Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
7th Floor Building 10
Tower B
DLF Cyber City Complex
DLF City Phase II
Gurugram-122 002
Haryana, India

Tel: +91 124 679 2000
Fax: +91 124 679 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
APL Apollo Building Products Limited
(formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) 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 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 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 financial statements.

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 Board's report including Annexures to the Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information "identified above when it becomes available" and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

- When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 with reference to financial statements 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for not complying with the requirement of audit trail as stated in (i)(vi) below.

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, is as stated in paragraph (b) above.

   g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – (Refer Note 33 (a) to the financial statements);

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses – (Refer Note 33 (b) (3) to the financial statements);

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company – (Refer Note 33 (c) to the financial statements);

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 person(s) or entity(ies), 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. (Refer note 41 (g) to the financial statements).

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer note 41 (h) to the financial statements).

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems except that the audit trail feature was not enabled for certain tables throughout the year. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with, and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention (Refer Note 41(e) to the financial statements).

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

JITENDRA AGARWAL
(Partner)
(Membership No. 87104)
(UDIN: 25087104BMJGUP9047)

Place: Noida
Date: May 06, 2025

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)** (the "Company") as at March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on "the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

JITENDRA AGARWAL
(Partner)
(Membership No. 87104)
(UDIN: 25087104BMJGUP9047)

Place: Noida
Date: May 06, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right of use assets:

A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right of use assets.

B. As the Company does not hold any intangible assets, reporting under clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right of use assets so to cover all items once in every two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, all property, plant and equipment were due for verification during the year end and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties of land and buildings (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for loans and guarantees are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmations directly received by us from lenders / custodians. In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed in the financial statements as right of use asset, as at the balance sheet date, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) during the year. The Company does not have any intangible assets.

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

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

(ii) (a) The inventories (other than inventories in transit) were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the 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. Inventories in transit, were verified by the management based on the subsequent proof of delivery acknowledged by customers. 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 books of account.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising statement of stock position filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed.

(iii) 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 provided guarantee or securities or loans or advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any parties during the year, except that the Company has made investments in, and granted loans during the year to its employees.

(a) Based on the audit procedure carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans to its employees amounting to Rs 0.86 crore. The balance outstanding towards loans to its employees as at balance sheet date amounts to Rs 0.52 crore.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit report procedures conducted by us, in our opinion, the terms and conditions of the grant of loans to its employees during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in case of loans given to its employees, in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the receipts have been regular. These loans are interest free and hence there is no stipulation with respect to the payment of interest.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for 90 days in respect of loans given.

(e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been generally regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities. We have been informed that the provisions of Service Tax, Sales tax, duty of Excise and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2025 on account of disputes are given below:

(Amount Rupees in Crore)

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount (net of payment)	Amount paid under protest
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)	2022-23	1.58	-

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanation given to us, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(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 issued to the Company during the year covering specific processes scoped in the review as per Internal Audit Plan covering period upto March 31, 2025 for the period under the audit.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount, to Funds specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 before the date of this report and within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

JITENDRA AGARWAL
(Partner)
(Membership No. 87104)
(UDIN: 25087104BMJGUP9047)

Place: Noida
Date: May 06, 2025

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	1,330.69	1,289.08
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	161.81	4.66
(c) Right of Use Assets	4	26.13	27.10
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investment	5	22.07	-
(ii) Other financial assets	6	13.71	14.68
(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	7	5.01	3.30
(f) Other non current assets	8	48.59	69.84
Total non-current assets		1,608.01	1,408.66
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	398.79	342.54
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	14.38	48.62
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	5.00	223.57
(iii) Loans	12	0.52	0.20
(iv) Other financial assets	13	27.69	18.05
(c) Other current assets	14	118.94	224.41
Total current assets		565.32	857.39
Total Assets		2,173.33	2,266.05
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15(a)	980.00	800.00
(b) Other equity	15(b)	189.46	29.49
Total equity		1,169.46	829.49
Liabilities			
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	357.74	644.62
(ii) Lease liabilities	4	26.40	25.96
(b) Provisions	17	3.13	1.99
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	18	36.02	7.23
(d) Other non-current liabilities	19	52.09	49.60
Total non-current liabilities		475.38	729.40
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	149.45	150.21
(ii) Lease liabilities	4	1.86	1.86
(iii) Trade payables	21		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.61	0.66
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		309.22	506.42
(iv) Other financial liabilities	22	16.52	34.09
(b) Other current liabilities	23	48.67	13.83
(c) Provisions	24	0.16	0.09
Total current liabilities		528.49	707.16
Total equity and liabilities		2,173.33	2,266.05

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1-41
This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

JITENDRA AGARWAL
Partner
Membership No. 87104

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

VINAY GUPTA
Director
DIN : 00005149

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2025

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
I	Revenue from operations	25	4,699.96	3,189.24
II	Other income	26	6.67	3.62
III	**Total income (I +II)**		**4,706.63**	**3,192.86**
IV	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	27	3,573.31	2,548.65
	(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade (traded goods)		341.62	210.60
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, rejection and scrap	28	5.95	(43.62)
	(d) Employee benefits expense	29	81.57	56.39
	(e) Finance costs	30	58.21	71.53
	(f) Depreciation expense	31	62.38	54.06
	(g) Other expenses	32	413.27	262.83
	Total expenses		4,536.31	3,160.44
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**170.32**	**32.42**
VI	**Tax expense:**			
	(a) Deferred tax	18	28.75	6.21
	Total tax expense		**28.75**	**6.21**
VII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**141.57**	**26.21**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation		0.26	(0.19)
	(b) Income tax relating to (a) above		(0.04)	0.05
	Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**0.22**	**(0.14)**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**141.79**	**26.07**
X	**Earnings per equity share of Rupees 10 each**			
	(a) Basic (in Rupees)	35	1.74	0.43
	(b) Diluted (in Rupees)	35	1.74	0.43

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1-41
This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Jitendra Agarwal

JITENDRA AGARWAL
Partner
Membership No. 87104

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

VINAY GUPTA
Director
DIN . 00005149

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. : A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	170.32	32.42
Adjustments for:		
Interest income on fixed deposits	(1.32)	(0.90)
(Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.08)	(0.11)
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	(2.63)	(2.17)
Provision for slow moving inventory of spares & consumables	0.65	-
Finance Cost	58.21	71.53
Sahre based payment	3.22	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	62.38	54.06
Operating profit before working capital changes	**290.75**	**154.83**
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(56.90)	(28.46)
Trade receivables	34.24	(37.51)
Non Current financial assets	0.70	(7.33)
Non - Current assets		
Current financial assets		
Current loans & Other financial assets	(13.03)	(17.87)
Other current assets	105.47	(63.55)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	(195.24)	276.44
Other current liabilities	34.84	5.97
Other non current liabilities	2.49	14.50
Other financial liabilities		16.66
Provision (current & non-current)	1.42	0.58
Cash generated from operations	204.74	314.25
Net income tax paid (net of refund)	(1.71)	(2.44)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**203.03**	**311.81**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, including capital advances	(245.53)	(313.48)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	10.65	18.91
Investment in fixed deposits (net)	-	4.89
Investment in other companies	(22.07)	-
Proceeds / (investment) in fixed deposits (net)	(0.31)	-
Interest received on fixed deposits	0.89	0.52
Net cash flow (used) in investing activities (B)	**(256.37)**	**(289.16)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds of non-current borrowings	-	21.79
Proceeds of current borrowings	-	49.38
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(286.89)	
Repayment from current borrowings	(0.76)	-
Finance Cost	(73.90)	(71.53)
Payment on account of lease liabilities	(1.86)	(1.86)
Proceed from issue of equity share capital including premium	198.18	200.00
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities (C)	**(165.23)**	**197.79**
Net (decrease) / increase in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(218.57)	220.44
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	223.57	3.12
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**5.00**	**223.57**
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Net Cash and cash equivalents (as defined in Ind AS 7 Cash Flow Statements) included in note 11	**5.00**	**223.57**
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements	1-41	

