Amal Speciality Chemicals Ltd
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2	7,198.34	7,782.28
b) Capital work-in-progress	2	25.22	62.46
c) Intangible assets	3	6.17	11.46
d) Other non-current assets	4	-	30.91
e) Income tax assets (net)	29.3	8.29	6.27
f) Deferred tax assets	29.3	-	1.27
Total non-current assets		7,238.02	7,894.65
2. Current assets			
a) Inventories	5	293.08	167.11
b) Financial assets			
i) Investments	6	1,345.36	-
ii) Trade receivables	7	702.14	232.58
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	151.55	46.19
iv) Other financial assets	9	70.80	70.80
c) Other current assets	4	73.77	666.41
Total current assets		2,636.70	1,183.09
Total assets		9,874.72	9,077.74
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	10	771.90	771.90
b) Other equity	11	5,561.74	3,371.69
Total equity		6,333.64	4,143.59
Liabilities			
1. Non-current liabilities			
a) Other financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	12	1,961.67	3,540.11
ii) Lease liability	13	349.67	341.75
b) Provisions	14	9.33	5.64
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	29.3	76.44	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,397.11	3,887.50
2. Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	12	-	521.41
ii) Lease liability	13	28.48	27.78
iii) Trade payables	15		
Total outstanding dues of			
a) Micro-enterprises and small enterprises		52.05	73.42
b) Creditors other than micro-enterprises and small enterprises		842.95	215.24
iv) Other financial liabilities	16	154.06	190.15
b) Contract liabilities	17	17.14	5.17
c) Other current liabilities	18	48.16	12.51
d) Provisions	14	1.13	0.97
Total current liabilities		1,143.97	1,046.65
Total liabilities		3,541.08	4,934.15
Total equity and liabilities		9,874.72	9,077.74

The accompanying Notes 1-29 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Ketan Vora
Partner

Mumbai
April 17, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajeev Kumar
Director
(DIN:07731459)

Yogesh Vyas
Director
(DIN:08914578)

Ankit Mankodi
Director
(DIN:08914579)

Mumbai
April 17, 2025

Amal Speciality Chemicals Ltd
Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended on March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Note	2024-25	2023-24
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	19	9,596.56	5,785.85
Other income	20	20.40	0.56
Total income		**9,616.96**	**5,786.41**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	21	4,362.38	3,139.67
Purchases of stock-in-trade		436.83	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods	22	(24.95)	25.52
Power, fuel and water	23	433.30	493.25
Repairs and maintenance	24	342.15	317.97
Employee benefit expenses	25	308.26	266.38
Finance costs	26	359.64	604.07
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	784.27	763.70
Other expenses	28	498.89	370.22
Total expenses		**7,500.77**	**5,980.78**
Profit | (loss) before tax		**2,116.19**	**(194.37)**
Tax expense			
Current tax	29.3	-	-
Deferred tax	29.3	77.71	-
Total tax expense		**77.71**	**-**
Profit | (loss) for the year		**2,038.48**	**(194.37)**
Other comprehensive income			
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit | loss			
Remeasurement gain | (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)		(1.40)	(0.66)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		**(1.40)**	**(0.66)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,037.08**	**(195.03)**
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each			
Basic earnings (₹)	29.8	26.41	(2.52)
Diluted earnings (₹)	29.8	26.41	(2.52)

The accompanying Notes 1-29 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Partner

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Ankit Mankodi

Director

(DIN:08914579)

Mumbai

April 17, 2025

Mumbai

April 17, 2025

Amal Speciality Chemicals Ltd
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended on March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Particulars		2024-25	2023-24
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
	Profit | (loss) before tax		2,116.19	(194.37)
	Adjustments for:			
	Depreciation and amortisation expense		784.27	763.70
	Finance costs		359.64	604.07
	Interest on fixed deposit		(0.64)	(0.22)
	Income from investments in mutual funds measured at FVTPL (net)		(1.13)	-
	Unrealised gain from investments in mutual funds measured at FVTPL (net)		(16.13)	-
	Operating profit before change in operating assets and liabilities		**3,242.20**	**1,173.18**
	Adjustments for:			
	(Increase) | Decrease in inventories		(125.97)	14.40
	Decrease in non-current and current assets		152.58	579.91
	Increase in non-current and current liabilities		691.71	43.05
	Cash generated from operations		**3,960.52**	**1,810.54**
	Income tax paid (net)		(2.02)	(0.67)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	A	**3,958.50**	**1,809.87**
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
	Payments towards property, plant and equipment (including capital advances and CWIP)		(227.79)	(646.67)
	Payments towards intangible assets		-	(15.87)
	Purchase of current investments measured at FVTPL (net)		(1,328.10)	-
	Interest received		0.64	0.22
	Net cash used in investing activities	B	**(1,555.25)**	**(662.32)**
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
	Repayment of term loan		(450.00)	(50.00)
	Repayment of short term borrowings (net)		(421.41)	(426.60)
	Proceeds from Issue of preference shares		250.00	500.00
	Repayments of term loan to bank		(1,500.00)	(629.99)
	Share issue expenses		(4.00)	(18.70)
	Payment of lease liabilities		(27.78)	(27.11)
	Interest paid		(144.70)	(474.83)
	Net cash used in financing activities	C	**(2,297.89)**	**(1,127.23)**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C	**105.36**	**20.32**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**46.19**	**25.87**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer Note 8)		**151.55**	**46.19**

