course of construction are included under capital work in progress and are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Such capital work in progress, on completion, is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant, and equipment.
Expenses for assessment of new potential projects incurred till investment decisions are taken are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. Expenditure incurred for projects after investment decisions are taken are accounted for under capital work in progress and are capitalized subsequently.

Any costs directly attributable to acquisition/construction of property, plant, and equipment till it is brought to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner as intended by the management form part of capital work-in-progress.
Advances paid towards the acquisition of property plant and equipment and outstanding at Balance Sheet date is classified as Capital advances under "Other Non-Current Assets"

2.4 Depreciation and amortisation:

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act 2013 (except as stated at # below) using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Buildings	30 to 60 years
Plant and Equipment	
- Co-generation Steam Power plant	25 years
- Membrane of cell elements #	4 Years
- Anode and Cathode of cell elements #	8 Years
- Other than mentioned above	Upto 40 years
Furniture and Fixture	10 years
Computers and its peripherals	3 to 6 years

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GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

Office Equipment	5 years

based on nature of assets and technical advice

The residual value of assets is estimated to be 5 % of original cost The estimated useful lives, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation on subsequent expenditure on PPE arising on account of capital improvement or other factors is provided for prospectively over the remaining useful life.

Depreciation on additions/deletions during the year is provided for on a pro-rata basis with reference to the date of additions/deletions except low value items not exceeding Rs.10,000/- which are fully depreciated at the time of addition.

2.5 De-recognition of assets:

An item of property, plant, and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3. Intangible Assets:

An entity to recognize an intangible asset if:

- It is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- The cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets with finite useful life that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recognized on straight line basis over their estimated useful lives without retaining any residual value. The estimated useful lives and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follow:

Asset	Useful life
Accounting Software	5 Years

4. Impairment of Tangible and Intangible assets:

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that the assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e., higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs is estimated. If the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount

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GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

and the difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as impairment loss in the statement of profit or loss.
Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.
A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

5. Inventories:

Inventory of raw material, including bulk material such as coal, salt and fuel oil are valued at lower of cost net of tax credit, where ever applicable and net realisable value. Stores and spares are valued at cost net of tax credit wherever applicable. Cost of raw materials, stores and are determined on moving weightage average price.
Materials and other supplies held for use in the production are not written down below cost, if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.
Inventories of finished goods, semi-finished goods, intermediary products and work in process are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined moving weighted average price of materials, appropriate share of labour and related overheads.
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business available on the reporting date less estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

6. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are payments made in advance for goods or services to be received in future periods. These are initially recognized as current assets and are subsequently amortized to the statement of profit and loss over the period to which the expense pertains, in accordance with the accrual and matching principles.

Materiality Threshold-

Prepaid expenses exceeding Rs.25,000 individually are capitalized and amortized over the relevant period. Prepaid amounts below this threshold are charged directly to the statement of profit and loss in the year of payment, unless they are clearly attributable to a benefit in future periods.

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7. **Income Recognition:**

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from sale of goods or services:

Revenue from contacts with customers is recognised upon satisfaction of a performance obligation for the amount of transaction price under the contract net of variable consideration allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is measured on the basis of contracted price, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government such as goods and services tax, etc. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Interest Income:

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on the time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Income from Incentives:

Incentives and subsidies are recognised as other operating revenue when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions as provided in the relevant statue.

Liquidated Damages:

Claims for liquidated damages are accounted for as and when these are considered recoverable by the company. These are adjusted to the capital cost or recognised in the statement of profit and loss, as the case may be.

Other Income:

Other income is recognized on accrual basis except when realization of such income is uncertain.

8. **Leases:**

The Company determines whether an arrangement contains a lease by assessing whether the fulfilment of a transaction is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the transaction conveys the right to control the use of that asset to the Company in return for payment.

Company as a lessee

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GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

At the date of commencement of lease, the Company recognizes, "Right of Use" or ROU Asset at cost, and the lease liability is measured at the present value of all lease payments that are not paid at that date, except leases with a lease term of 12 months or less that do not contain a purchase option (Short term leases) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

8.1 Initial Measurement:

The "Cost of ROU Asset" includes amount of:

i. Initial measurement of lease liability

ii. Prepaid lease payments less any lease incentives received

iii. Initial direct cost incurred by the company as lessee and

iv. Estimated costs to dismantle remove or, restore the underlying asset.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of lease payments discounted using interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The "lease payment" includes:

i. Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payment);

ii. Variable lease payment that depends upon an index or a rate;

iii. Amount payable by the company as residual value guarantee;

iv. The exercise price of purchase option if the Company expects with reasonable certainty to exercise the same;

v. Payment of penalties for termination by the Company, if the term of lease contains such option for the Company.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as per its accounting policy on Impairment of non-financial assets. ROU assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

8.2 Subsequent Measurement:

During subsequent periods, lease liability is measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method and the ROU asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any.

The lease payments are classified as cash flow from financing activities.

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

The lease payments for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less that do not contain a purchase option and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, are recognized as expenses.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption available under Ind AS-116-Leases, for leases where the monthly lease payments are less than Rs. 2,50,000. Accordingly, such leases are not recognised as Right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities in

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the balance sheet. The lease payments for these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as either finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In case of operating leases, rental income 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 income in the period in which they are earned.

In case of finance leases, 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.

9. Foreign currency transaction and translation:

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (₹) which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

10. Borrowing Costs:

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

All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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Borrowing costs consist of interest and transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

In accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs, the Company has capitalized borrowing costs on qualifying assets that are included in Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) up to the previous financial year. The capitalization of borrowing costs was based on the effective interest rate applicable to the borrowings specifically obtained for such qualifying assets or on a weighted average borrowing rate for general borrowings, as applicable.

During the current financial year, the Company reviewed the expenditure incurred on CWIP and has determined that no further borrowing costs are required to be capitalized. This is because the borrowing costs attributable to the portion of assets under CWIP have already been adequately capitalized in earlier periods. Consequently, all borrowing costs incurred during the current year have been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an expense.

11. Employee benefits:

Short Term Employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and they are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered as a liability. These benefits include salary, wages, bonus, compensated absences, etc.

Post-employment and long-term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is plan under which fixed contributions are paid to a separate entity and the Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay. Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them for such contributions.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined through actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out at each balance sheet date.

The service cost, net of interest on the net defined benefit liability, is treated as an expense. Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised.

Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

Other long-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit retirement plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent actuaries.