This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

JITENDRA AGARWAL
Partner
Membership No. 87104

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

VINAY GUPTA
Director
DIN : 00005149

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Rupees in Crores)

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Total
Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	600.00
Changes during the year ended March, 2024	200.00
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**800.00**
Changes during the year ended March, 2025	180.00
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**980.00**

b) Other equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Securities premium	Total
Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	3.42	-	**3.42**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	26.21	-	26.21
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year, net of tax	(0.14)	-	(0.14)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**26.07**	-	**26.07**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**29.49**	-	**29.49**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	141.57	-	141.57
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	0.22	-	0.22
Total comprehensive income for the year	**141.79**	-	**141.79**
Allocations/Appropriations :			
Securities premium on issue of shares	-	18.18	18.18
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**171.29**	**18.18**	**189.46**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1-41
This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

JITENDRA AGARWAL
Partner
Membership No. 87104

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

VINAY GUPTA
Director
DIN : 00005149

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. : A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025

1(i) Company background

APL Apollo Building Products Limited incorporated on December 19, 2019, having its registered office in Delhi, India. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of APL Apollo Tubes Limited (the Holding Company) and is engaged in the business of production of ERW steel tubes, Colour coated coils, embossed sheets, Galvalume coils and others.The company has one manufacturing unit at Raipur, Chhattisgarh. Subsequent to year end. Company has been convered from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company w.e.f. April 4, 2025.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 06, 2025.

1(ii) Material Accounting Policies

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

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended from time to time as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 , the relevant provision of the Companies Act 2013 ('the Act")

(b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value 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.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(c) Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

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

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

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities & Income Taxes

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

The amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if tax regulations undergo a change.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty.

Therefore, the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of PPE at the end of each reporting period. The factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments and product life-cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Consequently, the future depreciation charge could be revised and thereby could have an impact on the profit of the future years.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation ('DBO') are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of derivative and other financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, that are not traded in an active market, is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgements in selection of a method in making assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date and in identifying the most appropriate estimate of fair value when a wide range of fair value measurements are possible.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(d) Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

(f) Revenue recognition

The revenue is recognised once the entity satisfied that performance obligation & control are transferred to the customers.

(i) Sale of goods

The Company derives revenue from sale of goods and revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which we may be entitled.

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

In contracts where the Company acts as an agent, the revenue is recorded at the net amount that the Company retains for its services.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

(iii) Commission income

Commission income is recognised when the servies are rendered.

(g) Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligation are met. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment) are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

(h) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each year adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

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. 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.

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

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 entity 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.

The carrying value 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 asset to be recovered.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

ent and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income . In case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

erred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid where applicable in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic efits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in the Balance Sheet when the asset can be sured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

ses

a lessee

Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a tract. 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 sideration. 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 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 npany has the right to direct the use of the asset.

the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in ich it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the mpany recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease

rtain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these tions when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the se liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They e subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ght-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset ght of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For e purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual set basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets.

e lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest te implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a rmination option.
ease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

mpairment of assets

t each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any dication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any).Where the assets does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the ompany estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

ecoverable amount is the highest 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 resent 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 stimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an sset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable mount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years.

Cash and cash equivalents and Cash Flow Statement

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

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

Short term borrowings, repayments and advances having maturity of three months or less, are shown as net in cash flow statement.

Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress, stores, traded and finished goods

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (First in First Out -FIFO basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes cost of purchase, all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including indirect levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads and, where applicable.

Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Rejection and scrap

Rejection and scrap are valued at net realisable value.

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

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

rty, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

...old land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment if any. ...ical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

...s inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition or construction. All upgradation / enhancements are charged off ...venue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when ...ture economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, ... and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit ...oss.

...equent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic ...fits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted ...s a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit or Loss during the reporting period in ...h they are incurred.

...hinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over ...useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

... Company has a policy of capitalizing insurance spares having value more than or equal to Rupees 0.01 crore

...perty, plant and equipment acquired in business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent costs are included in the assets ...rying value or recognised as a separate assets as appropriate only when it is possible that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the ...mpany.

pital work-in-progress

...jects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and ...ributable interest.

preciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

...preciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the ...mpanies Act, 2013 except in the case of the certain categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical ...vice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated ...chnological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc

...he estimated useful life of various property, plant and equipment is as under :-

a) Buildings- 10 to 60 years
b) Roads- 10 years
c) Plant and machinery used in manufacturing of pipe and coils 10-20 years
d) Other plant and machinery- 2 to 10 years
e) Vehicles- 5 years
f) Furniture and fixtures- 10 years
g) Office equipment- 2-5 years
(h) Computer- 3 years

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of Property, plant & equipment is reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of right of use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right of use assets is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

) Provisions

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. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

) Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

q) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity, compensated absences and performance incentives.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(i) **Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:

(a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and

(b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

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

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of 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.

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

(iii) **Post-employment obligations**

Defined contribution plans: The Company's contribution to provident fund are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.
Defined benefit plans: For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost

(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 Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings. 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. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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 Statement of Profit and Loss as other gains/(losses).
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. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(s) **Borrowing costs**

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use 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) **Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment**

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

A. Investments and other financial assets

(i) **Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.
For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income.
The classification criteria of the Company for debt and equity instruments is provided as under:

(a) Debt instruments

Depending upon the business model of the Company, debt instruments can be classified under following categories:
- Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(b) Equity instruments

The equity instruments can be classified as:

- Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Equity instruments and derivatives are normally measured at FVTPL. However, on initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument by-instrument basis) to present in OCI the subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of Ind AS -109.

(ii) **Measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model 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:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iii) **Impairment of financial assets**

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

For trade 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 the receivables.

Expected credit loss are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the following:

(a) the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from default events on financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after reporting date); or

(b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other income.

(iv) **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- 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. 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 retains 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.

B. Financial Liabilities

(i) **Classification**

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

- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(ii) **Measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. At initial recognition, such financial liabilties are recognised at fair value.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are, at each reporting date, measured at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities measured at Amortized Cost :

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than fair valued through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss is expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the financial liabilities using the effective interest 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.

(iii) **De-recognition of financial liability**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 the statement of profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

(u) **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 asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(v) **Derivative financial instruments**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the end of each period. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

(w) **Segment information**

The Company is engaged in the business of production of ERW steel tubes. As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment i.e manufacture of steel tubes, there are no disclosures required to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Segment Reporting'.

1(iii) **Recent Accounting Developments**

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

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

2 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Carrying amounts of :		
Freehold land	42.58	42.58
Building	281.00	272.76
Plant and Machinery	1,000.13	967.10
Office Equipment	2.13	1.27
Vehicles	2.50	2.92
Furniture & Fixtures	1.91	1.80
Computer	0.45	0.66
	1,330.70	1,289.08

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Office equipments	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value								
Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	42.58	209.14	588.49	0.27	3.92	0.98	0.77	846.14
Additions	-	75.48	456.75	1.21	0.36	1.06	0.36	536.22
Sales / transfer during the year	-	-	(22.37)	-	-	-	-	(22.37)
Balance at March 31, 2024	42.58	285.62	1,022.86	1.48	4.28	2.04	1.13	1,359.99
Additions	-	17.24	93.81	1.24	0.87	0.33	0.15	113.64
Sales / transfer during the year	-	-	(12.06)	-	-	-	-	(12.06)
Balance at March 31, 2025	42.58	302.86	1,104.61	2.72	5.15	2.37	1.28	1,461.57
Accumulated depreciation								
Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	-	3.30	15.76	0.06	0.88	0.10	0.20	20.30
Elimination on disposal of assets	-	-	(2.59)	-	-	-	-	(2.59)
Depreciation expense	-	9.56	42.59	0.15	0.48	0.14	0.27	53.20
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	12.86	55.76	0.21	1.36	0.24	0.47	70.91
Elimination on disposal of assets	-	-	(1.44)	-	-	-	-	(1.44)
Depreciation expense	-	9.00	50.16	0.38	1.29	0.22	0.36	61.41
Balance at March 31, 2025	-	21.86	104.48	0.59	2.65	0.46	0.83	130.88
Net carrying value								
Balance at March 31, 2024	42.58	272.76	967.10	1.27	2.92	1.80	0.66	1,289.08
Balance at March 31, 2025	42.58	281.00	1,000.13	2.13	2.50	1.91	0.45	1,330.69

Note :
(1) Property, plant and equipement as detalled in note 2 have been pledged as security for loans taken as at March 31, 2025. See note 16 and 20 for loans taken against which these property, plant and equipment are pledged.