Notes:

i) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows as notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

ii) Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Borrowing at the beginning of the year	4,061.52	5,955.11
(Repayment) | Disbursement net	(2,278.38)	(1,987.26)
Interest expense	323.23	568.50
Interest paid	(144.70)	(474.83)
Borrowing as at the end of the year	1,961.67	4,061.52

The accompanying Notes 1-29 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Ketan Vora
Partner

Mumbai
April 17, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajeev Kumar
Director
(DIN:07731459)

Yogesh Vyas
Director
(DIN:08914578)

Ankit Mankodi
Director
(DIN:08914579)

Mumbai
April 17, 2025

Amal Speciality Chemicals Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended on March 31, 2025

A Equity share capital

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Note	Amount
As at April 01, 2023		**771.90**
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
As at March 31, 2024		**771.90**
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
As at March 31, 2025	10	**771.90**

B Other equity

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Equity component of non -cumulative redeemable preference shares	Total other equity
	Security premium	Retained earnings[1]		
As at April 01, 2023	**2,701.99**	**(1,719.14)**	**1,221.89**	**2,204.74**
Loss for the year	-	(194.37)	-	(194.37)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(0.66)	-	(0.66)
10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares issued during the year	-	-	1,380.68	1,380.68
Share issue expenses	(18.70)	-	-	(18.70)
As at March 31, 2024	**2,683.29**	**(1,914.17)**	**2,602.57**	**3,371.69**
Profit for the year	-	2,038.48	-	2,038.48
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(1.40)	-	(1.40)
10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares issued during the year	-	-	156.97	156.97
Share issue expenses	(4.00)	-	-	(4.00)
As at March 31, 2025	**2,679.29**	**122.91**	**2,759.54**	**5,561.74**

[1]Includes balance of remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans of ₹ 2.06 lakhs (March 31, 2024: ₹ 0.66 lakhs)

Refer Note 11 for nature and purpose of reserves

The accompanying Notes 1-29 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Ketan Vora

Partner

Mumbai

April 17, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajeev Kumar

Director

(DIN:07731459)

Yogesh Vyas

Director

(DIN:08914578)

Ankit Mankodi

Director

(DIN:08914579)

Mumbai

April 17, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Background

Amal Speciality Chemicals Ltd (the Company) is a public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India, having corporate identification number U24239GJ2020PLC117229. The Company is a subsidiary of Amal Ltd. Its registered office is located at O-16 east site offices, Atul, Valsad, Gujarat 396020, India and its principal place of business is located at Ankleshwar 393 002, Gujarat, India.

The Company has been incorporated for manufacturing of bulk chemicals such as Sulphuric acid and Oleum and their downstream products.

Note 1 Material accounting policies

This Note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted by the Company in preparation of these Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements comply in all material respects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended.

b) Basis of preparation

i) Historical cost convention:

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following:

a) Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments): measured at fair value

b) Defined benefit plans: plan assets measured at fair value

ii) The Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

iii) The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the Financial Statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the normal operating cycle of the Company and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

iv) Recent accounting pronouncements:

New and amended Ind ASs effective from April 01, 2024

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards | amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended on March 31, 2025, the MCA has notified Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company effective from April 01, 2024. The Company has evaluated the new pronouncements | amendments and there is no material impact on its Financial Statements.

New and revised Ind ASs in issue but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which will be applicable from April 01, 2025.

c) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from operations:

Revenue is recognised when control of goods is transferred to a customer in accordance with the terms of the contract. The control of the goods is transferred upon delivery to the customers either at factory gate of the Company or a specific location of the customer or when the goods are handed over to the freight carrier, as per the terms of the contract. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled as per contract with a customer. The consideration is determined based on the transaction price specified in the contract, net of the estimated variable consideration. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the variable consideration, using the expected value method and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Contracts with customers are for short-term, at an agreed price basis having contracted credit period ranging up to 90 days. The contracts do not grant any rights of return to the customer. Returns of goods are accepted by the Company only on an exception basis. Revenue excludes any taxes or duties collected on behalf of government that are levied on sales such as goods and service tax.

Revenue recognition (continued)

ii) Other income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options), but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

d) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is the tax payable on the taxable income of the current period based on the applicable income tax rates. Deferred income tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The Company has adopted option available under Section 115 BAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, hence Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is not applicable to the Company.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit | (loss) nor taxable profit | (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

The Company considers reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making the assessment of deferred tax liabilities and realisability of deferred tax assets. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, the Management believes that the Company will realise the benefits of those deductible differences.

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

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

The Company considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions based on past experience pertaining to income taxes, including those related to transfer pricing as per Appendix C to Ind AS 12. The Company has determined its tax position based on tax compliance and present judicial pronouncements and accordingly expects that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Company applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments.

e) Government grants

i) Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

ii) Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss in proportion to depreciation over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

iii) Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

f) Leases

As a lessee

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

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases (leases with a term of twelve months or less), leases of low value assets and, for contract where the lessee and lessor has the right to terminate a lease without permission from the other party with no more than an insignificant penalty. The lease expense of such short-term leases, low value assets leases and cancellable leases, are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

At commencement date, lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid during non-cancellable period of the contract, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use assets is initially recognised at the amount of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before commencement date less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest rate method) and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The right-of-use asset and lease liability are also adjusted to reflect any lease modifications or revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

As a lessor

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

Income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance sheet based on their nature. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company as a lessor has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards are classified as finance lease. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rent receivables, net of interest income, are included in other financial assets. Each lease receipt is allocated between the asset and interest income. The interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the asset for each period.