12. Income Taxes:

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current Tax:

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

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is 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 entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax expense for the year:

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Current and deferred tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

13. Provision, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets:

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

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

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

14. Financial instruments:

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Initial Recognition:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent Measurement

I. Financial assets

a. Cash and Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

b. Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c. Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
Financial Assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income based on its business model.

d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

e. Impairment of Financial Assets
The Company recognizes loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

f. Derecognition of financial assets
The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, (except for equity instruments designated as FVTOCI), the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

II. Financial liabilities
a. Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate

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method. Any difference between the proceeds(net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

15. Earning per share:

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

16. Critical judgements, Assumptions and Key source of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management to make complex and/or subjective judgements, estimates and assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as disclosure of contingent liabilities and assets at the date of the financial statements and also revenues and expenses during the reported period.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on past experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revisied.

Critical accounting judgments:

Apart from those involving estimations that the management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, management has decided that reporting of

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Company's financial assets at amortised cost would be appropriate in the light of its business model and have confirmed the Company's positive intention and ability to hold these financial assets to collect contractual cash flows.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty:
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Impairment :
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be fully recoverable or at least annually. Future cash flow estimates of Cash Generating Units which are used to calculate the asset's fair value are based on expectations about future operations primarily comprising estimates about production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves and resources, operating rehabilitations and restoration costs and capital expenditure.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:
The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Obligation for post-employment benefit Liability:
Liability for post-employment benefit and long-term employee benefit is based on valuation by the actuary which is in turn based on realistic actuarial assumptions.

Provisions & Contingent Liabilities:
The amount recognised as a provision, including tax, legal, restoration and rehabilitation, contractual and other exposures or obligations is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the related liability, including any interest charges, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The Company assess its liabilities and contingent liabilities based upon the best information available, relevant tax and other laws, contingencies involved and other appropriate requirements.

17. Expected Credit Loss (ECL) – Trade Receivables

The Company has evaluated the expected credit loss (ECL) on trade receivables in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments. The assessment involved a detailed review of the historical recovery patterns, the aging profile of receivables, and the current credit status of the outstanding debtors.

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As at the reporting date, all trade receivables are outstanding for a period of less than six months from their respective due dates. Further, there are no receivables outstanding for more than twelve months. Based on historical trends and forward-looking information, the Company has computed the expected credit loss on these receivables.

The estimated ECL provision calculated is not material to the financial statements. Accordingly, no provision for ECL has been recognized during the year.

18. Disclosure of Event After the Reporting Period – Plant Shutdown

Subsequent to the balance sheet date of 31st March 2025, the Company experienced a technical problem with its manufacturing operations from 22nd April 2025 at its production facility. As of the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company is expecting the date for resumption of production activities within 1 week from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Since the conditions causing the shutdown arose after the reporting date, this event is classified as a non-adjusting event under Ind AS 10 – Events after the Reporting Period. Accordingly, the financial results for the year ended 31st March 2025 remain unaffected by this event; however, this matter has been disclosed by way of this note to provide relevant information to the users of the financial statements.

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Note 2 - Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets and Intangible Assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Tangible Assets	Plant & Machinery	Buildings	Furnitures & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer	Vehicle	Total	Right-of-use Assets	Intangible Assets
As at 1st April 2023	**1,45,821.11**	**14,682.35**	**116.27**	**124.41**	**-**	**373.15**	**1,61,117.29**	**7,980.91**	**89.10**
Additions	20,627.61	839.72	59.97	8.51	27.54	80.00	21,643.35	-	-
Disposals	(57.58)	-	-	(1.99)	(1.00)		(60.57)	-	-
Adjustments	(1,366.55)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,366.55)	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	**1,65,024.59**	**15,522.07**	**176.24**	**130.93**	**26.54**	**453.15**	**1,81,333.52**	**7,980.91**	**89.10**
Additions	1,289.31	-	14.32	5.00	11.61	-	1,320.24	670.50	-
Disposals	(458.26)	-	-	(10.10)	(2.00)	-	(470.36)	-	-
Adjustments	(102.14)	-	-	-	-	-	(102.14)	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	**1,65,753.50**	**15,522.07**	**190.56**	**125.83**	**36.15**	**453.15**	**1,82,081.26**	**8,651.41**	**89.10**
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at 1st April 2023	**7,102.91**	**605.59**	**43.44**	**75.53**	**-**	**29.62**	**7,857.09**	**352.61**	**38.50**
Depriciation Expense	8,881.30	677.74	26.72	26.15	5.89	50.68	9,668.48	88.11	18.48
Disposals	(24.00)	-	-	(1.21)	(0.07)	-	(25.28)	-	-
Adjustments	(24.13)	-	-	-	-	-	(24.13)	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	**15,936.08**	**1,283.33**	**70.16**	**100.47**	**5.82**	**80.30**	**17,476.16**	**440.72**	**56.98**
Depriciation Expense	9,254.25	703.96	24.39	13.43	9.41	53.82	10,059.26	311.61	18.48
Disposals	(344.23)	-	-	(9.10)	(0.61)	-	(353.94)	-	-
Adjustments	(8.30)	-	-	-	-	-	(8.30)	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	**24,837.80**	**1,987.29**	**94.55**	**104.80**	**14.62**	**134.12**	**27,173.18**	**752.33**	**75.46**
Net Block									
As at 31st March 2024	1,49,088.51	14,238.74	106.08	30.46	20.72	372.85	1,63,857.36	7,540.19	32.12
As at 31st March 2025	**1,40,915.70**	**13,534.78**	**96.01**	**21.03**	**21.53**	**319.03**	**1,54,908.08**	**7,899.08**	**13.64**

Note:

2a) The Right-of-use assets is a leashold land from GIDC and all rights/interest thereunder are pledged as security to the bankers under a mortgage.

2b) For Right-of-use addition during the year refer Note No.29

Assets pledged as security:

2c) All movable and Immovable assets including Plant and Machineries and other assets are pledged as security on pari passu basis to the bankers under a mortgage. The Company is not allowed to sell these assets to other entity.

2d) As at March 31, 2025, the Company conducted an impairment review of its Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) in accordance with **Ind AS 36 – "Impairment of Assets"** to determine the recoverable amount of PPE. Based on the assessment performed, the management has concluded that no impairment provision is required as the recoverable amount of the assets exceeds their carrying amount.