3: Capital Work In Progress (CWIP)

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	Building	Plant and machinery	Total
As at April 1, 2023	53.16	172.66	225.82
Add : Additions during the year	25.45	286.62	312.07
Less : Transfer to property, plant and equipment (see note 2)	(76.48)	(456.75)	(533.23)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	2.13	2.53	4.66
Add : Additions during the year	22.79	228.54	251.33
Less : Transfer to property, plant and equipment (see note 2)	(17.24)	(76.94)	(94.18)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025	7.68	154.13	161.81

Note :
As on date of balance sheet, there are no capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost compared to its original plan.

(a) Ageing of Capital work in progress is as below :

(Amount in crores)

Amount in CWIP for a period of	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Amount As at March 31, 2025
Less than 1 year	160.77	-	160.77
1-2 years	1.04	-	1.04
Total	161.81	-	161.81

(Amount in crores)

Amount in CWIP for a period of	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Amount as at March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	4.51	-	4.51
1-2 years	0.15	-	0.15
2-3 years	-	-	-
Total	4.66	-	4.66

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

4 Right of use assets and lease liabilities

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Category of ROU Asset Land
As at April 1, 2023	30.80
Additions / (adjustments)	(2.84)
Depreciation	(0.86)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**27.10**
Depreciation	(0.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**26.13**

(i) The Company has taken leasehold land having lease term of 30 years. The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Above ROU assets have been pledged as security for term loans taken as at March 31, 2025. See note 16 and 20 for loans taken against which these assets are pledged.

(iii) The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 :

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current lease liability	1.86	1.86
Non-current lease liability	26.40	25.96
Total	**28.26**	**27.82**

(iv) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 :

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning	27.82	29.94
Additions	-	
Finance cost accrued during the year	1.57	0.17
Deletions / adjustment	0.73	(0.43)
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.86)	(1.86)
Balance at the end	**28.26**	**27.82**

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 is 5.50 % (March 31,2024 is 5.50%).

(v) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 on an undiscounted basis :

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than one year	1.86	1.86
One to five years	7.44	7.44
More than five years	47.59	49.45
Total	**56.89**	**58.75**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases is Rupees Nil for the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 : Rupees Nil).

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

5 Investment

(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	**Investments in equity instruments carried at fair value through the Other Comprehensive Income - (unquoted, fully paid) :**		
(i)	25,000 (March 31, 2024: Nil) equity shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up in APL Apollo Foundation (see note (i) below)	0.03	
(ii)	Investment in Insurance-linked funds in Bajaj Allianz (see note (ii) below)	0.52	
(iii)	1,08,28,125 (March 31, 2024: Nil) equity shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up in FP Samruddi Private Limited (see note (iii) below)	10.83	
		11.38	-
b)	**Investments in compulsory convertible debentures carried at cost - (unquoted, fully paid) :**		
	10,69,687 (March 31, 2024: Nil) compulsory convertible debentures of Rupees 100 each fully paid up in FP Samruddi Private Limited	10.70	-
		10.70	-
	Total	**22.07**	-

Notes :

(i) The Company during the previous year ended March 31, 2025 has invested Rupees 0.03 crores in APL Apollo Foundation ('Foundation'), a Company registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Foundation was incorporated on April 19, 2022 to undertake CSR activities. As at March 31, 2025, the Company holds 16.67% (March 31, 2024 :Nil) equity shares of the Foundation.

(ii) The Company during the year ended March 31, 2025 has invseted Rupees 0.52 crores (March 31,2024: Nil) in insurance- linked funds managed by Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company

(iii) During the current year ended March 31, 2025, The Company invested in 1,08,28,125 equity shares of Rupees 10 each of FP Samruddi Private Limited, a Company engaged in the business of providing solar energy to its customers. The Company holds 24% equity shares of FP Samruddi Private Limited as at March 31, 2025.

6 Other financial assets (Non-current)

(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Security deposit	12.65	13.35
(b)	In margin money with maturity more than 12 months at inception - with banks	1.06	1.33
	Total	**13.71**	**14.68**

7 Non-current tax assets (net)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Advance income tax (net of provision as at March 31, 2025: Rupees Nil Previous year ended March 31, 2024: Rupees Nil)	5.01	3.30
	Total	**5.01**	**3.30**

8 Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Capital advances	48.59	69.84
	Total	**48.59**	**69.84**

9 Inventories

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Raw material	150.65	94.16
(b)	Work in progress	90.40	101.73
(c)	Finished goods (including stock-in-transit)	102.94	106.39
(d)	Stock in trade	24.02	17.57
(e)	Stores and spares	21.74	16.03
(f)	Rejection and scrap	9.04	6.66
	Total	**398.79**	**342.54**

Notes:

(i) Cost of inventory (Including stores & spares) recognised as expense during the year amounted to Rupees 3,972.59 crores (March 31, 2024: Rupees 2,752.20 crores).

(Rupees in crores)

(ii)	**Details of stock-in-transit**	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Finished goods	41.71	28.22

(iii) Provision for slow moving inventory of stores & spares. (see note 32(h)) 0.65 -

(iv) The mode of valuating of inventories has been stated in note 1(ii)(I) of material accounting policy.

(v) Inventories have been pledged as security towards Company's borrowings from banks

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(Rupees in Crores)

10 Trade Receivables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Considered Good- unsecured		
(i) Related parties (see note 36)	-	36.89
(ii) Other than related parties	14.38	11.73
Total	**14.38**	**48.62**

(i) The average credit period on sale of goods is 0-60 days. No interest is charged on the trade receivables for the amount overdue above the credit period. There are no customers who represent more than 10% of the total balance of trade receivables except as follows :

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**

There are no customers who represent more than 10% of the total balance of trade receivables in current year

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**
Customer A	29.58
Customer B	7.23
	36.81
% of total trade receivables	75.71%

In determining the allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

(1) Ageing of trade receivables and credit risk arising there from is as below : **(Rupees in Crores)**

	As at March 31, 2025							
			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Particulars	**Not yet due**	**Less than six months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(a)	Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	5.84	6.41	2.13	-	-	-	14.38
		5.84	**6.41**	**2.13**	-	-	-	**14.38**
	Less : Allowance for credit losses							
	Net trade receivables							**14.38**

	As at March 31, 2024							
			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Particulars	**Not yet due**	**Less than six months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(a)	Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	8.18	40.44	-	-	-	-	48.62
		8.18	**40.44**	-	-	-	-	**48.62**
	Less : Allowance for credit losses							-
	Net trade receivables							**48.62**

11 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Cash on hand (see note below (i))	-	-
(b)	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	0.39	40.02
	- in cash credit	4.61	-
(c)	In fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 months at inception (see note below (ii))	-	183.55
	Total	**5.00**	**223.57**

Note:
(i) Cash balance as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is less than Rupees 0.01 crores.
(ii) Fixed deposits of Rupees 118.55 crores are given as a security against the overdrawn facilities availed from the banks in previous year. (see note 20)

12 Loans (Current)
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Loans & advances to employees	0.52	0.20
	Total	**0.52**	**0.20**

13 Other financial assets (current)
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	0.30	0.73
(b)	In fixed deposits with maturity more than 12 months at inception - with banks (see note below)	4.96	4.38
(c)	Claim receivable	12.67	8.07
(d)	Government grant receivable (see note 33 (ii))	9.36	4.23
(e)	Export incentive receivable	0.40	0.64
	Total	**27.69**	**18.05**

Note:
As at March 31, 2025 Fixed deposits of Rupees 0.06 crores are given as a security against the overdrawn facilities availed from the banks.