Under combined lease agreements, land and building are assessed individually.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Acquisition cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of asset or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised as property, plant and equipment if they 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.

An item of Property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of expected useful life and the expected residual value of the assets at the end of its useful life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their lives.

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method from the date of acquisition | installation till the date the assets are sold or disposed.

Estimated useful life of the assets are as follows:

Asset category	Estimated useful life
Buildings	5 to 60 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 20 years
Vehicles	6 to 10 years
Office equipment and furniture	3 to 10 years

Right-of-use are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as own assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

The carrying amount of an asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Land accounted under finance lease is amortised on a straight-line basis over the primary period of lease.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as own assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

h) Capital work-in-progress

The cost of Property, plant and equipment under construction at the reporting date is disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress.' The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Advances paid for the acquisition | construction of Property, plant and equipment which are outstanding at the Balance Sheet date are classified under the 'Capital Advances'.

i) Intangible assets

Computer software includes enterprise resource planning application and other costs relating to such software that provide significant future economic benefits. These costs comprise license fees and cost of system integration services.

Development expenditure qualifying as an intangible asset, if any, is capitalised, to be amortised over the economic life of the product | patent.

Computer software cost is amortised over a period of three years using the straight-line method.

j) Impairment

The carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess if there is any indication of impairment based on internal | external factors. An impairment loss on such assessment is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the assets is net selling price or value in use, whichever is higher. While assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value by using weighted average cost of capital. A previously recognised impairment loss is further provided or reversed depending on changes in the circumstances and to the extent that carrying amount of the assets does not exceed the carrying amount that will be determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with bank and other short-term (three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

l) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash generated from | (used) in operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

m) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. These assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method where applicable, less provision for impairment based on expected credit loss. Trade receivables overdue more than 180 days are considered in which there is significant increase in credit risk.

n) Trade and other payables

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

o) Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Cost is determined on periodic moving weighted average basis.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to

Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to the present location and

Due allowances are made for slow | non-moving, defective and obsolete inventories based on estimates made by the Company.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that are not plant and machinery get classified as inventory.

p) Investments and other financial assets

Classification and measurement:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss)

ii) those measured at amortised cost

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Debt instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial asset is recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial asset is recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial asset is not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial asset carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial asset is measured at:

i) Fair value (either through FVTOCI or through FVTPL) or,

ii) Amortised cost

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the business model of the Company for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Measured at amortised cost:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method less impairment, if any, the amortisation of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognised in the OCI. Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain | (loss) previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measured at fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL):

A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade and lease receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of such receivables. The Company computes expected lifetime losses based on a provision matrix, which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, the asset expires or the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised through the Statement of Profit and Loss or other comprehensive income as applicable. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

i) Classification as debt or equity:

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

ii) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the fair value.

iii) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv) Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

q) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the assets and settle the liabilities

r) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. If not, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income | (expense).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

s) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

t) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. These are reviewed at each year end and reflect the best current estimate. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

u) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plan

Gratuity:

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is computed on the basis of an actuarial valuation by an actuary appointed for the purpose as per projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan, is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The liability so provided is represented by creation of separate fund and is used to meet the liability as and when it become due for payment in future. Any shortfall in the value of assets over the defined benefit obligation is recognised as a liability with a corresponding charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Employee benefits (continued)

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of changes in equity and in the Balance Sheet.

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

Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as contribution to provident fund, superannuation fund, employees' state insurance corporation, national pension scheme and labour welfare fund are charged as an expense to Statement of Profit and Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The above benefits are classified as defined contribution schemes as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable within 12 months of service such as salaries, wages, bonus, ex-gratia, medical benefits, etc, are recognised in the year in which the employees render the related service and are presented as current employee benefit obligations. Termination benefits are recognised as an expense as and when incurred.

Short-term employee benefits are provided at undiscounted amount during the accounting period based on service rendered by employees.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for earned leave is not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

v) Earnings per share

Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the EPS is the net profit for the period and any attributable tax thereto for the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Critical estimates and judgements

Preparation of the Financial Statements require use of accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions, which by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the 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, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements. This Note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgements or complexity and of items that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the Financial Statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

i) Estimation for income tax: Note 1 (d)
ii) Estimation of useful life of tangible assets: Note 1 (g)
iii) Estimation of defined benefit obligations: Note 1 (u)
iv) Lease: Note 29.9