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Notes to the financial statements (Rs. In lakhs)

Note No- 3, Capital Work-in-progress:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Capital Work-in-progress	11,932.48	7,498.12
	11,932.48	**7,498.12**

Assets pledged as security:

a) All movable and Immovable assets including Plant and Machineries and other assets are pledged as security on pari passu basis to the bankers under a mortgage.

b) The Company has not capitalised additional borrowing cost to capital work in progress as sufficient interest has already been capitalised.

c) Capital Work in Progress mentioned above includes the following amounts capitalised during the year in the course of construction:

Particulars	During the year ended 31.03.25	During the year ended 31.03.24
Finance Costs	-	341.85
Project Insurance and Consultancy fees	-	-
Foreign Exchange Loss / (Gain)	-	-
	-	**341.85**

Capital Work-in-progress Ageing Schedule:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Projects in Progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Projects in Progress	Projects temporarily suspended
Less than 1 year	4,434.36	-	2,701.38	-
1 year to 2 years	2,701.38	-	1,853.28	-
2 years to 3 years	1,853.28	-	1,623.68	-
More than 3 years	2,943.46	-	1,319.78	-
	11,932.48	**-**	**7,498.12**	**-**
Total:	**11,932.48**		**7,498.12**	

Completion Schedule as on 31.03.2025

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years
SRS, Hydrogen Supply equipment & pipeline and Clarifier	11,932.48	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

The project scheduled to be completed in FY 2025-26

Completion Schedule as on 31.03.2024

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years
SRS, Hydrogen Supply equipment & pipeline and Clarifier	7,498.12	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

The project scheduled to be completed in FY 2024-25

Capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31.03.2025

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years
i)Project in Progress	-	-	-	-
ii)Projects temporaily suspended	-	-	-	-

Note No- 4, Financial Assets : Others:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
A.Non Current		
Security Deposits	725.71	765.52
Others	10.71	-
Total other non-current financial assets	**736.42**	**765.52**
Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
B.Current		
Security deposits	41.10	30.34
Interest Receivable	180.70	315.76
Others	213.20	0.85
Total other current financial assets	**435.00**	**346.95**

Note No 5, Income tax Assets/Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
A.Non-current		
Income Tax Assets Net	-	-
Income Tax Liabilities Net	-	-
Total Non current income tax	-	-

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Notes to the financial statements

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
B.Current		
Income Tax Assets Net	-	-
Income Tax Liabilities Net	-	-
Balance with Govt Authorities:-		
TDS/TCS Receivable	274.71	171.69
Total current income tax	**274.71**	**171.69**

Note No- 6, Other assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
A.Non Current		
Capital advances	1,164.95	1,501.32
Prepaid Expenses	12.73	17.72
Total other non-current assets	**1,177.68**	**1,519.04**
Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
B.Current		
Advances to suppliers and service providers	31.31	392.43
Prepaid Expenses	21.12	31.56
Advance with Govt. authorities		
GST Receivable	16,582.11	21,218.95
Others		
Export incentive Receivable	321.27	131.01
Other Receivable	4.29	1,161.80
Total other current assets	**16,960.10**	**22,935.75**

Note No 7, Inventories:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Raw Materials	1,029.50	1,040.33
Coal and Fuel oil	1,647.14	1,111.85
Work-in-process	79.04	90.56
Finished goods	895.70	2,109.34
Stock of Spares and consumables	1,980.60	1,253.10
Total inventories	**5,631.98**	**5,605.18**

Note-

7.1 Inventories are hypothecated/pledged against cash credit facility availed from Banks.

7.2 In addition, inventories of finished goods have been reduced by INR 373.11 Lakhs (31st March 2024: INR 662.22 Lakhs) as a result of the write-down to net realisable value.

7.3 Finished goods include CS Flakes of Rs.213.76 Lakhs kept at port for export purpose.

Note No.8, Trade Receivable

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
A.Non Current		
a) Secured, Considered Good	-	-
b) Un-Secured:		
Considered Good		
c) Which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-
d) Credit impaired	-	-
Less Loss allowance	-	-
	-	-
Total Non Current Trade receivable	-	-
Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
B.Current		
a) Secured, Considered Good	-	-
b) Un-Secured:		
Considered Good	11,073.07	8,569.42
Considered doubtful	-	-
c) Which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-
d) Credit impaired	-	-
Less Loss allowance	-	-
Total Current Trade receivable	**11,073.07**	**8,569.42**

Note-

8.1 Trade Receivable are hypothecated/pledged against cash credit facility availed from Banks.

8.2 Of the above trade receivable from related parties are of Rs 6554.14 Lakhs (31st March 2024 INR 4737.06 Lakhs)

8.3 The company has not recognised a provision for Expected credit loss on trade receivable,as there is no history of bad debts in the prior years.Based on the assessment performed, the ECL amount is not considered material from the company's perspective. Balance confirmation have been sent to debtors as at 31st March 2025.

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Notes to the financial statements (Rs. In lakhs)

Trade Receivable: Ageing Schedule:

As at 31.03.2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					
	(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired
Not Due	9,948.03	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 6 Months	937.09	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 year	187.94	-	-	-	-	-
1 year to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years to 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	**11,073.07**	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Receivable: Ageing Schedule:

As at 31.03.2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					
	(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired
Not Due	3,200.90	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 6 Months	5,368.52	-	-	-	-	-
6 Months to 1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years to 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	**8569.42**	-	-	-	-	-

Note 9A, Cash and Cash Equivalents (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
a) Balance with Banks		
i) In current account	1,134.35	7.56
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,134.35**	**7.56**

Note 9B, Other Bank balances (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
a) In deposit account (having original maturity between 3-12 months)		
b) Earmarked balance with scheduled banks	5,974.77	11,234.35
Total	**5,974.77**	**11,234.35**

The above include: (a) Rs. 171.80 lakhs held as margin money against issuance of BG of equivalent amount of Rs.615.84 Lakhs and b)Rs.584.90 Lakhs is held as Flexi Fixed Deposit held for capital payment c) Rs. 5218.07 Lakhs is kept as Fixed deposit in compliance with DSRA. (c) Balance of Rs.1134.35 Lakhs in current account is amount kept in EEFC A/c.

Note 10, Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Authorized:		
69,00,00,000 (Previous year 69,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	69,000.00	69,000.00
Issued, subscribed and piad up:		
69,00,00,000 (Previous year 69,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	69,000.00	69,000.00
Total	**69,000.00**	**69,000.00**

Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period is as under:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Share Capital (Rs.in lakhs)
As at 1st April 2023	69,00,00,000	69,000.00
Additions	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	**69,00,00,000**	**69,000.00**
Additions	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	**69,00,00,000**	**69,000.00**

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Notes to the financial statements (Rs. In lakhs)

Details of aggregate number of equity shares issued for consideration other than cash:

Particulars	Face Value	Year of Issue
39,88,27,334 (PY 39,88,27,334) equity shares of Rs.10 each	Rs. 10 each	2017-18

*Equity Shares was issued to GACL in lieu of cost of 39.1 hectares of land at DII/9, PCPIR Zone of Gujarat Industrial Estate, Dahej, Gujarat.

Details of Shareholder holding more than 5 percent share in Company:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of shares	Extent of Holding	No. of shares	Extent of Holding
GACL	41,40,00,000	60.00%	41,40,00,000	60.00%
NALCO	27,60,00,000	40.00%	27,60,00,000	40.00%

Right, Preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares

For all matters submitted to vote in a shareholders meeting of the Company every holder of an equity share as reflected in the records of the Company on the date of the shareholders meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held. Any dividend declared by the company shall be paid to each holder of Equity shares in proportion to the number of shares held to total equity shares outstanding as on that date. In the event of liquidation of the Company all preferential amounts, if any, shall be discharged by the Company. The remaining assets of the Company shall be distributed to the holders of equity shares in proportion to the number of shares held to the total equity shares outstanding as on that date.