14 Other current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Balances with government authorities:		
	-Goods & service tax credit receivable (GST)	79.00	130.98
(b)	Custom duty recoverable	0.18	0.44
(c)	GST refund receivable on exports	0.60	2.72
(d)	Claim receivable	-	2.21
(e)	Prepaid expense	0.58	0.29
(f)	Advance to suppliers	38.58	87.77
	Total	**118.94**	**224.41**

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Number of Shares**	**Amount**
15	**Equity**				
15(a)	**Equity share capital**				
(i)	**Authorised share capital**				
	Equity shares of Rupees 10 each with voting rights	1,00,00,00,000	1,000.00	1,00,00,00,000	1,000.00
		1,00,00,00,000	**1,000.00**	**1,00,00,00,000**	**1,000.00**
(ii)	**Issued share capital**				
	Equity shares of Rupees 10 each with voting rights	98,00,00,000	980.00	80,00,00,000	800.00
		98,00,00,000	**980.00**	**80,00,00,000**	**800.00**
(iii)	**Subscribed and fully paid up share capital**				
	Equity shares of Rupees 10 each with voting rights	98,00,00,000	980.00	80,00,00,000	800.00
		98,00,00,000	**980.00**	**80,00,00,000**	**800.00**

(1) **Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Number of shares		Amount	
	As at March 31, 2025	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Equity share capital				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	80,00,00,000	60,00,00,000	800.00	600.00
Add: Issued during the year	18,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	180.00	200.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**98,00,00,000**	**80,00,00,000**	**980.00**	**800.00**

(2) **Rights, Preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rupees 10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(3) **Details of shares held by the holding Company :**

Particulars	Number of shares	
	As at March 31, 2025	**As at March 31, 2024**
APL Apollo Tubes Limited*	98,00,00,000	80,00,00,000

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Building Products Limited

(4) **Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :-**

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
APL Apollo Tubes Limited*	98,00,00,000	100%	80,00,00,000	100%

(5) **Details of shares held by promoters**

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
APL Apollo Tubes Limited*	97,99,99,994	100%	79,99,99,999	100%

* Out of total 98,00,00,000 (As at March 31,2024: 80,00,00,000 equity shares) equity shares, 97,99,99,994 equity shares (As at March 31,2024: 97,94,99,999 equity shares) are held by APL Apollo Tubes Limited (the holding Company) and remaining 6 (March 31, 2024 : 1 share) are held by nominees/representatives.

(6) **Details of shares held by promoters**

Change in shares held by promoters during the current year and previous year

Name of promoter	Increase / (decrease) in sharholding (Year ended March 31, 2025)	Increase / (decrease) in sharholding (Year ended March 31, 2024)
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	0.00%	-
Vinay Gupta	0.00%	-

'*Promoter means promoter as defined in section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013.

15(b) **Other equity**

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings	171.28	29.49
Securities Premium	18.18	-
Total	**189.46**	**29.49**
(1) **Retained earnings**		
Balance at the beginning of the year	29.49	3.42
Add: Total comprehensive income for the year	141.79	26.07
Balance at the end of the year	**171.28**	**29.49**
(2) **Securities Premium**		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Share capital issued during the year	18.18	-
Balance at the end of the year	**18.18**	-

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

(i) **Retained Earnings :** It represents unallocated/un-distributed profits of the Company. The amount that can be distributed as dividend by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the separate financial statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus amount reported above are not distributable in entirety.

(ii) **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 ("the Companies Act").
APL Apollo Tubes Limited (The holding company) has made an equity investment of INR 198.18 Crore (18 Crores shares) at fair value of INR 11.01 per share in the Company during the year ended March 31, 2025. Face value is Rupees 10 each per share and Security premium is Rupees 1.01 each per share.

16 Borrowings

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	**From Banks**		
	Term Loans		
	- Secured (see note (i) below)	296.42	644.62
(b)	**From related party (see note 36)**		
	- Unsecured (see note (ii) below)	61.32	-
	Total	**357.74**	**644.62**

Chartered Accountants
Deloitte Haskins Sells LLP

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Notes :-

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Non current borrowings	Current Maturities of non-current borrowings	Non current borrowings	Current Maturities of non-current borrowings
(i)	**Term loan from banks are secured as follows :** Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh.Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 12 quarterly installments commencing from June 2025 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.65% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 7.90% p.a.)	10.00	5.00	15.00	5.00
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh.Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from April 2025 and ending in January 2027. Applicable Rate of Interest is 8.28% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 8.69% p.a.)	6.25	6.25	12.50	6.25
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh.Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from April 2025 and ending in January 2027. Applicable Rate of Interest is 8.29% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 8.67% p.a.)	6.25	6.25	12.50	6.25
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh.Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from June 2025 and ending in March 2027. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.60% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 7.85% p.a.)	12.50	12.50	25.00	12.50

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non current borrowings	Current Maturities of non-current borrowings	Non current borrowings	Current Maturities of non-current borrowings
Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 12 quarterly installments commencing from June 2025 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.65% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 7.90% p.a.)	45.50	22.75	68.24	22.75
Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 12 quarterly installments commencing from June 2025 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.65% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 7.90% p.a.)	12.00	6.00	18.00	6.00
Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 12 quarterly installments commencing from June 2025 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.65% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 7.90% p.a.)	1.94	0.97	2.91	0.97
Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 12 quarterly installments commencing from June 2025 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.65% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 7.90% p.a.)	6.98	3.49	10.47	3.49

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non current borrowings	Current Maturities of non-current borrowings	Non current borrowings	Current Maturities of non-current borrowings
Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 16 quarterly installments commencing from June 2025 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.76% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 8.20% p.a.)	20.00	10.00	30.00	10.00
Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from April 2025 and ending in January 2027. Applicable Rate of Interest is 8.06% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 8.56% p.a.)	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by Letter of comfort of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 16 quarterly installments commencing from May 2025 and ending in February 2029. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.97% p.a. (March 31, 2024 : 8.39% p.a.)	150.00	50.00	200.00	50.00
* 20,000 (Twenty Thousand) rated, listed, senior, unsecured, redeemable, taxable, transferable, non-convertible debentures (NCDs) having Face Value of Rupees 100,000 (Rupees One Lakh Only) each aggregating to Rupees 2,000,000,000/- (Rupees Two Hundred Crores Only) on Private Placement basis.The NCDs were payable at 3 years from Date of Allotment (i.e. April 25, 2023). Fixed interest of 7.80 % p.a. was payable annually.			200.00	
(ii) **Term Loan from related party are as follows :** During current year, the Company has taken loan in multiple tranches agreegating to Rupees 710.00 crores (Rupees Nil during the year ended March 31, 2024) carrying interest 8.00 % p.a. from its Holding Company viz. APL Apollo Tubes Limited for the purpose of meeting its long term funding requirements. The loan is repayable in 5 years as and when funds are available with APL Apollo Building Products Limited.	61.32		-	-
Total	357.74	148.21	644.62	148.21

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Ltd.