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Right-of-use leasehold land[1]	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total	Capital work-in-progress[2]
Gross carrying amount							
As at April 01, 2023	344.59	53.51	8,372.70	5.89	1.37	8,778.06	83.70
Additions	-	9.07	286.93	3.43	-	299.43	278.19
Disposals and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	(299.43)
As at March 31, 2024	344.59	62.58	8,659.63	9.32	1.37	9,077.49	62.46
Additions	-	-	185.06	7.48	2.50	195.04	157.80
Disposals and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	(195.04)
As at March 31, 2025	344.59	62.58	8,844.69	16.80	3.87	9,272.53	25.22
Depreciation | Amortisation							
As at April 01, 2023	12.26	1.27	521.47	0.79	0.13	535.92	-
For the year	6.13	1.99	749.54	1.36	0.27	759.29	-
Disposals and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	18.39	3.26	1,271.01	2.15	0.40	1,295.21	-
For the year	6.13	1.99	767.59	2.55	0.72	778.98	-
Disposals and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	24.52	5.25	2,038.60	4.70	1.12	2,074.19	-
Net carrying amount							
As at March 31, 2024	326.20	59.32	7,388.62	7.17	0.97	7,782.28	62.46
As at March 31, 2025	320.07	57.33	6,806.09	12.10	2.75	7,198.34	25.22

Notes:

[1]Refer Note 29.9 for disclosures of leases, where the Company is a lessee under a finance lease.

[2]Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises addition | expansion projects in progress.

Refer Note 29.1 for disclosure of contractual commitment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Refer Note 12 (i) for information on property, plant and equipment hypothecated | mortgaged as security by the Company.

Capital-work-in progress ageing

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of March 31, 2025					Amount in CWIP for a period of March 31, 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	25.22	-	-	-	25.22	62.46	-	-	-	62.46
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There are no projects over run during the year 2024-25

(₹ lakhs)

Note 3 Intangible assets	Computer software
Gross carrying amount	
As at April 01, 2023	-
Addition	15.87
As at March 31, 2024	15.87
Addition	-
As at March 31, 2025	15.87
Amortisation	
As at April 01, 2023	-
Amortisation charged for the year	4.41
As at March 31, 2024	4.41
Amortisation charged for the year	5.29
As at March 31, 2025	9.70
Net carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2024	11.46
As at March 31, 2025	6.17

(₹ lakhs)

Note 4 Other assets		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
a)	Other receivables (including discount receivable and prepaid expenses)	-	65.34	30.91	62.79
b)	Balances with government authorities (GST receivable)	-	-	-	585.62
c)	Advance to staff	-	0.06	-	-
d)	Advances other than capital advance				
	i) Advances for goods and services	-	8.37	-	18.00
		-	73.77	30.91	666.41

(₹ lakhs)

Note 5 Inventories		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Raw materials	163.92	69.67
	Add: Goods-in-transit	-	22.87
		163.92	92.54
b)	Finished goods	32.30	7.35
c)	Stores, spares and fuel	96.86	67.22
		293.08	167.11

Notes:

Valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower.

Refer Note 12 (i) for information on inventories have been offered as security against the working capital facilities provided by the bank.

(₹ lakhs)

Note 6 Current investment	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of units	Amount	Number of units	Amount
Investment in mutual funds measured at FVTPL				
Unquoted				
Investment in mutual funds measured at FVTPL	48,44,291	1,345.36	-	-
Total current investments		1,345.36		-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		1,345.36		-

(₹ lakhs)

Note 7 Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Considered good - unsecured		
i) Related parties (refer Note 29.2)	258.27	115.14
ii) Others	443.87	117.44
	702.14	232.58

Notes:

Refer Note 12 (i) for information on trade receivables have been offered as security against the working capital facilities provided by the bank.

Trade receivables consists of few customers, for which ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the account receivables, subsequent realisations and orders in hand.

Based on evaluation, allowance for doubtful debts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is Nil (March 31, 2024 Nil).

Trade receivable ageing

(₹ lakhs)

No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 Outstanding for following period from due date of receipts						
		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1.	Undisputed trade receivables: considered good	532.51	169.27	0.02	0.34	-	-	702.14

(₹ lakhs)

No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 Outstanding for following period from due date of receipts						
		Not due	Less than 6	6 months-1	1-2	2-3 years	More than 3	Total
1.	Undisputed trade receivables: considered good	215.89	16.35	0.34	-	-	-	232.58

(₹ lakhs)

Note 8 Cash and cash equivalents		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Balances with banks		
	In current accounts	151.25	10.06
	In fixed deposit with original maturity less than three months	-	35.87
b)	Cash on hand	0.30	0.26
		151.55	**46.19**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents.

(₹ lakhs)

Note 9 Other financial assets	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security deposit, considered good	-	-	-	-
Related party (refer Note 29.2)	-	70.80	-	70.80
	-	**70.80**	**-**	**70.80**

Note 10 Equity share capital		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
a)	Authorised	No of shares	₹ lakhs	No of shares	₹ lakhs
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,00,00,000	1,000.00	1,00,00,000	1,000.00
			1,000.00		**1,000.00**
b)	Issued and subscribed				
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid	77,19,000	771.90	77,19,000	771.90
			771.90		**771.90**

a) Rights, preferences and restrictions:

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each.

i) Equity shares:
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts and preference shares. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

ii) Dividend:
The dividend proposed by the Board, if any, is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