Note 11, Other Equity

Equity component of compound financial instrument

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Equity component of compound financial instrument	32,097.54	-
Total	**32,097.54**	**-**

Deemed Equity

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at beginnnig of Year	-	-
Addition during the year	666.28	-
Total	**666.28**	**-**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Retained Earnings	(59,468.49)	(45,972.65)
Total	**(59,468.49)**	**(45,972.65)**

Movement in Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at beginning of the year	(45,972.65)	(28,540.29)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(13,489.48)	(17,433.33)
Other comprehensive Income	(6.36)	0.97
Balance at end of the year	**(59,468.49)**	**(45,972.65)**

Note 12A, Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Secured Bank loan at amortised cost		
Rupee Term Loan from Punjab National Bank	58,188.11	67,941.52
USD ECB from State bank of India	35,105.62	56,593.21
Unsecured amortised cost		
Liability componenet of compound financial instrument		
-Compulsory convertible debenture (CCDs)	12,453.17	-
Unsecured Loan from Financial Institution	-	-
GSFS Loan	17,187.50	21,093.75
Balance at end of the year	**1,22,934.40**	**1,45,628.48**

Nature of Security for Rupee term loan from PNB and USD ECB from State bank of India-

1. First charge on pari passu basis by way of mortgage / assignment / charge, both present and future, of (a) all movable and immovable assets; (b) benefits and claims on project contracts; and (c) all bank accounts.
2. Second charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets of the company.

Reconciliation of change in borrowing from financial activities - RTL from PNB

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Opening balance	77,719.12	87,469.52
Proceeds raised	-	-
Repayment of borrowing	(9,777.64)	(9,777.91)
Non-cash changes (EIR and interest payable)	6,401.90	7,014.54
Interest Paid	(6,377.67)	(6,987.03)
Balance at end of the year	**67,965.71**	**77,719.12**

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Notes to the financial statements

(Rs. In lakhs)

Reconciliation of change in borrowing from financial activities - USD ECB from SBI

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Opening balance	90,000,000 USD	100,000,000 USD	74,989.60	81,992.11
Proceeds raised	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowing	49,000,000 USD	(10,000,000 USD)	(41,135.20)	(8,333.60)
Non-cash changes (EIR, FC gain/loss and interest payable)			5,201.09	6,873.49
Interest Paid			(3,949.87)	(5,542.40)
Balance at end of the year	41,000,000 USD	90,000,000 USD	**35,105.62**	**74,989.60**

Reconciliation of change in borrowing- Liability component of CCD

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Opening balance	-	-
Proceeds raised	16,758.17	-
Repayment of borrowing	-	-
Non-cash changes (EIR and interest payable)	1,082.58	-
Interest Paid	(1,082.58)	-
Balance at end of the year	**16,758.17**	-

Liability component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures

Particulars	Face Value	Coupon Rate	Terms of repayment	Equity component of convertible debenture	As at 31-03-2025 Non current Liability component of convertible debenture	Current Liability component of convertible debenture
CCD	50,000.00	8.61%	60 months from pay in date	32,097.54	12,453.17	4,305.00

During the financial year, the Company issued 500 Compulsory Convertible Debentures ('CCDs') with a face value of Rs.1 crore each, totalling Rs.500 crores, to IndusInd Bank (hereinafter referred to as the "Investor"). The CCDs have a maturity period of 5 years (60 months) and are structured to convert into equity shares at a conversion price of Rs.10 per share, as determined by an independent valuer.
CCDs will not have any conversion option for the period it is held by the Investor. The conversion of the CCDs into equity shares will only be effective upon the exercise of specific options, namely the Accelerated Buyout Option, Mandatory Buyout Option, or Mandatory and Accelerated Put Option as mentioned.
Furthermore, the interest on the CCDs is linked to the yield of 91-day T Bill, as published quarterly FBIL. This linkage ensures that the returns on the CCDs are aligned with prevailing market conditions.
Interest rate for the given quarter i.e., for the period 25 January 2025 to 25 April 25 was 8.61% p.a (For the period 25 October 2025 to 25 January 2025 was 8.59%).

Reconciliation of change in borrowing from financial activities - GSFS Loan

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Opening balance	22,500.00	-
Proceeds raised	2,500.00	22,500.00
Repayment of borrowing	(1,562.50)	-
Non-cash changes (EIR and interest payable)	1,776.09	314.07
Interest Paid	(1,776.09)	(314.07)
Balance at end of the year	**23,437.50**	**22,500.00**

Nature of Security for Rupee term loan from PNB and USD ECB from State bank of India-
1. First charge on pari passu basis by way of mortgage / assignment / charge, both present and future, of (a) all movable and immovable assets; (b) benefits and claims on project contracts; and (c) all bank accounts.
2. Second charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets of the company.

The terms of repayment of the above loans are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended	No. of instalments after the Balance Sheet date	Amount of each instalment
Punjab National Bank	31.3.2025	28 quarterly installments	2,444.44
Commencement of repayment of principal - 30th April 2023 Date of Maturity - 31st January 2032 Rate of Interest - One year PNB MCLR, presently 8.8% & 8.85% (PY 8.6% & 8.8% %) Interest is payable on monthly basis.			
State Bank of India	31.3.2025	2 half yearly installments	Variable from 4% to 16% of loan amount
Commencement of repayment of principal - 30th April 2023 Date of Maturity - 30th April 2027 Rate of Interest - 5 days lookback USD Sofar plus 1.728260% (PY - 5 days lookback USD Sofar plus 1.728260%) Interest is payable on half yearly basis.			
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd	31.3.2025	15 quarterly installments	1,562.50
Commencement of repayment of principal - 24th April 2025 Date of Maturity - 25th October 2028 Rate of Interest - 7.25% p.a. Interest is payable on Quarterly basis			

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Notes to the financial statements (Rs. In lakhs)

Note 13, Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Current Maturities of long term debt		
Rupee Term Loan from Punjab National Bank	9,777.60	9,777.60
USD ECB from State bank of India	-	18,396.40
Rupee Term Loan from Bank of Baroda	-	-
Rupee Term Loan from GSFS	6,250.00	1,406.25
Current Maturities of compund financial instrument		
-Compulsory convertible debenture (CCDs)	4,305.00	-
Cash Credit Facilities		
Punjab National Bank	1,786.98	2,788.97
State Bank of India	2,347.96	4,432.49
Balance at end of the year	**24,467.54**	**36,801.71**

Nature of Security:

1. CC facilities are secured by hypothecation charge over entire current assets of the company (Present and future) including all stocks of raw materials,stock in progress, finished goods, receivale, packing material, stores, spares & consumables (including goods in transit) ranking 1st Pari-passu with other working capital lenders.
2. Second charge by way of hypothecation on entire fixed asset of the company located at Dahej.