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

17 Provisions (Non-current)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Provision for gratuity (see note 34)	1.94	1.32
(b)	Provision for compensated absences	1.19	0.67
	Total	**3.13**	**1.99**

18 Deferred Tax liabilities (net)

(a) Component of deferred tax assets and liabilities are :-

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i)	**Deferred Tax Liabilities on account of :**		
	Property, plant and equipments	40.85	25.86
	Total deferred tax liabilities (A)	**40.85**	**25.86**
(ii)	**Deferred Tax Assets on account of :**		
	Provision for employee benefit expenses	0.69	0.36
	Right of use assets	-	-
	Others	0.55	-
	Carry forward of income tax loss	3.59	18.27
	Total deferred tax assets (B)	**4.83**	**18.63**
	Disclosed as Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net - A-B)	36.02	7.23

(Rupees in Crores)

(b)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities / asset	As at April 1, 2023	Recognised in profit & loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities (A)				
Property, plant and equipments	7.30	18.36	-	25.66
Right to Use	-	0.19	-	0.19
Total	7.30	18.55	-	25.85
Deferred Tax Assets (B)				
Provision for employee benefit expenses	0.22	0.09	0.04	0.35
Carry forward of income tax loss	6.02	12.25	-	18.27
	6.24	12.34	0.04	18.62
Deferred tax liabilities (Net - A-B)	1.06	6.21	(0.04)	7.23

(Rupees in Crores)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities / asset	As at March 31, 2024	Recognised in profit & loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liabilities (A)				
Property, plant and equipments	25.66	15.55	-	41.21
Right to Use	0.19	(0.55)		(0.36)
Total	**25.85**	**15.00**	-	40.85
Deferred Tax Assets (B)				
Provision for employee benefit expenses	0.35	0.38	(0.04)	0.69
Carry forward of income tax loss	18.27	(14.68)	-	3.59
Others	-	0.55	-	0.55
Total	18.62	(13.75)	(0.04)	4.83
Deferred tax Assets (Net - A-B)	7.23	28.75	0.04	36.02

19 Other non-current liabilites

(Rupees in crore)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Deferred income		
	- Purchase of equipment (see note (i) below)	52.09	49.60
	Total	**52.09**	**49.60**

Note :

(i) Deferred income arises in respect of import of capital goods without payment of custom duty under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme. The income is recognised in Profit or loss on a straight line basis over the useful life of the related assets. (See note 33(b)(2)).

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

20 Borrowings (Current)

(Rupees in crore)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	**Loan repayable on demand**		
	- From banks (Secured)		
	(i) Working capital facilities (see note below)	1.24	2.00
(b)	Current maturity of non-current borrowings (see note 16)	148.21	148.21
	Total	**149.45**	**150.21**

Nature of security :
Working Capital facilities are secured by first pari passu charge on entire present and future current assets of the Company and second charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Working capital facilities are further secured by second charge on immovable fixed assets through equitable mortgage of the land and building of the Company. Working Capital facilities are further secured by Corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited (The holding company).

21 Trade payables

(Rupees in crore)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.61	0.66
(b)	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	309.22	506.42
	Total	**311.83**	**507.08**

Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction :

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	
As at March 31, 2025				
(a) Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	2.61	-	2.61
(b) Others	90.57	218.62	0.03	309.22
Total	90.57	221.23	0.03	311.83
As at March 31, 2024				
(a) Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	0.66	-	0.66
(b) Others	56.75	449.67	-	506.42
Total	56.75	450.33	-	507.08

22 Other financial liabilities

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Payable on purchase of property, plant and equipment	5.94	5.50
(b)	Retention money payable	3.88	6.21
(c)	Interest accrued on borrowings	6.70	22.38
		16.52	**34.09**

23 Other current liabilities

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Statutory remittances	3.74	3.01
(b)	Advance from customers	42.05	8.19
(c)	Deferred income (see note 19)		
	- Purchase of equipment	2.88	2.63
	Total	**48.67**	**13.83**

24 Provisions (Current)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	Provision for gratuity (see note 34)	0.02	0.01
(b)	Provision for compensated absences	0.14	0.08
	Total	**0.16**	**0.09**

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

25 **Revenue from Operations**

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a)	Sale of Products (see note (i) below)	4,527.89	3,063.34
(b)	Other operating revenue (see note (ii) below)	172.07	125.90
	Total	**4,699.96**	**3,189.24**

Notes:

(i) **Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:**

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Contract Price	4,748.97	3,147.03
Adjustments for -		
Discounts and Inventives	(221.08)	(83.69)
Revenue from Operations	**4,527.89**	**3,063.34**

(ii) **Other Operating Revenues comprises**

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a)	Sale of scrap	128.58	84.19
(b)	Sale of rejected pipes	43.49	40.28
(c)	Export incentive	-	1.43
	Total	**172.07**	**125.90**

26 **Other income**

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a)	Interest on fixed deposits	1.32	0.90
(b)	Gain on foreign currency transactions (net)	1.69	0.44
(c)	Profit on sale of fixed assets	0.08	0.11
(d)	Miscellaneous income (see note below)	3.58	2.17
	Total	**6.67**	**3.62**

Note:
Miscellaneous income includes (a) Export obligation deferred income amortisation of Rupees 2.63 crores (March 31, 2024 : Rupees 0.73 crores) and (b) Other miscellaneous income of Rupees 0.95 crore (March 31, 2024 : Rupees 1.44 crore).

27 **Cost of material consumed**

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Inventories of raw material at the beginning of the year	94.16	106.62
Add: Purchases during the year	3,629.80	2,536.19
Less: Inventories of raw material as at the end of the year	150.65	94.16
Total	**3,573.31**	**2,548.65**

28 **Change in inventories**

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a)	**Inventories at the end of the year:**		
	Finished goods	102.94	106.39
	Stock in trade	24.02	17.57
	Work in progress	90.40	101.73
	Rejection and scrap	9.04	6.66
		226.40	**232.35**
(b)	**Inventories at the beginning of the year:**		
	Stock in trade	17.57	-
	Finished goods	106.39	68.46
	Work in progress	101.73	118.10
	Rejection and scrap	6.66	2.17
		232.35	**188.73**
	Total	**5.95**	**(43.62)**

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Ltd.

29 Employee benefit expenses

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a)	Salaries and wages	71.97	52.10
(b)	Contribution to provident fund (see note 34)	3.34	2.88
(c)	Gratuity expense (see note 34)	0.91	0.73
(d)	Share-based payments to employees (see note 32(iv))	3.22	
(e)	Staff welfare expenses	2.13	0.68
	Total	**81.57**	**56.39**

(f) The Company has charged back the "Share based expenses" to employees incurred by it to its group companies at cost basis. The allocation of common expenses has been carried out on the basis of share options held of the Company by employees of the respective companies.

(g) During the year, the Company recognised an amount of Rupees 4.85 crore (includes commission of Rupees 0.96 crore) (Year ended March 31, 2024 Rupees 3.46 crore, include commission of Rs. 0.19 crore) as remuneration to key managerial personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below :

(i) Short term employee benefits	4.83	3.31
(ii) Post employment benefits (gratuity expense)	0.02	0.10
(iii) Other long term employee benefits (leave encashment expense)	0.00	0.05
	4.85	**3.46**

30 Finance costs

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31. 2025	Year ended March 31. 2024
(a)	Interest expense		
	(i) term loan	52.67	48.39
	(ii) debentures	0.98	15.35
	(iii) working capital facilities	0.68	4.29
	(iv) on leases	2.29	1.61
		56.62	**69.64**
(b)	Other borrowing cost	1.59	1.89
	Total	**58.21**	**71.53**

31 Depreciation and amortisation expense

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31. 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a)	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (see note 2)	61.41	53.20
(b)	Depreciation on right of use assets (see note 4)	0.97	0.86
	Total	**62.38**	**54.06**

32 Other expenses

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a)	Freight outward expense	199.12	127.23
(b)	Power & fuel expense (see note (ii) below)	125.76	76.88
(c)	Consumption of store & spares	51.72	36.56
(d)	Repair and maintenance		-
	(i) Building	0.05	-
	(ii) Plant and machinery	4.62	1.88
	(iii) Others	0.09	0.10
(e)	Travelling and conveyance	2.08	2.11
(f)	Legal and professional expense (see note (i) below)	1.47	1.95
(g)	Corporate Social Responsibility expense (see note 41(c))	0.29	-
(h)	Provision for slow moving stock	0.55	-
(i)	Advertisement and sales promotion	3.20	0.79
(j)	Fees & taxes expense	0.51	0.88
(k)	Security services	1.82	0.91
(l)	Miscellaneous expenses	4.42	9.47
(m)	Management support services (see note (iii) below)	17.47	4.07
	Total	**413.27**	**262.83**

Note :-

(i) Legal & professional charges include auditor's remuneration (excluding indirect taxes) as follows :

(a) To statutory auditors		
For audit	0.30	0.28
For reimbursement of expense	0.02	-
Total	**0.32**	**0.28**

(ii) The Company is eligible for incentives as per Industrial Policy 2019-24 of Government of Chhattisgarh for it's plant at Raipur, Chhattisgarh. The Company has during the year March 31, 2024, has received requisite approval in this regard. Accordingly the Company has recognised during the year ended 31 March, 2025 cumulative electricity duty subsidy of Rupees 5.13 crores (March 31, 2024, Rupees 4.23 crores) which has been netted with power & fuel expense.