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

No.	Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Holding %	Number of shares	Holding %	Number of shares
1.	Amal Ltd (holding company)	100.00%	77,18,994	100.00%	77,18,994

c) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of equity share capital:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount (₹ lakhs)	Number of shares	Amount (₹ lakhs)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	77,19,000	771.90	77,19,000	771.90
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	77,19,000	771.90	77,19,000	771.90

d) Shareholding of promoters

No.	Name of the promoter	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
		Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1.	Amal Ltd (holding company)	77,18,994	100.00%	0.00%	77,18,994	100.00%	0.00%
2.	Atul Ayurveda Ltd	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
3.	Atul Crop Care Ltd	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
4.	Atul Clean Energy Ltd	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
5.	Atul Entertainment Ltd	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
6.	Lapox Polymers Ltd	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
7.	Osia Infrastructure Ltd	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%

e) Details of shares held by holding company

No.	Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Holding %	Number of shares	Holding %	Number of shares
1.	Amal Ltd	100.00%	77,18,994	100.00%	77,18,994

(₹ lakhs)

Note 11 Other equity		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Securities premium	2,679.29	2,683.29
b)	Retained earnings	122.91	(1,914.17)
c)	Other reserves		
	Equity component of non -cumulative redeemable preference shares	2,759.54	2,602.57
		5,561.74	**3,371.69**

Refer Statement of changes in equity for detailed movement in other equity balance.

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Securities premium

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

b) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, any transfers from or to other comprehensive income, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

c) Other reserve

The Company has issued 2 class of preference shares, 10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 2,000 lakhs and 10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 2,449 lakhs to Amal Ltd (Holding company). These financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost and the initial fair value difference is recognised as equity component of non-cumulative redeemable preference shares

(₹ lakhs)

Note 12 Borrowings		Maturity	Terms of repayment	Interest rate p.a.	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
					Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
a)	Rupee term loan from Axis Bank (Secured)	September 2027	20 equal quarterly instalments	9.45%	-	-	1,500.00	-
b)	Working capital loan from Axis Bank (Secured)	On demand	On demand	8.30%	-	-	-	421.41
c)	2,00,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 2,00,00,000) 10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each {refer Note (ii),(iii) and (iv) below and also refer Note 28.2}	March 2035	Five equal instalment from end of 7 years	10.00%	941.51	-	855.92	-
d)	2,44,90,000 (March 31, 2024: 2,19,90,000) 10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each {refer Note (ii),(iii) and (iv) below and also refer Note 28.2}	March 2035	Five equal instalment from end of 7 years	10.50%	1,020.16		834.19	
e)	Unsecured loan from related party (refer note 29.2)	₹ 5 cr - March 2028	₹ 4.5 cr- 4 annual	9.40%	-	-	450.00	-
	Amount of current maturities of long-term debt disclosed under the head 'short-term borrowing'				-	-	(100.00)	100.00
					1,961.67	**-**	**3,540.11**	**521.41**

Notes:

i) **Security:**

a) The secured loan is secured by the whole immovable and movable properties including machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, inventory and other movable assets both present and future.

b) Corporate Guarantee given by Amal Ltd (holding company).

c) Quarterly statement of current assets filed with banks during the year are in agreement with the books of accounts.

ii) Terms | rights attached to preference shares

The Company has two class of preference shares 10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares and 10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. These shares are redeemable at par over a period of 12 years as per below repayment schedule.

Particulars	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37
10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	-	-
10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each	-	440.00	490.00	490.00	490.00	490.00	49.00

iii) Preference share capital

(a) Details of preference share capital:		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		No of shares	₹ lakhs	No of shares	₹ lakhs
a)	Authorised				
	10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each	2,00,00,000	2,000	2,00,00,000	2,000
	10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each	2,69,90,000	2,699	2,19,90,000	2,199
			4,699		**4,199**
b)	Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
	10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each	2,00,00,000	2,000	2,00,00,000	2,000
	10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each	2,44,90,000	2,449	2,19,90,000	2,199
			4,449		**4,199**

Note 12 Borrowings (continued)

iv) Details of the shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the preference shares

Name of the shareholder	Nature of holding	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Holding %	Number of	Holding %	Number of
Amal Ltd	Holding company	100.00	4,44,90,000	100.00	4,19,90,000

(₹ lakhs)

Note 13 Lease liabilities		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	Lease liabilities[1]	349.67	28.48	341.75	27.78
		349.67	**28.48**	**341.75**	**27.78**

[1]Refer Note 29.9 for disclosures of lease liabilities.

(₹ lakhs)

Note 14 Provisions		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
a)	Provision for compensated absences (refer Note 29.4)	9.33	1.13	5.64	0.97
		9.33	**1.13**	**5.64**	**0.97**

The compensated absences cover the liability for earned leave. Out of the total amount disclosed above, the amount of ₹ 1.13 lakhs (March 31, 2024: ₹ 0.97 lakhs) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

(₹ lakhs)

Note 15 Trade payables		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Total outstanding dues of micro-enterprises and small enterprises (refer Note 29.10)	52.05	73.42
b)	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro-enterprises and small enterprises		
	i) Related parties (refer Note 29.2)	75.17	25.31
	ii) Others	767.78	189.93
		895.00	**288.66**

Trade payable ageing (₹ lakhs)

No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025						
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
		Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)	MSME	-	52.05	-	-	-	-	**52.05**
ii)	Others	141.81	391.02	295.75	14.29	0.08	-	**842.95**

(₹ lakhs)

No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024						
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
		Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)	MSME	-	73.42	-	-	-	-	**73.42**
ii)	Others	116.22	40.88	58.07	0.08	-	-	**215.24**

(₹ lakhs)