Note 14, Trade Payable

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
A.Non Current		
Creditors for supplies		
-Due to Small and Micro Enterprise	-	-
-Others	-	-
Creditors for services		
-Due to Small and Micro Enterprise	-	-
-Others	-	-
Total Non Current Trade Payable	-	-
Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
B.Current		
Creditors for supplies		
-Due to Small and Micro Enterprise	506.24	470.62
-Others	7,100.64	10,409.72
Creditors for services		
-Due to Small and Micro Enterprise	491.95	-
-Others	5,793.34	-
Total Current Trade Payable	**13,892.17**	**10,880.34**

Note-

i) Trade and other payables are subject to confirmation/reconciliation and consequential adjustment, if any.

ii) On the basis of confirmation obtained from the supplier who have registered themselves under the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) and based on the information available with the company, the following are the details:

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments		
Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
(a) Principal amount due	998.20	470.62
(b) Interest on principal amount due	--	--
(c) Interest and principal amount paid beyond appointment day	--	--
(d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	--	--
(e) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	--	--
(f) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	--	--

Trade Payable: Ageing Schedule:

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments				
				As at 31.03.2025
Particulars	MSME	Others	Disputed - MSME	Disputed - others
Not Due	989.14	8,806.07		
Less than 1 year	9.06	4,062.34	-	-
1 year to 2 years	-	0.91	-	-
2 years to 3 years	-	24.20	-	-
More than 3 years	-	0.45	-	-
	998.20	**12,893.97**	**-**	**-**
Total:		**13,892.17**		**-**

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Notes to the financial statements (Rs. In lakhs)

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments				
				As at 31.03.2024
Particulars	MSME	Others	Disputed - MSME	Disputed - others
Not Due	464.29	8,936.05	-	-
Less than 1 year	6.21	1,448.99	-	-
1 year to 2 years	0.12	24.22	-	-
2 years to 3 years	-	0.46	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
	470.62	**10,409.72**	-	-
Total:		**10,880.34**		-

Note 15, Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
A.Non Current		
Creditors for capital supplies and services		
- Not Due to Small and Micro Enterprise	110.52	10.02
-Others	929.66	147.87
Retention Money	3,874.53	3,888.56
Earnest Money Deposit	3.84	103.38
Security Deposit from suppliers	-	2.50
Security Deposit from dealers	682.50	608.00
Liabilites for Expenses	-	462.48
Total other non current financial liabilities	**5,601.05**	**5,222.81**
B.Current		
Creditors for other supplies and services		
-Due to Small and Micro Enterprise	-	-
-Others	-	-
Retention Money	868.47	1,511.07
Interest accrued but not due	1,214.27	2,557.01
Earnest Money Deposit	16.00	206.21
Security Deposit from suppliers	33.75	34.75
Security Deposit from dealers	-	-
Liabilites for Expenses	4,659.85	2,761.11
Liabilities of employees	148.34	122.37
Total other current financial liabilities	**6,940.68**	**7,192.52**

Note 16, Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
Advance from customers	1,221.99	1,002.46
Statutory dues payable	329.76	288.39
Total	**1,551.75**	**1,290.85**

Note 17,Revenue from Operations

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**	**For the year ended 31.03.2024**
(1)Sale of products-Manufacturing Operations		
(a) Export		
Caustic Soda Flakes	27,337.04	10,309.31
Caustic Soda Lye	1,638.72	1,660.36
(a) Domestic		
Caustic Soda Lye	56,621.56	42,884.49
Caustic Soda Flakes	3,425.51	6,465.60
Hydrogen Gas	1,776.91	2,010.49
Hydrochloric Acid	50.09	51.83
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	71.69	43.14
Sodium Hypo	539.74	465.31
Electricity	8,495.95	4,683.66
Others-Chlorine	(10.39)	(407.85)
Utilities	7,800.04	9,103.33
(2) Other Operating Income		
Sales of Scrap	52.65	51.25
Service Charge	17.70	34.65
Export Incentive	458.02	198.15
Freight Outward Recovered	135.30	49.80
Others	1.98	7.67
Total	**1,08,412.51**	**77,611.19**

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Note 18, Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Interest Income	351.27	1,174.80
Electricity Duty Exemption income	-	760.63
Other Income	233.41	1.11
Total	**584.68**	**1,936.54**

Note 19,Cost of Material Consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Raw Material		
Alfa Cellulose	173.34	154.41
Barium Carbonate	1,004.08	730.60
Coal	38,644.89	34,560.80
Light Diesel Oil	72.87	34.02
Lignite	3,541.19	704.04
Soda Ash	254.56	224.56
Salt	8,258.69	7,235.96
Others	666.48	463.48
Total	**52,616.10**	**44,107.87**

Note 20,Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Closing Stock :		
Finished Goods		
Caustic Soda Lye	719.55	1,732.59
Caustic Soda Flakes	163.78	351.94
Others	12.37	24.81
Process Stock	79.04	90.56
	974.74	**2,199.90**
Less :- Opening Stock :		
Finished Goods		
Caustic Soda Lye	1,732.59	2,477.63
Caustic Soda Flakes	351.94	-
Others	24.81	25.83
Process Stock	90.56	106.24
	2,199.90	2,609.70
Net (increase) / decrease	**1,225.16**	**409.80**

Note 21, Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Salaries and allownces	1,229.78	1,093.79
Contribution to provident and other funds	51.91	44.50
Staff Welfare Expenses	32.36	31.24
Total	**1,314.05**	**1,169.53**

The Code on Social Security ,2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020.The code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code become effective.

Defined Contribution Plan

An amount of Rs. 51.91 Lakhs (FY 2023-24 Rs.44.50 Lakhs) contributed to Provident Fund is recognised as expense and included in Employee Benefits expenses (Note-21) of Statement of Profit & Loss.