(iii) **Allocation of common expenses**
During the year, the holding Company has charged back the common expenses incurred by it on behalf of group companies at cost basis. The allocation of common expenses has been carried out on the basis of turnover of respective companies, as per latest financial statements results.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

33 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	**Contingent Liabilities**		
	Disputed Claims in respect of Income tax	1.58	1.58
(b)	**Commitments**		
(1)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for		
	- Property, plant and equipment (net of capital advance)	41.92	64.23

(2) The Company has obtained EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme) licenses for importing the capital goods without payment of basic custom duty against submission of bonds.

The export obligation is to be fulfilled within a period of 6 years from the date of issuance of license. Under this scheme the Company has to achieve FOB value of exports which will be 6 times of duty saved. Accordingly the Company is required to export of FOB value of Rupees 367.45 crores (March 31, 2024: Rupees 238.46 crores) against which the Company has saved a duty of Rupees 61.24 crores (March 31, 2024 : Rupees 39.74 crores).

(3) The Company has other commitments, for purchase orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase of services, employee's benefits. The Company does not have any long term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

34 Employee benefit obligations

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Gratuity			
Present value of obligation	0.02	1.94	1.96
Total employee benefit obligations	**0.02**	**1.94**	**1.96**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Gratuity			
Present value of obligation	0.01	1.32	1.33
Total employee benefit obligations	**0.01**	**1.32**	**1.33**

(a) Defined benefit plans

The Company has an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months subject to a limit of Rupees 0.20 crore (March 31, 2024 Rupees 0.20 crore). Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service.

(b) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised total expense of Rupees 3.34 crores (Year ended March 31, 2024 Rupees 2.51 crores) for Provident Fund contributions. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(c) Movement of defined benefit obligation:

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity
Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	**0.75**
Current service cost	0.67
Interest expense/(income)	0.06
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**0.73**
Remeasurements	
effect of change in financial assumptions	0.06
effect of experience adjustments	0.13
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.19**
Employer contributions : Benefit payments	(0.33)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1.33**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1.33**
Current service cost	0.82
Interest expense/(income)	0.10
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**0.92**
Remeasurements	
effect of change in financial assumptions	0.09
effect of experience adjustments	(0.23)
effect of Change in Demographic Assumptions	(0.12)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.26)**
Employer contributions : Benefit payments	(0.03)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**1.96**

(d) Post-Employment benefits

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.80%	7.09%
Salary growth rate	8.00%	8.00%
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-2014	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012 2014
Attrition Rate		
18 to 30 years	5.00%	3.00%
30 to 45 years	4.00%	2.00%
Above 45 years	2.00%	1.00%

Notes :

(1) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government Securities as at Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of obligation.

(2) The estimate of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(e) Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Gratuity		
Discount rate (increase by 1%)	(0.26)	(0.19)
Salary growth rate (increase by 1%)	0.31	0.24

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Gratuity		
Discount rate (decrease by 1%)	0.31	0.24
Salary growth rate (decrease by 1%)	(0.25)	(0.19)

The above sensitivity analyses 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 i.e. projected unit credit method has been applied as that used for calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(f) Risk exposure

The defined benefit obligations have the undermentioned risk exposures :

Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Salary Inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria.

(g) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 15.59 years.(March 31,2024 : 19.68 years)
The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Less than a year	0.02	0.01
Between 1 - 2 years	0.04	0.05
Between 2 - 3 years	0.05	0.12
Between 3 - 4 years	0.29	0.07
Between 4 - 5 years	0.24	0.27
Beyond 5 years	2.30	1.60
Total	**2.94**	**2.12**

35 Earnings per Equity share

The following table reflects the profit and shares data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

(Rupees in crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (A)	141.58	26.21
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (B)	81,13,42,466	61,25,68,306
(a) Basic earnings per share (in Rupees) (A/B)	1.74	0.43
(b) Diluted earnings per share (in Rupees) (A/B)	1.74	0.43

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements

Related party transactions

Details of related parties:	**Name of related parties**
(i) Holding Company	APL Apollo Tubes Limited
(ii) Fellow subsidiaries	Apollo Metalex Limited (formerly known as Apollo Metalex Private Limited) APL Apollo Mart Limited Blue Ocean Projects Private Limited A P L Apollo Tubes Company L.L.C.
(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Rahul Gupta (Managing Director) Mr. Vinay Gupta (Director) Mr. Sanjay Gupta (Director) Mr. Rohan Gupta (Director) Mr. Amresh Kumar Mishra (Chief Financial Officer)
(iv) Enterprises significantly influenced by KMP and their relatives (with whom transactions have taken place during the year)	Apollo Pipes Limited SG Ornate Solar Solutions Private Limited SG Green Logistics Private Limited

Transactions during the year

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars		**Holding Company**	**Fellow Subsidiaries**	**Key Management Personnel (KMP)**	**Enterprises significantly influenced by KMP and their relatives**	**Total**
Purchase of raw material & stock in trade (net of discounts)						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	426.98	-	-	-	426.98
	P.Y	198.68	-		-	198.68
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	0.19	-	-	0.19
	P.Y.	-	2.94	-	-	2.94
	C.Y.	426.98	0.19	-	-	427.17
	P.Y.	**198.68**	**2.94**	-	-	**201.62**
Purchase of stores and spares						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	2.64	-	-	-	2.64
	P.Y.	3.01	-	-	-	3.01
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y		0.10	-	-	0.10
A P L Apollo Tubes Company L.L.C.	C.Y	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
Apollo Pipes Limited	C.Y	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
	P.Y				0.07	0.07
	C.Y	**2.64**	-	-	**0.06**	**2.70**
	P.Y	**3.01**	**0.11**	-	**0.07**	**3.19**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y	1.03		-	-	1.03
	P.Y	23.96			-	23.96
Purchase of Service						
SG Green Logistics Private Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	16.19	16.19
	P.Y.	2.21	-		-	2.21
Sale of goods (net of discounts)						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	905.27	-	-	-	905.27
	P.Y.	666.88				666.88
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.		0.48			0.48
	P.Y.		0.20			0.20
A P L Apollo Tubes Company L.L.C.	C.Y.	-	20.30	-	-	20.30
	P.Y.		-	-	-	-
SG Ornate Solar Solutions Private Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Apollo Pipes Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	**905.27**	**20.78**	-	**0.01**	**926.05**
	P.Y.	**666.88**	**0.20**	-	-	**667.08**
Sale of scrap						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y	26.10	-	-	-	26.10
	P.Y.	28.18	-	-	-	28.18