Note 16 Other financial liabilities		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
a)	Employee benefits payable	-	73.48	-	44.28
b)	Security deposits	-	46.77	-	42.07
c)	Creditors for capital goods	-	33.81	-	103.80
		-	**154.06**	**-**	**190.15**

(₹ lakhs)

Note 17 Contract liabilities		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Contract liabilities	17.14	5.17
		17.14	**5.17**

(₹ lakhs)

Note 18 Other current liabilities		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Statutory dues	48.16	12.51
		48.16	**12.51**

(₹ lakhs)

Note 19 Revenue from operations[1]	2024-25	2023-24
Sale of products		
Sale of chemicals	7,052.22	4,133.49
Sale of steam	2,519.40	1,630.01
Revenue from contracts with customers	**9,571.62**	**5,763.50**
Other operating revenue:		
Scrap sales | Other revenue	4.93	2.93
Sale of services	20.01	19.42
	9,596.56	**5,785.85**

[1]Contracts with customers are for short-term, at an agreed price basis having contracted credit period ranging upto 90 days. These contracts are mainly for sale of chemical products and steam besides sale of scrap and other goods. The contracts do not grant for any rights to return to the customers. Return of goods are accepted by the Company only on exceptional basis.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Contract price	9,616.64	5,801.06
Adjustments for:		
Consideration payable to customers - discounts[1]	(45.02)	(37.56)
Revenue from contract with customers	**9,571.62**	**5,763.50**

[1]Consideration payable to customers like discounts are estimated on specific identified basis and reduced from the contract price when the Company recognises revenue from the transfer of the related goods or services to the customer and the entity pays or promises to pay the consideration.

(₹ lakhs)

Note 20 Other income	2024-25	2023-24
Interest income		
Interest on fixed deposit	0.64	0.22
Interest on income tax refund	0.25	0.33
	0.89	**0.55**
Other non-operating income		
Net gain on fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	16.13	-
Net gain on sale of investment measured at FVTPL	1.13	-
Miscellaneous income	2.25	0.01
	19.51	**0.01**
	20.40	**0.56**

(₹ lakhs)

Note 21 Cost of materials consumed	2024-25	2023-24
Raw materials consumed		
Stocks at commencement	69.67	102.13
Add: Purchase	4,456.63	3,107.21
	4,526.30	3,209.34
Less: Stocks at close	163.92	69.67
	4,362.38	**3,139.67**

(₹ lakhs)

Note 22 Changes in inventories of finished goods	2024-25	2023-24
Stocks at close		
Finished goods	32.30	7.35
Less: Stocks at commencement		
Finished goods	7.35	32.87
(Increase) | Decrease in stocks	**(24.95)**	**25.52**

(₹ lakhs)

Note 23 Power, fuel and water	2024-25	2023-24
Power, fuel and water	433.30	493.25
	433.30	**493.25**

(₹ lakhs)

Note 24 Repairs and maintenance	2024-25	2023-24
Consumption of stores and spares	192.38	165.76
Plant and equipment repairs	149.77	152.21
	342.15	317.97

(₹ lakhs)

Note 25 Employee benefit expenses	2024-25	2023-24
Salaries, wages and bonus (refer Note 29.4)	285.67	249.15
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer Note 29.4)	13.45	12.43
Staff welfare	9.14	4.80
	308.26	266.38

(₹ lakhs)

Note 26 Finance costs	2024-25	2023-24
Interest on borrowings - secured loan	99.23	210.95
Interest on borrowings - unsecured loan	204.53	293.51
Interest other	-	6.23
Interest on borrowings - working capital	19.47	57.81
Interest on lease liability	36.41	35.57
	359.64	604.07

(₹ lakhs)

Note 27 Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2024-25	2023-24
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer Note 2)	778.98	759.29
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer Note 3)	5.29	4.41
	784.27	763.70

(₹ lakhs)

Note 28 Other expenses	2024-25	2023-24
Plant operation charges	39.29	26.09
Freight charges	142.51	102.19
Effluent treatment expenses	37.90	29.16
Security services	21.67	24.11
Business auxiliary services	170.89	107.10
Legal and professional expenses	8.91	11.64
Rent	1.98	0.97
Rates and taxes	7.00	4.51
Remuneration to the Statutory Auditors		
a) Audit fees	3.88	2.88
b) Tax matters	1.04	1.04
Directors' fees	2.40	0.60
Miscellaneous expenses	61.42	59.93
	498.89	370.22

Note 29.1 Commitments

Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period, but not recognised as liabilities, is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of advances):		
Property, plant and equipment	-	105.34

Note 29.2 Related party disclosures

Note 29.2 (A) Related party information

Name of the related party and nature of relationship

No.	Name of the related party	Description of relationship
1.	Atul Ltd	Ultimate Holding Company
2.	Amal Ltd	Holding Company
3.	Rudolf Atul Chemicals Ltd	Joint venture company of ultimate Holding Company
4.	Atul infotech Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate Holding Company
5.	Atul Products Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate Holding Company
6.	Key Management Personnel	
	Mahalakshmi Subramanian[1]	Independent Director
	Venkatraman Srinivasan	Independent Director
	Abhay Jadeja	Independent Director
	Rajeev Kumar	Director
	Yogesh Vyas	Director
	Ankit Mankodi	Director
	Syamal De	Director