Defined Benefit Plan

The company offers the following employees benefit schems to its employees-

i) Gratuity

The Employee benefit plans typically expose the company to acturial risk such as investment risk, interest risk, longetivity risk and salary risk-

Investment Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields on government bonds denominated in Indian Rupees. If the actual return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit

Interest Risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

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(Rs. In lakhs)

Salary Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salariesof plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of acturial valuations were as follows-

	Valuation as at 31-03-2025	Valuation as at 31-03-2024
Discount Rate	6.94%	7.40%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	7.00%
Mortality	IALM 2012-15 ULTIMATE	IALM 2012-14 ULTIMATE
Attrition Rate	16.67%	5% at younger ages and 1% at older ages

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows-

	Year ending 31.03.2025 (Rs in Lakhs)	Year ending 31.03.2024 (Rs. In Lakhs)
Present Value of Benefit Obligation	**39.19**	**22.04**
Current Service cost	20.12	16.49
Interest cost	2.45	1.63
Benefits paid	-7.85	-
Actuarial losses (gains)	6.36	-0.97
Present Value of Benefit Obligation	**60.27**	**39.19**

Components recognised as expense in Statement of Profit & Loss	Year ending 31.03.2025(Rs. In Lakhs)	Year ending 31.03.2024(Rs. In Lakhs)
Service Cost	22.57	6.44

Components of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	Year ending 31.03.2025(Rs. In Lakhs)	Year ending 31.03.2024(Rs. In Lakhs)
Acturial loss/(gain)	6.36	-0.97

Chnages in fair value of plan asset-

	Year ending 31.03.2025 (Rs in Lakhs)
Opening fair value of plan assets	-
Interest income	-
Contributions by employer towards approved fund	65.85
Benefits paid	-7.85
Acquisition adjustments / settlement cost	-
Re-measurements - return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**58.00**

Net asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet-

	Year ending 31.03.2025 (Rs in Lakhs)	Year ending 31.03.2024 (Rs in Lakhs)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the financial year		
Current portion	4.07	6.55
Non-current portion	56.20	32.64
Total liability	**60.27**	-
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	58.00	-
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**2.27**	**39.19**

Sensitivity Analysis of Defined Benift Obligation with reference to Key Assumptions-	Present value of obligation as on 31.3.2025 (Rs. In Lakhs)
Discount Rate - 0.5 percent increase	55.61
Discount Rate - 0.5 percent decrease	65.46
Salary Escalation Rate - 0.5 percent increase	65.37
Salary Escalation Rate - 0.5 percent decrease	55.64
Attrition rate - 0.5 percent increase	59.79
Attrition rate - 0.5 percent decrease	60.76
Mortality rate - 0.5 percent increase	60.24
Mortality rate - 0.5 percent decrease	60.29

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

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Notes to the financial statements (Rs. In lakhs)

Note 22, Depreciation & Amortisation:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Depreciation on PPE	10,050.96	9,644.35
Amortisation of Right-of-use assets	311.61	88.11
Amortisation of Intagible assets	18.48	18.48
Total	**10,381.05**	**9,750.94**

Note 23, Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Interest Expenses		
On Term Loans	12,103.63	13,513.83
On Leased Asset	50.60	-
On CCD	645.53	-
On Cash Credit	615.94	592.04
Other borrowing cost	1,003.46	223.95
Less Capitalized-		
Finance Cost	-	341.85
Total	**14,419.16**	**13,987.97**

Note 24, Power & Fuel

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Electricity	3,147.25	2,750.65
Fuel, Water Charges,LDO	2,226.39	1,722.48
Total	**5,373.64**	**4,473.13**

Note 25, Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
O&M Operators Expenses	5,852.79	4,915.25
Consumption of Stores & Spares	697.29	559.24
Packaging Material	481.05	335.70
Consultancy / Professional fee	90.57	52.00
Vehicle Hiring Expenses	108.80	133.09
Rent	328.99	375.64
Loss on sale on asset	113.14	34.11
Rate & Taxes	38.95	22.52
Travelling Expenses	8.08	6.01
Security Expense	140.21	147.04
Safety & Environment Expense	25.49	30.72
Repair & Maintainance Expense	333.17	333.28
Insurance expenses	241.08	316.40
Transportation Charges	12,261.72	6,994.65
Facilitation Charge	11,543.44	5,467.31
Commission on sales	2,095.69	1,645.84
Other Miscellaneous expenses	827.82	442.90
Forex Exchange variation	1,390.08	1,266.91
Total	**36,578.36**	**23,078.61**

Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
As auditor	1.14	2.25
For other services	0.67	0.96
Total	**1.81**	**3.21**

Note 26, Tax Expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Current Tax in relation to:		
Current Year	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Total	-	-

"As matter of prudence and in the absence of strong convincing evidence about availability of future taxable profits, deferred tax assets (DTA) on unused tax losses have been not recognised."

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Notes to the financial statements (Rs. In lakhs)

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**	**For the year ended 31.03.2024**
Profit & Loss before tax	(13,489.48)	(17,433.33)
Income tax expense calculated at 27.82 % (PY 27.82)	(3,752.77)	(4,849.95)
Deferred Tax assets on carry forward losses not recognised	3,752.77	4,849.95
Effect of expenses not deductible	-	-
Total	**(13,489.48)**	**(17,433.33)**

Note 27, Contingent Liabilities not provided for

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of :		
Bank Guarantees	3,241.51	1,239.25
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	321.55	9,079.31
Claims of contractors and suppliers	-	-
Total	**3,563.06**	**10,318.56**

Note 28, Earning per share

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**	**For the year ended 31.03.2024**
Profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. In Lakhs)	(13,489.48)	(17,433.33)
Weighted average number of equity shares (in Nos.)	9,051	6,900
Basic and Diluted earnings per equity share (in Rs.)	(1.49)	(2.53)
Face Value per equity share (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00

Weighted average number of equity shares (in Nos.) **(No of Shares in Lakhs)**

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**	**For the year ended 31.03.2024**
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share (in Nos.)	6,900.00	6,900.00
Adjustment:	-	-
Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs)	2,151.00	-
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares for calculating basic & diluted earnings per share (in Nos.)	**9,051.00**	**6,900.00**

Note 29, Leases

As lessee

The company assesses each lease contract and if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration , the company recognised right to use assets and lease liabilities for those contracts except for short term lease and lease low value assets.

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**	**For the year ended 31.03.2024**
Current Lease Liabilities	254.92	-
Non-Current Lease Liabilities	211.25	-

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss during the year-

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**	**For the year ended 31.03.2024**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	50.60	-
Depreciation/amortisation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset	311.61	88.11

B: Short term Lease:

The Company has obtained certain office premises for its business operations which are not non-cancellable under leave and license agreement and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. The Company has given refundable interest free security deposits in accordance with the agreed terms. These refundable security deposits have not been valued at amortised cost under relevant Ind AS, because of small value in nature.

Lease payments during the year:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**	**For the year ended 31.03.2024**
Lease payments	437.79	375.64

As Lessor:

The company has not given any asset on lease.