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars		Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Enterprises significantly influenced by KMP and their relatives	Total
Sale of property, plant and equipment						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y	7.50	-	-	-	7.50
	P.Y	18.65	-	-	-	18.65
Sale of License						
Apollo Pipes Limited	C.Y	-	-	-	0.47	0.47
	P.Y	-	-	-	-	-
Salary						
Mr. Romi Sehgal	C.Y	-	-	0.39	-	0.39
	P.Y	-	-	0.38	-	0.38
Mr. Amresh Kumar Mishra	C.Y	-	-	0.50	-	0.50
	P.Y	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
Mr. Rohan Gupta	C.Y	-	-	3.96	-	3.96
	P.Y	-	-	2.89	-	2.89
Mr. Rahul Gupta	C.Y	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	-	-	**4.85**	-	**4.85**
	P.Y.	-	-	**3.45**	-	**3.45**
Interest Expense						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	6.44	-	-	-	6.44
	P.Y.	15.37	-	-	-	15.37
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	3.73	-	-	3.73
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	**6.44**	**3.73**	-	-	**10.17**
	P.Y	**15.37**	-	-	-	**15.37**
Interest Income						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
Loan taken						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	710.00	-	-	-	710.00
	P.Y.	508.75	-	-	-	508.75
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	300.00	-	-	300.00
	P.Y	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	**710.00**	**300.00**	-	-	**1,010.00**
	P.Y.	**508.75**	-	-	-	**508.75**
Loan repayment						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y	648.68	-	-	-	648.68
	P.Y.	788.75	-	-	-	788.75
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	300.00	-	-	300.00
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y	**648.68**	**300.00**	-	-	**948.68**
	P.Y	**788.75**	-	-	-	**788.75**
Loan Given						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	164.91	-	-	-	164.91
Loan received back						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	164.91	-	-	-	164.91
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	**164.91**	-	-	-	**164.91**
Allocation Common Expenses						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	17.47	-	-	-	17.47
	P.Y	4.18	-	-	-	4.18
Allocation of share based expense						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	3.22	-	-	-	3.22
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars		Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Enterprises significantly Influenced by KMP and their relatives	Total
Rent Paid						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	1.86	-	-	-	1.86
	P.Y.	1.86	-	-	-	1.86
Equity Share Capital Issued (including Securities premium)						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	198.18				198.18
	P.Y.	200.00				200.00
(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year						
Trade payable						
Apollo Pipes Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	-		-	-
Mr. Amresh Mishra	C.Y.		-		-	
	P.Y.		-	0.02		0.02
Mr. Rahul Gupta	C.Y.		-	0.15		0.15
	P.Y.		-	0.42		0.42
Mr. Rohan Gupta	C.Y.			0.03		0.03
	P.Y.		-	0.04	-	0.04
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	3.30	-	-		3.30
	P.Y.	1.21	-	-	-	1.21
	C.Y.	**3.30**	-	**0.19**	-	**3.49**
	P.Y.	**1.21**	-	**0.48**	-	**1.69**
Advance from Customer						
A P L Apollo Tubes Company L.L.C.	C.Y.	-	1.31	-	-	1.31
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Advance to Supplier						
SG Green Logistics Private Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	0.77	0.77
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Payable						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	61.32	-	-	-	61.32
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payable						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	1.43	-	-	-	1.43
	P.Y.	6.13	-	-	-	6.13
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	3.73	-	-	3.73
	P.Y.			-	-	
	C.Y.	**1.43**	**3.73**	-		**5.17**
	P.Y.	**6.13**	-	-		**6.13**
Expense payable						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	12.47		-	-	12.47
	P.Y.	4.54				4.54
Claim receivables						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	8.66	-	-	-	8.66
	P.Y.	10.91	-	-	-	10.91
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	1.59	-	-	-	1.59
A P L Apollo Tubes Company L.L.C.	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.		29.58			29.58
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-			-	-
	P.Y.		0.16			0.16
Apollo Pipes Limited	C.Y.	-	-		-	-
	P.Y.	-			-	-
	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	**1.59**	**29.74**	-	-	**31.33**
Advance to Employee						
Mr. Amresh Kumar Mishra	C.Y.	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-

Notes :

(i) C.Y. represents figures for the year ended March 31, 2025 and P.Y. represents figures for the year ended March 31, 2024.

(ii) APL Apollo Tubes Limited, the holding Company has also given corporate guarantee for term loan and other credit facilities taken by the Company from banks.

(iii) All related party transactions were entered at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business.

37 Income tax expense

The reconciliation of estimated income tax to income tax expense is as below :

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	**170.33**	**32.42**
Income tax expenses calculated as per tax rates of Income tax act of 17.16% (March 31, 2020 : 17.16%)	29.23	5.56
(-) Income exempt from tax / items not deductible	(0.48)	0.65
Tax expense as reported	**28.75**	**6.21**

38 Fair value measurements

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 FVTPL	As at March 31, 2025 FVTOCI	As at March 31, 2025 Amortised cost	As at March 31, 2024 FVTPL	As at March 31, 2024 FVTOCI	As at March 31, 2024 Amortised cost
Financial assets - Non Current						
Investments						
Other investments		11.38	10.70			
Security deposit			12.65			13.35
In margin money with maturity more than 12 months at inception with banks			1.06			1.33
Financial assets - Current						
Trade Receivables			14.38			48.52
Loans to employees			0.52			0.20
Cash and cash equivalents			5.00			223.57
Balances with banks						
Interest accrued			27.69			18.05
Total financial assets	-	**11.38**	**72.00**	-	-	**305.12**
Financial liabilities - Non Current						
Borrowings			357.74			644.52
Lease liabilities			26.40			25.96
Financial liabilities -Current						
Borrowings			149.45			150.21
Lease liabilities			1.86			1.36
Trade payable			311.83			507.08
Capital Creditors			5.94			5.50
Retention money payable			3.38			6.21
Interest payable			6.70			22.38
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**863.80**	-	-	**1,363.82**

(a) **Fair value hierarchy**

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

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

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, security deposits included in level 3.

(b) **Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed**

All the financial asset and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, carrying value is an approximation of their respective fair value.

(c) **Financial assets measured at fair value - fair value measurements :(Level 3)**

Particulars	Fair Value as at March 31, 2025	Fair Value as at March 31, 2024
Investments in equity instruments (see note 5)		
- fair value through the other comprehensive income -unquoted equity shares	11.38	-
- Compulsory convertible debentures carried at cost - unquoted	10.70	-
Total investments	**22.07**	-

39 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

The Company's risk management is carried out by a treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors, Company Treasury Department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as hedging of foreign currency transactions foreign exchange risk.

(a) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements can not be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(i) **Foreign currency risk**

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in the foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw material. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in the increase in the Company's overall debt positions in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivable in foreign currency. In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Company has a policy to hedge cash flows up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts and options. At any point in time, the Company hedges its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of forecast sales over the following 6 months. In respect of imports and other payables, the Company hedges its payable as when the exposure arises.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

Details on derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposures

The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

Currency	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Payables:		
USD	101,500	58,807.00
Equivalent in Rupees in crore	0.87	0.49
EURO	562,072	-
Equivalent in Rupees in crore	5.17	-
Receivables:		
USD	218,308	3,782,863.00
Equivalent amount in Rupees in crores	1.87	31.54

Sensitivity

If INR is depreciated by 0.5% vis-a-vis foreign currency, the impact thereof on the profit and loss (after tax) of the company are given below

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2024
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD Increases by 0.5% (March 31, 2023 - 0.5%)	(0.08)	(0.30)
INR/USD Decrease by 0.5% (March 31, 2023 - 0.5%)	0.08	0.30
EURO sensitivity		
INR/EURO Increases by 0.5% (March 31, 2023 - 0.5%)	0.02	(0.00)
INR/EURO Decrease by 0.5% (March 31, 2023 - 0.5%)	(0.02)	0.00

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like short term loans. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Variable rate borrowings	445.86	794.83
Fixed rate borrowings	61.32	-
Total borrowings	**507.18**	**794.83**

As at the end of the reporting period, the company had the following variable rate borrowings:

Particulars	Amount	% of total loans
As at March 31,2025		
Bank overdrafts,bank loans,cash credit	445.86	87.91%
As at March 31,2024		
Bank overdrafts,bank loans,cash credit	794.83	100.00%

Sensitivity

Profit or loss (after tax) is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2024
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(1.85)	(3.29)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	1.85	3.29

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a counter party defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company

Company's trade receivables are generally categories into following categories:

1. Institutional customers
2. Dealers

In case of sale to institutional customers certain credit period is allowed. In order to mitigate credit risk, majority of the sales are secured by letter of credit, bank guarantee, post dated cheques, etc.