[1]Retired during the year

(₹ lakhs)

Note 29.2 (B) Transactions with related parties			2024-25	2023-24
a)	Sales and income			
	1.	Sale of goods	**2,970.24**	**2,205.84**
		Atul Ltd	2,554.66	1,947.91
		Amal Ltd	405.82	235.96
		Atul products Ltd	9.76	21.97
	2.	Service charges received	**20.01**	**19.42**
		Amal Ltd	20.01	19.42
	3.	Sale of raw material	**19.18**	**15.55**
		Amal Ltd	19.18	15.55
	4.	Reimbursement received	**-**	**459.84**
		Amal Ltd	-	459.84
b)	Purchases and expenses			
	1.	Purchase of goods	**450.55**	**20.42**
		Atul Ltd	5.96	17.80
		Amal Ltd	444.59	2.62
	2.	Interest on unsecured loan	**25.99**	**206.06**
		Amal Ltd	-	159.83
		Rudolf Atul Chemicals Ltd	25.99	46.23
	3.	Service charges	**174.81**	**110.29**
		Atul Ltd	90.93	58.38
		Amal Ltd	83.88	51.91
	4.	Reimbursement of expenses	**121.29**	**118.15**
		Atul Ltd	0.40	-
		Amal Ltd	120.89	118.15
	5.	EDP software expense	**8.66**	**19.62**
		Atul Infotech Pvt Ltd	8.66	19.62
	6.	Lease rent expenses	**27.79**	**27.12**
		Atul Ltd	0.01	0.01
		Amal Ltd	27.78	27.11
c)	Other transactions			
	1.	10.5% non cumulative redeemable preference shares	**250.00**	**2,199.00**
		Amal Ltd[1]	250.00	2,199.00
	2.	Unsecured loan disbursement | (repayments) | (conversion)	**(450.00)**	**(1,749.00)**
		Amal Ltd[1]	-	(1,699.00)
		Rudolf Atul Chemicals Ltd	(450.00)	(50.00)

[1]During previous year, the borrowings aggregating ₹ 1,699 are converted into 1,69,90,000, 10.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares at ₹ 10 per share, amounting to ₹ 1,699 lakhs.

(₹ lakhs)

Note 29.2 (C) Key Management Personnel compensation	2024-25	2023-24
Remuneration		
Sitting fees to Independent Directors	2.40	0.60

Note 29.2 Related party disclosures (continued)

(₹ lakhs)

Note 29.2 (D) Outstanding balances		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1.	**Unsecured loan**	**-**	**450.00**
	Rudolf Atul Chemicals Ltd	-	450.00
2.	**Preference shares**	**1,961.67**	**1,690.11**
	Amal Ltd	1,961.67	1,690.11
3.	**Receivables**	**258.27**	**115.03**
	Atul Ltd	229.31	99.14
	Amal Ltd	28.95	6.87
	Atul Products Ltd	0.01	9.02
4.	**Security deposit**	**70.80**	**70.80**
	Amal Ltd	70.80	70.80
5.	**Payables**	**116.77**	**35.68**
	Atul Ltd	9.06	16.59
	Amal Ltd	105.37	18.37
	Atul infotech	2.34	0.72

Note 29.2 (E) Terms and conditions

1. Sales to and purchases from related parties were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at prevailing market prices or where market price is not available, at cost plus margin.
2. Transactions relating to dividends were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.
3. All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash and cash equivalent.

Note 29.3 Current and deferred tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are:

a) Income tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ lakhs)

	Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
i)	**Current tax**		
	Current tax on profit for the year	-	-
ii)	**Deferred tax**		
	(Decrease) | Increase in deferred tax liabilities	77.71	-
	Total tax expense	**77.71**	**-**

b) The reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company and the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows:

	Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
a)	Statutory income tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
b)	Differences due to:		
	i) Others	(13.49%)	(17.16%)
	Effective income tax rate	**3.67%**	**0.00%**

c) Non-current income tax assets (net)

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	6.27	5.60
Add: Taxes paid in advance, net of provision during the year	2.02	0.67
Closing balance	**8.29**	**6.27**

d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to the below items and corresponding movement in deferred tax liabilities | (assets):

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	(Charged) | Credited to profit or loss	As at March 31, 2024	(Charged) | Credited to profit or loss	As at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment	434.00	(55.05)	378.95	(117.32)	261.63
Total deferred tax liabilities	**434.00**	**(55.05)**	**378.95**	**(117.32)**	**261.63**
Brought forward tax loss	(290.83)	(88.12)	(378.95)	117.32	(261.63)
Lease liability	(64.93)	64.93	-	-	-
Leave encashment	(1.80)	1.80	-	-	-
Deferred tax: share-issue expenses	-	(1.27)	(1.27)	-	(1.27)
Total deferred tax assets	**(357.56)**	**(22.66)**	**(380.22)**	**117.32**	**(262.90)**
Net deferred tax liabilities | (assets)	**76.44**	**(77.71)**	**(1.27)**	**-**	**(1.27)**

Note 29.4 Employee benefit obligations

Funded schemes

a) Defined contribution plans:

Gratuity

The gratuity fund is maintained with the Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance under Group Gratuity scheme. Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to the last drawn salary of 15 days for each completed year of service in line with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme, whichever is more beneficial. Gratuity is payable at the time of separation or retirement from the Company, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service.