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Note 30, Related party disclosure:

Name of the related party and description of their relationship as under:

Name of Related Parties	Nature of Relationship	
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	Joint Venturer	
National Aluminum Company Ltd.	Joint Venturer	
Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited	Entity in which KMP has significant influence	
Gujarat Chemical Port Limited	Entity in which KMP has significant influence	
Sri K K Panda - Vice Chairman	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	up to 30.06.2023
Shri N B Tripathy - CFO	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f 25.07.2023 upto 31.10.2024
Shri K R Vaidya - CEO	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f 01.08.2023 upto 31.10.2024
Mrs Avantika Singh Aulakh, IAS, Chairman	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f. 11.02.2025
Sri Shailendra Tiwari - CEO	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f.01.11.2024
Sri Sukanta Das - CFO	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f.01.11.2024
Sri Jaymeen Patel - CS	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f 08.07.2022 upto 01.02.2025
Sri. Srimanta Panda- Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f 08.07.2022 upto 01.02.2025
Sri Pankaj Mittal - Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f 07.07.2022 upto 21.11.2024
Sri Swaroop P. IAS, Chairman	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f. 09.08.2022
Sri . B D Mohanty- Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f. 01.09.2022 upto 31.05.2024
Smt Tamanna Patel - Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f. 07.11.2024
Sri . Srimanta Panda- Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f. 15.07.2023
Shri Nagarajan Ravi - Vice Chairman	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	w.e.f. 01.08.2024

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in ordinary course of business during the year:

Nature of Transaction	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
A. Joint Venturer		
Expenses incurred by GNAL and reimbursed / to be reimbursed:		
Rent and electricity charges paid for office	8.13	5.25
Rent-Other	264.45	213.54
Lease Rent for ROU-GACL	254.92	-
Purchase of Materials-GACL	577.34	177.01
Purchase of Services-GACL	8,296.54	4,211.11
Sale of Materials / Services-GACL	16,236.18	13,616.65
Deemed Equity with Guarantee-GACL	398.74	-
Purchase of Materials / Services-NALCO	-	-
Sale of Materials / Services-NALCO	36,528.30	29,639.83
Deemed Equity with Guarantee-NALCO	267.55	-
Total :	**62,832.15**	**47,863.39**
Expenses incurred by GACL and reimbursed / to be reimbursed:	-	-
Expenses incurred by NALCO and reimbursed / to be reimbursed: (Salary of Emp)	-	-

Nature of Transaction	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
B. Entity with significant infulence-Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited		
Expenses incurred by GNAL and reimbursed / to be reimbursed:		
Purchase of Services	353.66	693.87

Nature of Transaction	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
C. Entity with significant infulence-Gujarat Chemical Port Limited		
Expenses incurred by GNAL and reimbursed / to be reimbursed:		
Purchase of Services	27.54	76.06

Balances payable as at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	4,653.20	1,358.24
GETCO	243.11	24.31
Total	**4,896.31**	**1,382.55**

Balance receivable as at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
National Aluminum Company Ltd.	3,215.84	3,452.41
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	3,338.30	1,284.65
Total	**6,554.14**	**4,737.06**

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Advance given at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
GETCO (Advance given)	56.90	57.31
Total	**56.90**	**57.31**

D. Key Management Personnel :	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Director's - Incidental expenses:		
Sri H R Patel - Chairman	-	-
Sri K K Panda, Vice chairman	-	0.025
Sri S S Bhatt - Director	-	-
Sri Swaroop P IAS -Chairman	0.150	0.125
Smt. Sonali Jignar - Director	-	-
Sri Pankaj Mittal-Director	0.175	0.125
Sri GS Paliwal- Director	0.100	
Shri Nagarajan Ravi - Vice Chairman	0.150	
Sri B.D. Mohanty - Director	0.050	0.100
Sri Srimanta Panda - Director	0.200	0.100
Smt. Tamanna Kirankumar Patel - Director	0.125	0.100
Total	**0.950**	**0.575**
KMP remuneration and deputation allowance		
Sri Kirti Vaidya, CEO	23.90	19.96
Sri N B Tripathy, CFO	19.01	19.48
Sri Shailendra Tiwari, CEO	18.44	14.96
Sri Sukanta Das, CFO	21.41	6.10
Sri Jaymeen Patel , Company secretary	13.08	13.14
Total	**95.84**	**73.64**

Note 31, Segment Reporting

The company operationsfall under single segment namely "Chemicals" hence no separate disclosure of segment reporting is required to be made as required under INDAS 108 'Operating Segments'

Segment revenue from chemicals represent revenue generated from external customers which is attributable to the company's country of domicile i.e. India and external customer outside india as under-

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Revenue from Operations-		
Within India	79,436.75	65,641.52
Outside India	28,975.76	11,969.67
Total	**1,08,412.51**	**77,611.19**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Carrying value of Segment Asset		
Within India	2,18,151.35	2,30,083.25
Outside India	-	-
Total	**2,18,151.35**	**2,30,083.25**

Three customers individually contribute more than 10% of the entity's revenues. The total revenue from such entites is given below-

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Customer-1	36,740.30	29,639.83
Customer-2	16,596.49	13,616.65
Customer-3	-	-
Total	**53,336.79**	**13,616.65**

Note 32, Financial Instrument disclosure:

Capital Management

The capital structure of the Company consists of both equity and debt. The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

Management of the Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

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Categories of Financial Instruments:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Financial Assets		
Measured at Amortised Cost		
a. Trade Receivables	11,073.07	8,569.42
b. Cash and Cash equivalents	1,134.35	7.56
c. Other Bank Balances	5,974.77	11,234.35
d. Other Financial Assets	1,171.42	1,112.47
Total Financial Assets	**19,353.61**	**20,923.80**
Financial Liabilities		
Measured at Amortised Cost		
a. Borrowings	1,47,401.94	1,82,430.19
b. Trade Payables	13,892.17	10,880.34
c. Lease	466.17	-
d. Other Financial Liabilities	12,541.73	12,415.33
Total Financial Liabilities	**1,74,302.01**	**2,05,725.86**

Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's capex operations. The Company's principal financial assets include deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior Management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

a. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of the business. The major components of market risk are price risk and interest rate risk.

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company currently has not hedged any External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs). The Company performs an analysis of the impact of not hedging its ECBs. This has been done by comparing the actual cash outflows related to ECBs under current unhedged conditions in the past vis-a-vis the scenario of complete hedging of individual ECB on the disbursement day through quotes provided by the banks. Further, the Company parks its earnings in foreign currency in Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) account and discharges its obligations in case of foreign currency loans out of the said account.

b. Foreign Currency Risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters. Further, the Company parks its earnings in foreign currency in Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) account and discharges its obligations in case of foreign currency loans and towards import obligations out of the said account.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities are restated at the end of each quarter. The same at the end of the reporting period are as follows :

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Financial Liabilities		
ECB Borrowings	36,168.95	77,546.26
Payables for imports	1.25	3.90
Financial Assets		
Receivables for export	2,492.67	802.98
Total	**33,677.53**	**76,747.18**

Foreign Currency Sensitivity:

The Company is principally exposed to foreign currency risk against USD. Sensitivity of profit or loss arises mainly from USD denominated receivables and payables.

As per management's assessment of reasonable possible changes in the exchange rate of +/- 5% between USD-INR, EURO-INR currency pair, sensitivity of profit or loss only on outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the period end is presented below:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Financial Liabilities		
Weakening of INR by 5%	1,808.51	3,877.51
Strengthening of INR by 5%	-1,808.51	-3,877.51
Financial Assets		
Weakening of INR by 5%	-124.63	-40.15
Strengthening of INR by 5%	124.63	40.15

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Company in liquid schemes of fixed deposits and mutual funds provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities.

ii. Interest Rate Risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from the borrowings having floating interest rates. The floating interest rates on Long term borrowings are carried at amortised cost. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

b. Liquidity Risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages its funds mainly from capital infusion and borrowings.