In case of sale to dealers certain credit period is allowed. In order to mitigate credit risk, majority of the sales made to dealers are secured by way of post dated cheques (PDC).

Further, Company has an ongoing credit evaluation process in respect of customers who are allowed credit period.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 30 days past due.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(c) **Liquidity risk**

The Company has a liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term sources of funding vis-à-vis short term and long term utilization requirement. This is monitored through a rolling forecast showing the expected net cash flow, likely availability of cash and cash equivalents, and available undrawn borrowing facilities.

(i) Financing Arrangements: The position of undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31,2024
Floating Rate borrowings	629.76	398.00
Nature of Facility	Working Capita	Working Capital

[illegible]

The table below analyses the Company's all non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Not later than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
March 31, 2025				
Borrowings	149.45	357.74	-	507.19
Lease Liabilities	1.86	7.44	47.59	56.89
Trade payable	311.80	0.03	-	311.83
Capital Creditors	5.94	-	-	5.94
Retention money payable	3.88	-	-	3.88
Interest payable	6.70	-	-	6.70
Total non-derivative liabilities	**479.63**	**365.21**	**47.59**	**892.43**
Non-derivatives				
March 31, 2024				
Borrowings	150.21	644.63	-	794.83
Lease Liabilities	1.86	7.44	18.52	27.82
Trade payable	507.08	-		507.08
Capital Creditors	5.50	-	-	5.50
Retention money payable	6.21	-	-	6.21
Interest payable	22.38	-		22.38
Total non-derivative liabilities	**693.24**	**652.07**	**18.52**	**1,363.82**

40 **Capital Management**

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents.

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non current borrowings	357.74	644.62
Current borrowings	149.45	150.17
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(5.00)	(223.57)
Less: Fixed deposits classified in other current financial assets	4.96	4.38
Total Debts	**507.15**	**575.61**
Total equity	**1,169.46**	**829.49**
Gearing Ratio	**0.43**	**0.69**

Equity inludes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(f) Financial Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

	Particulars	As at March 31,2025	As at March 31,2024
(i)	Current Ratio	1.07	1.21
	Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities		
	% change from previous year	(11.78%)	(9.18%)
(ii)	Debt-Equity Ratio	0.43	0.69
	Debt-Equity Ratio = Net Debt(1) / Shareholder's Equity		
	% change from previous year	(37.65%)	(41.93%)
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (a) below	
(iii)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	0.56	0.18
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt service(2) / Debt		
	% change from previous year	263%	344%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (b) below	
(iv)	Return on Equity Ratio	14.17%	3.66%
	Return on Equity Ratio= Net Profit after tax / Average Shareholder's Equity		
	% change from previous year	287%	133%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (b) below	
(v)	Inventory turnover ratio	12.68	9.71
	Inventory turnover ratio= Sales / Average inventory		
	% change from previous year	31%	73%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (c) below	
(vi)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	149.19	106.79
	Trade receivables turnover ratio= Sales / Average trade receivables		
	% change from previous year	40%	(19.87%)
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (c) below	
(vii)	Trade payables turnover ratio	10.93	6.13
	Trade payables turnover ratio= Net purchases / Average trade payables		
	% change from previous year	78%	54%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (d) below	
(viii)	Net capital turnover ratio	127.65	21.23
	Net capital turnover ratio= Sales / Working capital		
	% change from previous year	501%	182%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (c) below	
(ix)	Net Profit Ratio	3.01%	0.82%
	Net Profit Ratio= Profit after tax / Sales		
	% change from previous year	267%	14%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (b) below	
(x)	Return on capital employed	13.38%	7.38%
	Return on capital employed = Earning before interest and taxes(4) / Capital employed(5)		
	% change from previous year	81%	233%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (b) below	
(xi)	Return on investment	1.35%	0.95%
	Return on investment= Income generated from invested funds / average invested funds in treasury investments		
	% change from previous year	42.80%	(96.44%)
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (e) below	

Explanation of formulas used in calculating ratios :

(1) Net debt includes borrowings (long term and short term) net of cash & cash equivalents and bank balances.
(2) Earnings available for debt service includes profit after tax, finance costs, depreciation and other non cash expense.
(3) Debt service includes finance costs paid and principal repayment of borrowings (long term and short term).
(4) Earning before interest and taxes includes Profit before tax plus depreciation.
(5) Capital employed includes Tangible net worth (Total assets - total liability - intangible assets), net debt and deferred tax liability.

Note :

(a) Due to decrease in trade receivables
(b) Due to increase in earnings available during the year.
(c) Due to increase in sales during the year.
(d) Due to increase in purchases during the year.
(e) Due to increase in interest on fixed deposit during the year.

(g) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

(h) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Chartered Accountants

41 Additional regulatory information

(a) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	Net Cash flows	Non-cash changes-foreign exchange movement	As at March 31, 2024
Non-current borrowings	622.83	21.79	-	644.62
Current borrowings	100.83	49.38	-	150.21
Total liabilities from financing activities	**723.66**	**71.17**	**-**	**794.83**

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Net Cash flows	Non-cash changes-foreign exchange movement	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current borrowings	644.62	(286.89)	-	357.73
Current borrowings	150.21	(0.76)	-	149.45
Total liabilities from financing activities	**794.83**	**(287.65)**	**-**	**507.18**

(b) Relationship with Struck off companies

The company does not have any relationship with companies struck off (as defined by Companies Act, 2013) and did not enter into transactions with any such company for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

(c) Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which were specified in schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 .

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013	0.29	0.03
(ii) Amount of expenditure in the books of accounts	0.29	
(iii) Actual expenditure	0.03	-
(iv) Provision made for liability	0.26	0.03
(v) Shortfall at the end of the year		
(vi) Total of previous years shortfall	-	
(vii) Reason for shortfall	See note below	See note below
(viii) Amount of expenditure incurred on		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	
(ii) On purposes other (i) above	0.03	-
(ix) Nature of CSR activities	-	
(x) Details of related party transactions	None	None

For the year ended March 31, 2025, Consequent to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amended Rules, 2021 ("the rules"), the Company has subsequent to balance sheet date has deposited amount of Rupees 0.26 crore on April 29,2025 to a separate bank account.

For the year ended March 31, 2024, Consequent to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amended Rules, 2021 ("the rules"), the Company has transferred Rupees 0.03 crores to the specified funds in compliance with regulatory requirements to support community development and sustainability initiatives.

(d) Cryptocurrency or Virtual currency Transactions

As explained by management, The Company did not enter transactions in Cryptocurrency or Virtual currency during the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31,2024: Nil).

(e) Maintenance of Audit Trail log

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for changes initiated at the application level through t-codes for all relevant transactions and partially enabled only for certain tables for changes done through debug mode and management ensured that debug access was not utilized during the year for any direct data changes to underlying tables through application front-end and recording of audit trail for direct data changes made to database level was operated throughout the year for accounting software that the Company uses for recording and processing of all relevant transactions.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

(i) The amount due to Micro and small enterprises as defined in "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the year	2.61	0.66
(ii) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the year	0.20	
(iii) Payments made to suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year		
a) Principal	16.30	
b) Interest paid thereon	-	
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment	0.20	
(v) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the	0.20	
(vi) The amount of interest remaining due and payable to suppliers disallowable as deductible	0.20	

(j) Details of benami property held

No proceeding has been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(k) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any lender.

(l) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account

(m) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(n) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(o) Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest crore as per the requirement of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 unless otherwise stated.

(p) Subsequent events

According to management's evaluation of events subsequent to the balance sheet date, there were no significant adjustments that occurred other than disclosed/ given effect to in these financial statement as of March 31, 2025.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN 07151792

VINAY GUPTA
Director
DIN 00005149

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. : A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Noida
Date : May 6, 2025