Note 29.4 Employee benefit obligations (continued)

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 01, 2023 liability | (asset)	**0.37**	**-**	**0.37**
Current service cost	1.94	-	1.94
Interest expense | (income)	0.12	-	0.12
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**2.06**	**-**	**2.06**
Remeasurement			
(Gain) | loss from change in financial assumptions	0.29	-	0.29
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense	(0.23)	(0.08)	(0.31)
Experience (gain)	0.67	-	0.67
Total (income) | expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.73**	**(0.08)**	**0.65**
Transfer in | out	0.51	(0.51)	-
Employer contributions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024 liability | (asset)	**3.67**	**(0.59)**	**3.08**
Current service cost	3.12	-	3.12
Interest expense | (income)	0.35	(0.13)	0.22
Total (income) | expense recognised in profit and loss	**3.47**	**(0.13)**	**3.34**
Remeasurement			
(Gain) | loss from change in financial assumptions	0.22	-	0.22
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense	1.59	0.03	1.62
Experience (gain)	(0.44)	-	(0.44)
Total (income) | expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**1.37**	**0.03**	**1.40**
Transfer in | out	0.10	-	0.10
Employer contributions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025 liability | (asset)	**8.61**	**(0.69)**	**7.92**

The net liability disclosed above relates to following funded and unfunded plans:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value of funded obligations	8.61	3.67
Fair value of plan assets	(0.69)	(0.59)
Deficit of gratuity plan	**7.92**	**3.08**

Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.71%	7.19%
Attrition rate	10.00%	14.00%
Rate of return on plan assets	6.71%	7.19%
Salary escalation rate	10.07%	10.36%
Mortality rate	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) urban	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) urban

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	Change in assumptions		Impact on defined benefit obligation			
			Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	(10.44%)	(8.77%)	12.39%	10.12%
Attrition rate	1.00%	1.00%	(4.84%)	(4.93%)	5.35%	5.31%
Rate of return on plan assets	1.00%	1.00%	10.44%	8.77%	(12.35%)	(10.12%)
Salary escalation rate	1.00%	1.00%	11.86%	9.71%	(10.23%)	(8.61%)

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied while calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change as compared to the previous year.

Risk exposure

Through its defined contribution plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

i) Interest rate risk

A fall in the discount rate that is linked to the government securities rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

ii) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan liability.

iii) Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined with reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities and other debt instruments.

iv) Concentration risk

Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. It has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment will not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. A large portion of assets consists of insurance funds; it also invests in corporate bonds and special deposit schemes. The plan asset mix is in compliance with the requirements of the respective local regulations.

Expected contribution to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2026, is ₹ 10.00 lakhs.

Note 29.4 Employee benefit obligations (continued)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 13 years (March 31, 2024 11 years). The expected maturity analysis of gratuity is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1 - 2 years	Between 2 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)					
As at March 31, 2025	0.01	0.04	2.18	22.68	24.91
As at March 31, 2024	0.01	0.01	1.25	9.80	11.06

b) Other long-term benefits

Leave encashment is payable to eligible employees who have earned leaves, during the employment and | or on separation as per the policy of the Company. Valuation in respect of leave encashment has been carried out by an independent actuary, as at the Balance Sheet date, based on the following assumptions:

(₹ lakhs)

Expenses recognised (included in Note 25)	2024-25	2023-24
Present value of unfunded obligations	10.46	6.61
- Current	1.13	0.97
- Non-current	9.33	5.64
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	5.58	3.68
Discount rate	6.71%	7.19%
Salary escalation rate	10.07%	10.36%

c) Defined contribution plans:

Provident fund

State defined contribution plans

Employers' contribution to employees' state insurance

Employers' contribution to employees' pension scheme 1995

The provident fund and the state defined contribution plans are operated by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. These funds are recognised by the income tax authorities. The contribution of the Company to the provident fund and other contribution plans for all employees is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined contribution plans (continued)

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year (refer Note 25):

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Contribution to provident fund	4.22	3.68
Contribution to employees pension scheme 1995	6.71	6.30
Contribution to employees' state insurance	2.11	2.06
Contribution to employee depository linked insurance	0.41	0.38
	13.45	12.42

Note 29.5 Fair value measurements

a) Financial instruments by category

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments in mutual fund	1,345.36	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	702.14	-	-	232.58
Other receivables	-	-	70.80	-	-	70.80
Cash and bank balances	-	-	151.55	-	-	46.19
Total financial assets	**1,345.36**	**-**	**924.49**	**-**	**-**	**349.57**
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	895.00	-	-	288.66
Borrowings	-	-	1,961.67	-	-	4,061.52
Lease liability	-	-	378.15	-	-	369.53
Employee benefits payable	-	-	73.48	-	-	44.28
Creditors for capital goods	-	-	33.81	-	-	103.80
Security deposits	-	-	46.77	-	-	42.07
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,388.88**	**-**	**-**	**4,909.86**

There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

Level 1: This hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. The fair value of all equity instruments, which are traded on the Stock Exchange is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation technique which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. The mutual fund units are valued using the closing net assets value. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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

b) Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments, if any include:

i) the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments

ii) the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

c) Valuation processes

The Finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities with assistance from independent external experts when required, for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values.