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The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The information included in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cashflows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company maybe required to pay.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 year - 3 years	more than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025				
a. Borrowings	25,681.86	75,692.17	47,242.18	1,48,616.21
b. Trade Payables	13,892.17	-	-	13,892.17
c. Lease Liability	254.92	211.25	-	466.18
d. Other Financial Liabilities	6,940.68	5,601.05	-	12,541.73
e. Other Liabilities	1,551.75	-	-	1,551.75
Total	48,321.38	81,504.47	47,242.18	1,77,068.03
As at 31 March 2024				
a. Borrowings	36,801.71	1,03,069.53	42,930.30	1,82,801.54
b. Trade Payables	10,880.34	-	-	10,880.34
c. Other Financial Liabilities	6,967.74	5,447.59	-	12,415.33
d. Other Liabilities	1,290.85	-	-	1,290.85
Total	55,940.64	1,08,517.12	42,930.30	2,07,388.06

The Company has access to committed long term credit facilities of Rs.880 crs RTL and 100 million USD (PY 880 crs RTL and 100 million USD) and short term working capital facilities of Rs.160 crs (PY - 160 crs) and unsecured loan from GSFS of Rs.250 Crs (PY-250 Crs). The used and unused credit facilities at the end of the reporting year are mentioned below. The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Long Term Credit Facilities:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Secured Loan from Banks		
Rupee Term Loan from PNB		**(Rs. in lakhs)**
Amount used	88,000.00	88,000.00
Amount unused	-	-
USD Term Loan, ECB from SBI		**In million USD**
Amount used	100.00	100.00
Amount unused	-	-
Unsecured Loan from Financial Institution		
GSFS Loan		**(Rs. in lakhs)**
Amount used	250.00	225.00
Amount unused	-	25.00

Short Term Credit Facilities:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Working capital Loan from SBI	**(Rs. in lakhs)**	**(Rs. in lakhs)**
Fund & Non fund Based	8,000.00	8,000.00
Amount used	4,180.88	4,733.57
Amount unused	3,819.12	3,266.43
Working capital Loan from PNB	**(Rs. in lakhs)**	**(Rs. in lakhs)**
Fund & Non fund Based	8,000.00	8,000.00
Amount used	3,195.57	3,846.80
Amount Unused	4,804.43	4,153.20

Nature of Security:

1. CC facilities are secured by hypothecation charge over entire current assets of the company (Present and future) including all stocks of raw materials,stock in progress, finished goods, receivale, packing material, stores, spares & consumables (including goods in transit) ranking 1st Pari-passu with other working capital lenders.

2. Second charge by way of hypothecation on entire fixed asset of the company located at Dahej.

c. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk off financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and wherever appropriate, the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and spread amongst various counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management of the Company. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of balance with banks, investments in mutual funds, other receivables and loans and advances. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risks.
Balances with banks were not past due or impaired as at the year end. In other financial assets that are not past dues and not impaired, there were no indication of default in repayment as at the year end.

33,The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

34, Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR):

(i) Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities:

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year:NIL (Previous year:NIL)

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35, Borrowing against security assets

Company has borrowing from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current asset. Details of Qtrly statements of current asset filled by the company with banks or financial institutions & books of accounts are as below-

Quarter	Particulars	Amount as per books of Accounts	Amounts as reported in the quarterly return/Statement	Amount of difference
		(in Rs. Lakhs)	(in Rs. Lakhs)	(in Rs. Lakhs)
1st Qtr	Trade Payables	13,092.20	12,919.06	173.14
1st Qtr	Trade Receivables	10,805.05	8,934.16	1,870.89
1st Qtr	Inventories	8,119.17	8,119.17	-
2nd Qtr	Trade Payables	11,551.28	11,551.28	-
2nd Qtr	Trade Receivables	10,342.41	8,504.82	1,837.59
2nd Qtr	Inventories	7,318.05	7,318.05	-
3rd Qtr	Trade Payables	9,542.60	9,542.60	-
3rd Qtr	Trade Receivables	13,149.71	10,432.87	2,716.84
3rd Qtr	Inventories	7,395.84	7,395.84	-
4th Qtr	Trade Payables	13,892.18	7,606.98	6,285.20
4th Qtr	Trade Receivables	11,073.07	9,882.51	1,190.56
4th Qtr	Inventories	5,631.98	5,167.68	464.30

Reasons for discrepancies

The differences noted in Trade Payables in 1th Qtr are on account capital creditors considered in books, the difference in 4th Qtr is due to considereing creditors for goods in stock statement.

Difference in inventory is on account of Operational Spares, not considered in data submitted to bank in adherence of bank's terms and conditions for non-consideration of Spares exceeding 90 days.

The difference in Trade Receivable is due to bank provide DP on receivable within cover period of 90 days.

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36, Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-25 Ratio	31-Mar-24 Ratio	Variance %	Reason For Variance
Current ratio	Current assets Total	Current Liability Total	0.88	0.87	1%	-
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholders Equity	3.48	7.92	-56%	Equity Increases due to company issue CCD to its promters. As per INDAS it is considered as equity.
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Interest + Installments	0.08	0.03	148%	Increase in earning available for debt service as there is increase in production.
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Equity Shareholder's fund	-0.41	-0.55	-25%	-
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	9.58	8.51	13%	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	11.04	9.36	18%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Annual Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	4.25	4.03	5%	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital (Current Asset -Current Liability)	-19.27	-10.63	81%	Increase in sales is proportionately higher then the increase in working capital
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	-0.12	-0.22	-45%	Increase in capacity utilization of company from 65 % to 84% resulting in increase in production and increase in sales
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed (Total Assets - Current Liabilities)	0.01	-0.02	-150%	Increase in capacity utilization of company from 65 % to 84% resulting in increase in earning

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37, Other statutory information :

a) The company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami

b) On the basis of information available, the company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.

c) The company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

d) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

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

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

g) The company has not any 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.

h)There are no Scheme of Arrangements that has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

38, Previous year's figures are regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year's classification/ disclosure.

39, Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 9th May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

(Sukanta Das)
Chief Financial Officer

(Shailendra Tiwari)
Chief Executive Officer

GACL-NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. VADODARA

(Nagarajan Ravi)
Director
DIN-10693626

(G S Paliwal)
Director
DIN-06929759

As per our report of even date attached.
For Talati & Talati LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 110758W/W100377

TALATI & TALATI LLP VADODARA Chartered Accountants

(CA.Hetang Pandya)
Partner
M No.158392

Place: Vadodara
Date:9th May 2025.